

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD
OF
BARTHolemew COUNTY
INDIANA

INCLUDING BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS AND OTHER
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF INDIANA

ILLUSTRATED

1904
B. F. BOWEN
PUBLISHER

PREFACE.

IN placing this Biographical Record before the citizens, the publisher can conscientiously claim that he has carried out in full every promise made in the Prospectus. He points with pride to the elegance of the binding of the volume, and to the beauty of its typography, to the superiority of the paper on which the work is printed, and to the truthfulness depicted by its portraits and the high class of art in which they are finished. Every biographical sketch has been submitted for correction and approval to the person for whom it was written, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. The publisher would here avail himself of the opportunity to thank the citizens for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in assisting in the gaining of necessary information.

Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are

Respectfully,

B. F. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.

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GOVERNORS OF INDIANA
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GOVERNORS OF INDIANA AND REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

Arthur St. Clair, one of the most noted characters of our early colonial days, was a native of Scotland, being born at Edinburg, in 1735. Becoming a surgeon in the British army, he subsequently crossed the Atlantic with his regiment and thenceforward was identified with the history of this country until the day of his death. Serving as a lieutenant with Wolfe in the memorable campaign against Quebec, St. Clair won sufficient reputation to obtain appointment as commander of Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania, where a large tract of land was granted to him. During the Revolutionary war he espoused the colonial cause, and before its close had risen to the rank of major general. In 1785 he was elected a delegate to the continental congress and afterward became its president. After the passage of the

ordinance of 1787, St. Clair was appointed first military governor of the Northwest territory, with headquarters at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. In 1791 he undertook an expedition against the northwestern Indians, which resulted in the great disaster known in western history as "St. Clair's defeat." On November 4 the Indians surprised and routed his whole force of about one thousand four hundred regulars and militia, in what is now Darke county, Ohio, killing about nine hundred men and capturing his artillery and camp equipage. Gen. St. Clair held the office of territorial governor until 1802, when he was removed by President Jefferson. He returned to Ligonier, Pennsylvania, poor, aged and infirm. The state granted him an annuity which enabled him to pass the last years of his life in comfort. He died near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1818, leaving a family of one son and three daughters.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

William Henry Harrison, first (territorial) governor of Indiana, and ninth President of the United States, was a native of Virginia, born in the town of Berkeley, Charles City county, February 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early a member of the continental congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker. Mr. Harrison was subsequently chosen governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected.

Having received a thorough common school education, William Henry Harrison entered Hanipden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. He was then but nineteen years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was

then appointed secretary of the Northwestern territory. This territory was then entitled to but one member in congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the Northwestern territory was divided by congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the state of Ohio, was called, "The Territory northwest of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana territory." William Henry Harrison, then twenty-seven years of age, was appointed, by John Adams, governor of the Indiana territory, and immediately after also governor of upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was superintendent of Indian affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterward by President Madison. When he began his administration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Governor Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnee tribe, rose among them.

One of these was called Tecumseh, or the "Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwachea, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachments of the whites upon the hunting grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was as orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

Governor Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Governor Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace. But Governor Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms. The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accoutrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful governor, between three and four in the morning, had risen and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning,

with a drizzling rain. In the darkness the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompanied by a shower of bullets. The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as they aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and entire victory. But General Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned; they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet and swept everything before them, and completely routed the foe. Governor Harrison now had all his energies taxed to the utmost. The British, descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; searching out every remote farmhouse, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. General Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, General Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army, with orders to retake Detroit and to protect the frontiers.

Harrison won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise, and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after

the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the national house of representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In congress he proved an active member, and, whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819 Harrison was elected to the senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that state, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States senate.

In 1836 the friends of General Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the vice-presidency. The contest was very animated. General Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but the latter's triumph was signal. The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as secretary of state, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, General Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and, after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April, just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States. With the exception, perhaps, of the death of George Washington, the demise of no President of the United States, down to this time, had created a deeper thrill of sympathy throughout the country than that of President Harrison. North and south,

his obsequies were observed with unaffected sorrow, and men of all parties seemed to forget differences of opinion in doing honor to the memory of the dead.

THOMAS POSEY.

Thomas Posey, the second and last governor of Indiana territory, was born near Alexandria, Virginia, on July 9, 1750. His educational training was limited, being confined to the branches taught in the common schools of those days. In 1774 he took part in the expedition originated by Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, against the Indians, and was present at the battle of Mount Pleasant. At the close of the war Mr. Posey went back to his home in Virginia, but did not long pursue his peaceful vocations, being called upon the following year to take the part of the colonies in their struggle for liberty against the mother country. He participated in the battle of Bemis Heights, as captain in Colonel Morgan's command, in 1779 was colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and afterward commanded a battery under General Wayne. He bore a gallant part in the storming of Stony Point, was at the capitulation of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and continued in the service some time after peace was declared. In 1793 he was appointed brigadier general in the army of the Northwest, and, being pleased with the appearance of the

country, settled in Kentucky not long after. In that state he was a member of the state senate, being president of the body from November 4, 1805, to November 3, 1806, performing the duties of lieutenant governor at the same time. He removed to Louisiana in 1812, and afterward represented the state in the senate of the United States. While a resident of Louisiana he was appointed governor of Indiana territory, by President Madison, and in May, 1813, he moved to Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. When his term as governor expired by reason of the admission of Indiana into the Union, in 1816, Colonel Posey was appointed Indian agent for Illinois territory, with headquarters at Shawneetown, where his death occurred March 19, 1818.

cated at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he completed his preparatory study of the law and became a practitioner in the courts of that and other towns in the territory. He was subsequently made clerk in the territorial legislature, and while discharging the duties of that position became a candidate for congress, against Thomas Randolph, attorney general of the territory. The contest between the two was exciting and bitter, the principal question at issue being slavery, which Mr. Randolph opposed, while his competitor was a firm believer in the divine right of the institution. Jennings was elected by a small majority. He was re-elected in 1811, over Walter Tyler, and in 1813 was chosen the third time, his competitor in the last race being Judge Sparks, a very worthy and popular man. Early in 1816 Mr. Jennings reported a bill to congress, enabling the people of the territory to take the necessary steps to convert it into a state. Delegates to a convention to form a state constitution were elected in May, 1816, Mr. Jennings being chosen one from the county of Clark. He was honored by being chosen to preside over this convention, and in the election which followed he was elected governor of the new state by a majority of one thousand two hundred and seventy-seven votes over his competitor, Governor Posey. In this office he served six years, also acting as Indian commissioner in 1818 by appointment of President Monroe. At the close of his term as governor, he was elected as representative in congress, and was chosen for four terms in succession. He was nearly always in public life and filled his place acceptably. He died near Charlestown, July 26, 1834.

JONATHAN JENNINGS.

Jonathan Jennings, the first governor of Indiana, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in the year 1784. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, moved to Pennsylvania shortly after Jonathan's birth, in which state the future governor received his early educational training and grew to manhood. He early began training himself for the legal profession, but before his admission to the bar he left Pennsylvania and lo-

RATLIFF BOON.

Ratliff Boon, who became governor of Indiana upon the resignation of Jonathan Jennings, September 12, 1822, was born in the state of Georgia, January 18, 1781. When he was young his father emigrated to Kentucky, settling in Warren county. Ratliff Boon learned the gunsmith trade in Danville, Kentucky, and in 1809 came to Indiana and settled on the present site of Boonville, in what is now Warrick county. In the organization of this county he took a prominent part, was elected its first treasurer, in the session of 1816-17 he was a member of the house of representatives, and in 1818 was elected to the state senate. In 1819 he was elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with Jonathan Jennings, whom he succeeded as stated above. He was re-elected to the office of lieutenant governor in 1822, but resigned that office in 1824, to become a candidate for congress, to which he was elected in August of the same year. He was re-elected in 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835 and 1837, serving most of the time as chairman of the committee on public lands. In 1836 he was a candidate for United States senator, but was defeated by Oliver H. Smith. His congressional career ended in March, 1839, and a few months afterward he removed to Missouri, settling in Pike county. In that state Governor Boon became active in public affairs, and was one of the leading men of the state. Placing himself in antagonism to Col. Thomas H. Benton, who then controlled the politics of Missouri, he incurred the latter's deadly enmity. He again became a candidate for congress

in 1844, but his death on November 20th of that year put an end to his earthly career. Mr. Boon was a pioneer of two states and left the impress of his character upon both of them.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

William Hendricks, governor of Indiana from 1822 to 1825, was born at Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1783. His parents were Abraham and Ann (Jamison) Hendricks, descendants from old families of New Jersey. William Hendricks was educated at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and shortly after his graduation, in 1810, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he studied law in the office of Mr. Carry, supporting himself the meantime by teaching school. In 1814 he removed to Indiana, and located at Madison, which continued to be his home during the rest of his life. He began the practice of law at Madison, where he was also identified with journalism for some time, and shortly after his removal to the state he was made secretary of the territorial legislature at Vincennes. In June, 1816, he was appointed secretary to the constitutional convention, and in August of the same year was elected as the first and sole representative to congress from the newly created state, serving three successive terms. He discharged the duties of his high position with so much ac-

ceptability that at the end of his third term, 1822, he was elected governor of the state without opposition. Before the expiration of his term as governor, the legislature elected him a senator of the United States, and on February 12, 1825, he filed his resignation as governor. In 1831 he was re-elected, and at the expiration of this term, in 1837, he retired to private life and never afterward took upon himself the cares of public office. In 1840 he was one of the state electors on the Van Buren ticket, and it was during the campaign of that year that he contracted a disease from which he suffered the remainder of his life. Governor Hendricks was a man of imposing appearance. He was six feet in height, handsome in face and figure, and had a ruddy complexion. He was easy in manner, genial and kind in disposition, and was a man who attracted the attention of all and won the warm friendship of many. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, early united with that church, and lived a consistent, earnest, Christian life. The Indiana Gazette of 1850 has the following mention of him: "Governor Hendricks was for many years by far the most popular man in the state. He had been its sole representative in congress for six years, elected on each occasion by large majorities, and no member of that body, probably, was more attentive to the interests of the state he represented, or more industrious in arranging all the private or local business intrusted to him. He left no letter unanswered, no public office or document did he fail to visit or examine on request; with personal manners very engaging, he long retained his popularity." He died May 16, 1850.

JAMES BROWN RAY.

James Brown Ray, governor of Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, February 19, 1794. Early in life he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and after studying law in that city he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice at Brookville, Indiana, where he soon ranked among the ablest and most influential of an able and ambitious bar.

In 1822 he was elected to the legislature. On the 30th of January, 1824, Lieut. Gov. Ratliff Boon resigned his office, and Mr. Ray was elected president pro tem. of the senate, and presided during the remainder of the session. He was governor of the state from 1825 to 1831, and during this time was appointed United States commissioner, with Lewis Cass and John Tipton, to negotiate a treaty with the Miami and Pottawatomie Indians. The constitution of the state prevented the governor from holding an office under the United States government, in consequence of which he became involved in controversy. He remembered the difficulty Jonathan Jennings had encountered under like circumstances, and sought to avoid trouble by acting without a regular commission, but his precaution did not save him from trouble. Through his exertions the Indians gave land to aid in building a road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river. Governor Ray was active in promoting railroad concentration in Indianapolis, and took an active part in the internal improvement of the state. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice

of law, and in 1837 was candidate for congress in the Indianapolis district, but was defeated by a large majority. This want of appreciation by the public soured him, and in later years he became very eccentric. In 1848, while at Cincinnati, he was taken with the cholera, which terminated in his death, August 4th of that year. In person Governor Ray, in his younger days, was very prepossessing. He was tall and straight, with body well proportioned. He wore his hair long and tied in a queue. His forehead was broad and high, and his features denoted intelligence of high order. For many years he was a leading man of Indiana, and no full history of the state can be written without a mention of his name.

NOAH NOBLE.

Noah Noble, the fifth governor of Indiana, was born in Clark county, Virginia, January 15, 1794. When a small boy he was taken by his parents to Kentucky, in which state he grew to manhood. About the time Indiana was admitted into the Union, Mr. Noble came to the state and located at Brookville, where, a few years later, he was elected sheriff of Franklin county. In 1824 he was chosen a representative to the state legislature from Franklin county, in which body he soon became quite popular and gained a state reputation. In 1826 he was appointed receiver of the public moneys to succeed his brother, Lazarus No-

ble, who died while moving the office from Brookville to Indianapolis, in which capacity he continued with great acceptability until his removal, in 1829, by President Jackson. In 1830 he was appointed one of the commissioners to locate and lay out the Michigan road. In 1831 he was candidate for governor, and although a Whig, and the Democracy had a large majority in the state, he was elected by a majority of 2,791. This was remarkable, for Milton Stapp, also a Whig, was a candidate, and polled 4,422 votes. In 1834 Governor Noble was a candidate for re-election, when he was also successful, defeating his competitor, James G. Reed, by 7,662 votes. In 1839, after his gubernatorial term had expired, he was elected a member of the board of internal improvements. In 1841 he was chosen a fund commissioner, and the same year was offered by the President of the United States the office of general land commissioner, which he declined. Governor Noble died at his home, near Indianapolis, February 8, 1844. Governor Noble had a laudable ambition to go to the United States senate, and in 1836 was a candidate to succeed William Hendricks, but was defeated by Oliver H. Smith. In 1839 he was again a candidate to succeed Gen. John Tipton, but was defeated by Albert S. White on the thirty-sixth ballot. Oliver H. Smith says that Governor Noble "was one of the most popular men with the masses of the state. His person was tall and slim and his constitution delicate, his smile winning, his voice feeble, and the pressure of his hand irresistible. He spoke plainly and well, but made no pretense to oratory. As governor he was very popular, and his social entertainments will long be remembered."

DAVID WALLACE.

David Wallace, governor of Indiana from 1837 to 1840, was a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, born April 24, 1799. He removed with his father to Brookville, Indiana, when quite young, and in early manhood began the study of law in the office of Miles Eggleston, a distinguished jurist of that day. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar and soon obtained a large practice. He served in the legislature from 1828 to 1830, and in 1831 was elected lieutenant governor of Indiana, and re-elected in 1834. In 1837 he was elected governor over John Dumont, an able and distinguished lawyer, who lived at Vevay, on the southern border of the state. During his period of service as legislator and lieutenant governor, he was active as an advocate of internal improvements and in establishing a school system, and he was elected governor upon those issues.

In 1841 he was elected to congress from the Indianapolis district, defeating Col. Nathan B. Palmer. As a member of the committee on commerce, he gave the casting vote in favor of an appropriation to develop Col. S. F. B. Morse's magnetic telegraph, which vote had great weight in defeating him for re-election in 1843. At the expiration of his term in congress he resumed the practice of law, which he continued uninterruptedly until 1850, when he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention from the county of Marion. In 1856 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, which position he held until his death, on the 4th of September, 1859.

Governor Wallace was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of John Test,

and his second a daughter of John H. Sanders. The latter was active and prominent in reformatory and religious work. When a young man Governor Wallace had a well-proportioned body, but in his later years its symmetry was marred by an undue amount of flesh. He had black hair, dark eyes, and a ruddy complexion. He was cultured and well bred, his address was good and his manner unexceptionable. He was a laborious and impartial jurist, a painstaking executive, and as an orator had few equals in the nation.

SAMUEL BIGGER.

Samuel Bigger, who succeeded David Wallace as governor of Indiana, was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 20, 1802, and was the eldest son of John Bigger, a western pioneer, and for many years a member of the Ohio legislature. He was prepared for college in his own neighborhood, graduated with honors from the university at Athens, and afterward began the study of law. In 1829 he removed to Liberty, Indiana, where he was duly admitted to the bar, and soon secured a lucrative practice. He remained at Liberty but a short time, removing thence to Rushville, where his public life began in 1834 as representative of Rush county in the state legislature. He was re-elected in 1835, and shortly after the expiration of his term was chosen judge of the eastern circuit, a position for which he proved himself ably qualified, and which he held in an acceptable manner for many years. In 1840, he was nominated for governor by the Whig state convention, and

after an exciting race was elected, defeating Gen. Tilghman A. Howard. He was a candidate for re-election in 1843, but was defeated by James Whitcomb. After the expiration of his gubernatorial term, Governor Bigger moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and resumed the practice of law, which he continued until his death, September 9, 1845. "Governor Bigger possessed talents of high order, rather substantial than brilliant. His judgment was remarkably sound, dispassionate and discriminating, and it was this chiefly that made him eminently a leader in every circle in which he moved, whether in political life, at the bar, or society at large." He was six feet two inches in height and weighed two hundred and forty pounds. His hair was black, his eyes blue hazel, and his complexion dark. The expression of his face was kind and benignant, and denoted goodness of heart. He was a patriotic citizen, an incorruptible judge, and an executive officer of very respectable ability.

ington, where he soon became known as an able advocate and successful practitioner. In 1826 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of his circuit, and in the discharge of the duties of this office traveled over a large scope of country and became acquainted with many leading men of the state. In 1830 and 1836 he was elected to the state senate, where he did much to stay the progress of the internal improvement fever which was then at its highest point. In October, 1836, President Jackson appointed Mr. Whitcomb commissioner of the general land office, to which he was re-appointed by President Van Buren, and served as such until the expiration of the latter's term of office. Early in 1841 he returned to Indiana, and resumed the study of law in Terre Haute, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative business. He was at that time one of the best known and most popular members of his party, and at the Democratic state convention of 1843 he was nominated for governor of the state. His opponent was Samuel Bigger, whom he defeated by a majority of 2,013 votes. Three years afterward he was re-elected, beating Joseph G. Marshall, the Whig candidate, by 3,958 votes. When he became governor he found the state loaded down with debt, upon which no interest had been paid for years, but when he left the office the debt was adjusted and the state's credit restored. He also, by his efforts, created a public sentiment that demanded the establishment of benevolent and reformatory institutions, and he awakened the people to the importance of establishing common schools and providing a fund for their maintenance. During his term of office he raised five regiments of infantry that represented the state in the war with Mexico. The legislature of 1849

JAMES WHITCOMB.

James Whitcomb was born near Windsor, Vermont, December 1, 1795. His father removed to Ohio, and settled near Cincinnati, when James was quite young, and it was there upon a farm that the youthful years of the future governor and senator were passed. He received a classical education at Transylvania University, subsequently studied law, and in March, 1822, was admitted to the bar, in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky. Two years later he came to Indiana and located at Bloom-

elected Governor Whitcomb to the senate of the United States, for which high position he was well qualified by talent, by education, and by experience. Owing to feeble health he was unable to discharge the senatorial duties as he wished, and he died from a painful disease when he had served little more than half the term. In 1843 he wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Facts for the People," the most effective treatise against protective tariff ever known. As a lawyer, Mr. Whitcomb ranked among the ablest in the country, and as governor will always be remembered as one of the ablest of the distinguished men who have occupied that position. Governor Whitcomb was compactly and strongly built; he was somewhat above the average size of man; had a dark complexion and black hair. His features were good and expressive, and his manners most elegant. He was a talented and an honest man, and when the roll of Indiana's great men is made up, among the first in the list will be the name of Whitcomb.

PARIS C. DUNNING.

Paris C. Dunning was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in March, 1806, but emigrated to Indiana with his mother and elder brother, and located at Bloomington, in 1823. He studied law and was admitted to practice about 1830. In 1833 he was elected to represent Monroe county in the state legislature, and was three times re-elected. In 1836 he was elected to the state senate from Monroe and Brown counties, and remained there until 1840, when he

voluntarily retired. He was chosen as a Democratic presidential elector in 1844, and during the campaign exhibited extraordinary energy and ability as a public speaker. In 1846 he was elected lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket, and when Governor Whitcomb was elected to the United States senate, Mr. Dunning succeeded him as governor. After his retirement in 1850, he practiced his profession for many years, having meantime declined a nomination for congress. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore national conventions, where he distinguished himself as an earnest advocate of Stephen A. Douglas, and subsequently worked assiduously for that statesman's election to the presidency. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 Mr. Dunning identified himself with the Union's cause and throughout the war rendered brilliant aid to the country. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate without distinction of party. Subsequently he was elected twice as president of the senate. Governor Dunning was twice married, first to Miss Sarah Alexander, and the second time to Mrs. Ellen D. Ashford. Governor Dunning took high rank as one of the self-made men of Indiana, and he filled the many positions of honor and trust conferred upon him with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the state.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Joseph A. Wright, for seven years governor of Indiana, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1810. In 1819 his

family moved to Bloomington, Indiana, where he and his two brothers assisted their father at work in a brickyard, and in the brick business generally. In 1822 his father died and he, then fourteen years of age, having but little if any aid from the others, was left entirely upon his own resources. He attended school and college about two years, and while at college was janitor, rang the bell and took care of the buildings. It is said that what little pocket money he had was made by gathering walnuts and hickory nuts in the fall and selling them to students in the winter. He subsequently studied law with Craven P. Hester, of Bloomington, and began the practice of his profession, in 1829, at Rockville, Parke county, where he met with good success from the start. In 1833 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1840, the year of the Harrison political tornado, was chosen a member of the state senate. He was also elected district attorney for two terms in 1836 and 1837, and later was appointed by President Polk United States commissioner to Texas. In 1843 he was elected to congress from the seventh district, over Edward McGaughey, by three majority, and served until Polk was inaugurated, March 4, 1845. In 1849 he was elected governor of Indiana, under the old constitution, and in 1852 was re-elected by over 20,000 majority, and served until 1857. In the summer of the latter year he was appointed minister to Prussia by James Buchanan, and as such served until 1861. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Morton United States senator, and sat in the senate until the next January. He was appointed commissioner to the Hamburg exposition in 1863, and in 1865 went again to Prussia as

United States minister, and remained there until his death, which occurred at Berlin, March 11, 1867.

Governor Wright will be best remembered as governor of Indiana, his services in the general assembly, senate and congress being too brief for him to make much impression in any of those bodies. As governor, he was an important factor in shaping legislation and molding public opinion. He was an orthodox Democrat of the straightest sect, stood high in the councils of his party, and contested with Jesse B. Bright for the leadership, but without success. He was strong with the people, but weak with leaders. In personal appearance Governor Wright was tall and raw-boned. He had a large head and an unusually high forehead. His hair was light and thin, his eyes blue, and his nose and mouth large and prominent. He was an effective speaker, mainly on account of earnestness and simplicity. While not the greatest man in the state, he was one of the most influential; and to his honor be it said, his influence was exercised for the public good. Economy and honesty in public life, and morality and religion in private station, had in him an advocate and an exemplar.

ASHBEL P. WILLARD.

Ashbel Parsons Willard was born October 31, 1820, at Vernon, Oneida county, New York, the son of Col. Erastus Willard, at one time sheriff of Oneida county. He

pursued his preparatory studies in the Oneida Liberal Institution, and when eighteen years of age entered Hamilton College in the class of 1842. After graduating from that institution he studied law for some time with Judge Baker, of his native county, and later emigrated to Michigan, locating in the town of Marshall, where he remained for over a year. He then made a trip to Texas on horseback, and on his way back stopped at Carrollton, Kentucky, and there taught school. After this he taught for some time at Louisville, but subsequently left the school room for the political arena. In the contest for the presidency in 1844, between Clay and Polk, young Willard began stumping for the latter, and during the campaign made a speech in New Albany, Indiana, which made such a favorable impression that many of the first men of the town solicited him to come and settle among them. He soon afterward located in New Albany, which place remained his home until his death. He at once opened a law office, but was compelled to encounter a very able bar, in consequence of which his practice for some time was by no means lucrative. The first office he held was that of common councilman. He took pride in the place and won the good opinion of the people irrespective of party. In 1850 he was elected to the state legislature, and from that time on until his death he occupied a conspicuous place in the public mind. Such was his career in the legislature that when the Democratic convention of 1852 convened the delegates were met by an overwhelming public sentiment demanding the nomination of Willard for lieutenant governor. The demand was recognized and nomination made. He filled this office until 1856, when he was elected governor, after

a very bitter and exciting political contest. In the summer of 1860 his health gave way, and he went to Minnesota in quest of health, which he did not find, but died there on October 4th of that year. Governor Willard was the first governor of Indiana to die in office. The people, without respect to party, paid homage to his remains, and a general feeling of the most profound sorrow was felt at his untimely taking off. "In person Governor Willard was very prepossessing. His head and face were cast in finest molds, his eyes were blue, his hair auburn, and his complexion florid. A more magnetic and attractive man could nowhere be found, and had he lived to the allotted age of mankind he must have reached still higher honors."

ABRAM A. HAMMOND.

Abram Adams Hammond, who succeeded to the governorship on the death of A. P. Willard, by virtue of his office of lieutenant governor, was a native of Vermont, born in the town of Brattleboro, March 21, 1814. He came to Indiana when six years of age, and was reared near Brookville, where he began the study of law in the office of John Ryman, a lawyer of note in that town. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, moved to Columbus, Bartholomew county, in 1840, where he was afterward chosen prosecuting attorney, an office which he filled with more than ordinary ability. In 1846 he became a resident of Indianapolis, and the following year removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. He returned

to Indianapolis in 1849, and in 1850 was chosen the first judge of the common pleas court of Marion county. In 1852 he emigrated to California, and for some time practiced his profession in San Francisco. He soon returned to his adopted state, locating in Terre Haute, where he resided until his election as lieutenant governor in 1856. He made a most excellent presiding officer of the senate, his rulings being so fair and his decisions so just that even his political opponents bestowed encomiums upon him. On the death of Governor Willard, in 1860, Mr. Hammond became governor, and as such served with dignity until the inauguration of Governor Lane, in January, 1861. Gov. A. A. Hammond was not a showy man, but he was an able one. He possessed an analytic and logical mind, and was remarkably clear in stating his positions when drawing conclusions. When in his prime he was a fine specimen of physical manhood. He was of medium height, compactly built, and of dark complexion. His head was large and well shaped, while the expression of his countenance was mild and gentle. Frank in manners, honorable in his dealings, and dignified in his deportment, he commanded the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

HENRY S. LANE.

Henry Smith Lane, for two days governor of Indiana, was born February 24, 1811, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. He secured a good practical education, and

at the age of eighteen commenced the study of law. Soon after attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar, and in 1835 came to Indiana and located at Crawfordsville, where he soon obtained a good legal practice. His winning manners made him very popular with the people, and in 1837 he was elected to represent Montgomery county in the state legislature. In 1840 he was a candidate for congress against Edward A. Hannegan, whom he defeated by one thousand five hundred votes. He was re-elected the next year over John Bryce, and as a national representative ranked with the ablest of his colleagues. He took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1844, and made a brilliant canvass throughout Indiana for his favorite candidate, Henry Clay. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, Mr. Lane at once organized a company, was chosen captain, and later became a major and lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and followed its fortunes until mustered out of the service.

In 1858, Colonel Lane was elected to the United States senate, but, owing to opposition on the part of the Democratic senators, he did not take his seat. February 27, 1860, he was nominated by acclamation for governor, and was elected over Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks by a majority of about ten thousand votes. Two days after the delivery of his first message Governor Lane was elected to the senate of the United States. He at once resigned the governorship, the shortest term in that office on record in Indiana. In the senate Mr. Lane did not attain any great distinction, as it was not the place for the exercise for his peculiar talents as an orator, which were better suited to the hustings than to a dignified legislative body. When Colonel

Lane's senatorial term expired he returned to his home in Crawfordsville, and never afterward held public office except the appointment of Indian commissioner, by President Grant. He was chosen president of the first Republican national convention that assembled in 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont. It is worthy of note that every nomination conferred upon him was by acclamation and without opposition in his party. In person Colonel Lane was tall, slender and somewhat stoop-shouldered. His face was thin and wore a kindly expression. In his later days the long beard he wore was white as snow. He moved quickly and his bearing was that of a cultured man. He departed this life at his home, in Crawfordsville, on the 18th day of June, 1881.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

Oliver Perry Morton, Indiana's great war governor and United States senator, was born in Saulsbury, Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. The family name was originally Throckmorton, and was so written by the grandfather, who emigrated from England about the beginning of the Revolutionary war and settled in New Jersey. Governor Morton's father was James T. Morton, a native of New Jersey, who moved in an early day to Wayne county, Indiana, where he married the mother of Oliver P., whose maiden name was Sarah

Miller. Of the early life of Governor Morton but little is known. When a boy he attended the academy of Prof. Hoshour, at Centerville, but owing to the poverty of the family he was taken from school, and at the age of fifteen, with an older brother, began learning the hatter's trade. After working at his trade for a few years, he determined to fit himself for the legal profession, and with this object in view he entered the Miami University in 1843, where he pursued his studies vigorously for a period of two years. While in college he earned the reputation of being the best debater in the institution, and it was here that he developed those powers of ready analysis and argument which made him so celebrated in after life. He began his professional reading in the office of Judge Newman, of Centerville, and after his admission to the bar was not long in rising to an eminent place among the successful lawyers of Indiana. In 1852 he was elected circuit judge, but resigned at the end of one year and afterward increased his knowledge of the profession by an attendance at the Cincinnati Law School. On resuming the practice the number of his friends and legal cases rapidly increased, and his reputation soon extended beyond the limits of his own state. As a lawyer he possessed the faculty of selecting the salient points of the case and getting at the heart of a legal question. His mind was massive and logical, and he could apply great principles to given cases, discard non-essentials and reach decisive points. Mr. Morton's political career was of such a brilliant character that his great achievements in the arena of statesmanship, his wonderful power as organizer, won for him a recognition from the strongest op-

ponents, and faith in his powers, and the lasting fealty and admiration of thousands of friends until he reached the highest point among the great American statesmen.

Up to his thirty-first year Mr. Morton was a Democrat. The county in which he lived was largely Whig, thus virtually precluding him from holding elective offices. He was opposed to the extension of slavery, however, and upon the organization of the Republican party he entered the movement, and in 1853 was one of the three delegates from Indiana to the Pittsburg convention. His prominence was such that in 1856 he was unanimously nominated by the new party for governor of Indiana, against Ashbel P. Willard, an able and brilliant speaker, the superior of Mr. Morton as an orator, but his inferior as a logician and debator. These two distinguished men canvassed the state together, and drew immense crowds. The speeches of Willard were florid, eloquent and spirit-stirring, while Mr. Morton's style was earnest, convincing and forcible. He never appealed to men's passions, but always to their intellect and reason, and, whether in attack or defense, proved himself a ready, powerful debater. Although beaten at the polls, he came out of the contest with his popularity increased, and with the reputation of being one of the ablest public men in the state. In 1860 he was nominated for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Hon. Henry S. Lane, with the understanding that if successful he should go to the senate, and Mr. Morton became governor. He made a vigorous canvass, and the result of the election was a Republican success, which placed Mr. Lane in the senate and Mr. Morton in the gubernatorial chair. From the day of his inauguration

Mr. Morton gave evidence of possessing extraordinary executive ability. It was while filling this term of governor that he did his best public work and created for him a fame as lasting as that of his state. A great civil war was breaking out when he became governor, and few so well comprehended what would be its magnitude as he. He was one of the first to foresee the coming storm of battle and most active in his preparations to meet it. Perceiving the danger of a dilatory policy, he visited Washington soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln, to advise vigorous action and to give assurance of Indiana's support to such a policy. He commenced preparing for the forthcoming conflict, and when Sumter was fired on, April 12, 1861, he was neither surprised nor appalled. Three days after the attack President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men to put down the rebellion, and the same day Governor Morton sent him the following telegram:

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861.

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States: On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender you, for the defense of the nation, and to uphold the authority of the government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

In seven days from the date of the offer over three times the number of men required to fill Indiana's quota of the President's call offered their services to the country. Never in the world's history did the people of a state respond more cheerfully and more enthusiastically to the call of duty than did the people of Indiana in 1861. This record of the state, which Mr. Morton was instrumental in planning, reflects im-

perishable honor on his name, and from that time forth he was known throughout the nation as the "Great War Governor." During the entire period of the war he performed an incredible amount of labor, counseling the President, encouraging the people, organizing regiments, hurrying troops to the field; forwarding stores, and inspiring all with the enthusiasm of his own earnestness. His labors for the relief of the soldiers and their dependent and needy families were held up as matters of emulation by the governors of other states, and the result of his efforts, seconded by the people, was that during the war over six hundred thousand dollars of money and supplies were collected and conveyed to Indiana soldiers in camp, field, hospital and prison. The limits of a sketch like this forbid a detailed account of Governor Morton's public life. He displayed extraordinary industry and ability, and in his efforts in behalf of the soldiers justly earned the title of "The Soldiers' Friend." The legislature of 1862 was not in accord with the political views of Governor Morton, and refused to receive his message, and in other ways treated him with want of consideration and respect. It was on the point of taking from him the command of the militia, when the Republican members withdrew, leaving both houses without a quorum. In order to carry on the state government and pay the state bonds he obtained advances from banks and country boards, and appointed a bureau of finance, which for two years made all disbursements of the state, amounting to more than one million dollars. During this period he refused to summon the legislature, and the supreme court condemned his arbitrary course, but the people subsequently

applauded his actions. By assuming great responsibilities he kept the machinery of the state in motion and preserved the financial credit of the commonwealth by securing advances through an eastern banking house to pay interest on the public debt. In 1864 he was again nominated for governor against Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, whom he defeated by an overwhelming majority. These two distinguished men made a joint canvass of the state, and passed through it with the utmost good feeling.

In 1865 Governor Morton received a partial paralytic stroke, affecting the lower part of his body, so that he never walked afterward without the use of canes. His mind, however, was in no wise affected by the shock, but continued to grow stronger while he lived. In January, 1867, he was elected to the United States senate, and immediately thereafter resigned the governorship to Conrad Baker, who served the remainder of the gubernatorial term. In 1873 he was re-elected to the senate and continued a leading member of that body while he lived. In the senate he ranked among the ablest members, was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, was the acknowledged leader of the Republicans, and for several years exercised a determined influence over the course of the party. He labored zealously to secure the passage of the fifteenth amendment, was active in the impeachment, and was the trusted adviser of the Republicans of the south. In the Republican national convention of 1876 he received next to the highest number of ballots for the presidential nomination, and in 1877 was a member of the celebrated electoral commission. In 1870 President Grant offered Senator Morton the English

mission, which was declined. After visiting Oregon in the spring of 1877, as chairman of a committee to investigate the election of Senator Grover, of that state, he suffered another stroke of paralysis, which terminated in his death, November 1st of the same year. The death of no man, with the exception of President Lincoln, ever created so much grief in Indiana as did that of Senator Morton, and he was mourned almost as much throughout the entire nation. On the 17th of the next January Mr. McDonald offered in the senate a series of resolutions in relation to Senator Morton's death, which were unanimously adopted. In speaking of these resolutions, Mr. McDonald said: "Naturally combative and aggressive, intensely in earnest in his undertakings, and intolerant in regard to those who differed with him, it is not strange that while he held together his friends and followers with hooks of steel, he caused many, whose patriotism and love of country were as sincere and unquestioned as his own, to place themselves in political hostility to him. That Oliver P. Morton was a great man is conceded by all. In regard to his qualities as statesman, men do differ now and always will. But that he was a great partisan leader—the greatest of his day and generation—will hardly be questioned, and his place in that particular field will not, perhaps, be soon supplied." Senator Burnside said: "Morton was a great man. His judgment was good, his power of research was great, his integrity was high, his patriotism was lofty, his love of family and friends unlimited; his courage indomitable." The following is from Senator Edmonds: "He was a man of strong

passions and great talents, and as a consequence a great partisan. In the field in which his patriotism was exerted it may be said of him, as it was of the Knights of St. John, in the holy wars: 'In the forefront of every battle was seen his burnished mail and in the gloomy rear of every retreat was heard his voice of constancy and courage.' " The closing speech upon the adoption of the resolutions was made by his successor, D. W. Voorhees, who used the following: "Senator Morton was without doubt a very remarkable man. His force of character can not be over-estimated. His will power was simply tremendous. He threw himself into all his undertakings with that fixedness of purpose and disregard of obstacles which are always the best guarantee of success. This was true of him whether engaged in a lawsuit, organizing troops during the war, conducting a political campaign, or a debate in the senate. The same daring, aggressive policy characterized his conduct everywhere."

CONRAD BAKER.

Conrad Baker, governor of Indiana from 1867 to 1873, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1817. He was educated at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and read law in the office of Stevens & Smyser, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1839, at Gettysburg, where he had a lucrative practice for two years. He came to Indiana in 1841, and

settled at Evansville, where he practiced his profession until after the commencement of the rebellion. He was elected to the lower house of the general assembly of Indiana in 1845, and served one session; elected judge of the district composed of the counties of Vanderburg and Warrick, in 1852, in which capacity he served about one year, when he resigned. In 1856 he was nominated for lieutenant governor by the Republican party, without his knowledge, on the ticket with Oliver P. Morton. They were defeated by Willard and Hammond. In 1861 Mr. Baker was commissioned colonel of the First Calvary Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, which he organized, and with which he served until September, 1864, in which year he was elected lieutenant governor. In 1865 Governor Morton convened the general assembly in special session, and immediately after delivering his message, started for Europe in quest of health, leaving Colonel Baker in charge of the executive department of the state government. Governor Morton was absent five months, during which time the duties of the executive office were performed by Lieut. Gov. Baker. In February, 1867, Governor Morton was elected to the senate of the United States, in consequence of which the duties of governor devolved upon Mr. Baker. He was unanimously nominated by the Republican convention of 1868 for governor, and was elected over Thomas A. Hendricks by a majority of nine hundred and sixty-one votes. He served as governor with ability and dignity, until the inauguration of Mr. Hendricks in 1873, after which time he engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas A. Hendricks was the son of Maj. John Hendricks, and the grandson of Abraham Hendricks, a descendant of the Huguenots who emigrated to New Jersey and thence to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. Abraham Hendricks was a man of remarkable force of character. He was elected to the Pennsylvania assembly first in 1792, and served four terms, the last ending in 1798. William Hendricks, second governor of Indiana, preceded his brother John in moving to this state from Ohio, and had gained much notoriety as a talented and public man when Major John finally concluded to risk his fortunes in the wilds of the new west. John Hendricks, prior to 1829, resided with his family at Zanesville, Ohio. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Thompson, and a niece were the only members of the Thompson family who emigrated west, the others remaining in Pennsylvania and eastern states, where some of them gained enviable reputations in law, medicine, politics and ministry. Shortly after their marriage John Hendricks and his wife moved to Muskingum, Ohio, where they lived for some time in a rude log house—one story, one room, one door and two windows—built of round logs and chinked and daubed after the pioneer fashion. In this little domicile were born two sons, Abraham and Thomas A. The last named, Thomas A., was born September 7, 1819. The next year, 1820, lured by the brilliant career of William Hendricks, heretofore spoken of, Maj. John Hendricks, with his little family, removed to Madison,

Indiana, then the metropolis of the state. Two years later the family removed to Shelby county, at that time a wilderness, and settled on the present site of Shelbyville. Here the father commenced to erect a house and carve a career for their hopeful son, then scarcely three years of age. A dwelling was soon constructed, trees felled, and a farm opened, and the Hendricks house early became a favorite stopping place for all who saw fit to accept its hospitalities. The future vice-president received his early educational training in the schools of Shelbyville, and among his first teachers was the wife of Rev. Eliphalet Kent, a lady of excellent culture, fine education, graceful, and nobly concentrated to the Master, to whom Mr. Hendricks was largely indebted for much of his training and success. Having completed his course in the common schools, he entered Hanover College in 1836, where he remained for the greater part of the time until 1841. On leaving college he returned to Shelbyville, and commenced the study of law in the office of Stephen Major, then a young lawyer of brilliant attainments and considerable tact and experience. In 1843 Mr. Hendricks went to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he entered the law school, in which he had for an instructor a man of distinguished ability and extensive learning, and much experience as judge of the sixteenth judicial district of that state. After eight months' arduous work in this institution, he returned to Shelbyville, passed an examination, and was the same year admitted to the bar. His first case was before Squire Lee, his opponent being Nathan Powell, a young acquaintance, who had opened up an office about the same time. The case was a trivial one, yet

the young attorneys worked hard and with the vim of old practitioners for their respective clients. Mr. Hendricks won, and after complimenting Mr. Powell upon his effort, he gracefully served the apples which had been generously furnished by an enthusiastic spectator. Thus started the young advocate who was destined to become one of the nation's greatest and most beloved statesmen. In 1843 he formed the acquaintance of Miss Eliza Morgan, who was the daughter of a widow, living at North Bend, and two years later, September 26, 1845, the two were united in the bonds of wedlock.

So soon as Mr. Hendricks emerged from boyhood, his success as a lawyer and public man was assured. Having established an office in Shelbyville, he gained in a short time a fair competence, and soon became one of the leading attorneys of the place. As an advocate he had few equals, and as a safe counselor none surpassed him at the Shelby county bar. In the year 1848 Mr. Hendricks was nominated for the lower house of the general assembly, was elected after a brilliant canvass, and served his term with marked distinction. In 1850 he was chosen a delegate to the state constitutional convention, in the deliberations of which he took an active part, having served on two very important committees, and won distinction by a brilliant speech upon the resolution relative to the abolition of the grand jury system. The following year was the beginning of Mr. Hendricks' career in national politics. He was nominated for congress at Indianapolis, May 6, 1851, over several other candidates, made a vigorous canvass, and was elected by a decided majority over Col. James P. Rush, the Whig candidate. In congress he progressed with

signal ability, and was called to act on some of the most important committees, and soon won a national reputation. Scarcely had congress adjourned when he was required to make another campaign, for the constitution had transferred the congressional elections to even years, and the month to October. The Whig candidate, John H. Bradley, of Indianapolis, was a brilliant man and a public speaker of rare attainments, whom Mr. Hendricks defeated by a largely increased majority. In 1854, when the northern Whigs were in a chaotic condition, pro-slavery, anti-slavery, free-soilers, abolitionists, Know-nothings and Democrats co-mingling in a storm of confusion, a "fusion" state and congressional ticket was formed for the occasion. Opposed to Mr. Hendricks was Lucian Barbour, a talented lawyer of Indianapolis, who exerted himself to combine all the opponents of Democracy. Mr. Hendricks made a vigorous and manly contest, but was defeated, after which he retired to his profession and his home at Shelbyville. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce general land commissioner, in which capacity he served nearly four years, and in 1860 was nominated for governor of Indiana against Henry S. Lane. After a brilliant and able canvass, during which the two competitors spoke together in nearly every county in the state, defeat again came to Mr. Hendricks. In the same year he moved to Indianapolis, where he lived until his death. In the year 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, which position he held for six years. In 1872 he was again nominated for governor, his opponent being Gen. Thomas Brown, a man of ability and enviable reputation. This campaign was peculiar in one particular.

The Republicans had infused the crusaders with the idea that they were the salvation of their cause, while the Democracy opposed all sumptuary laws. Yet Mr. Hendricks went before the people as a temperance man—opposed to prohibition, but willing to sign any constitutional legislation looking toward the amelioration of crime and the advancement of temperance. He was elected and kept his pledges to the letter. He always kept his pledges inviolate, and ever remained true to his friends. He had a high sense of duty, and a spirit of philanthropy pervaded his whole nature. In 1876 he was nominated for the vice-presidency on the Democratic ticket with Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and of this election it is claimed they were flagrantly defrauded by returning boards and the electoral commission. In 1880 the name of Thomas A. Hendricks was placed in nomination for the presidency at Cincinnati, by Indiana, and his nomination was strongly urged in convention. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and as chairman of the Indiana delegation presented in fitting terms and masterly manner the name of Joseph E. McDonald for the presidency. After the latter had positively refused to accept the second place on the ticket, Mr. Hendricks was unanimously chosen, and the successful Democratic ticket for 1884, the first in twenty-five years, became Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. But few greater calamities ever befell the people than the death of Vice-President Hendricks, which occurred on the 25th day of November, 1885, at his home in Indianapolis, of heart disease. Mr. Hendricks was one of the nation's greatest men; deep, broad-minded, diplomatic and,

above all, a true man. His acts and speeches in congress, both in the house and senate, his defense of what he conceived to be right, his labors for the poor, the oppressed and the wronged of every class in this and other countries, were of great interest to his people and worthy of emulation by all. His devotion to his party, his candor and honesty of purpose, his noble ambition to serve the people faithfully, his philanthropy and universal love of mankind, all combined to make him one of the noblest of men. Strong in his convictions, yet courteous to opponents; great in intellect, yet approachable by the humblest of men; high in position, he met every man as his equal; independent in thought, self-reliant in principles, and rich in pleasant greeting to all whom he met; though dead, he yet lives in the hearts of the people, and his noble characteristics stand out in bold relief as beacon lights to guide and direct generations yet to be.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

James D. Williams was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 16, 1808, and moved with his parents to Indiana in 1818, settling near the town of Vincennes, Knox county. He grew to manhood there, and upon the death of his father, in 1828, the support of the family devolved upon him. He received a limited education in the pioneer log school-house, but by mingling

with the best people in the neighborhood, he obtained a sound practical knowledge of men and things, which, in a great measure, compensated for his early deficiency in literary studies, so that on reaching his majority he was unusually well versed for one in his circumstances. He was reared a farmer and naturally chose agriculture for his life work, following it with much more than ordinary success until the close of his long and useful life. Governor Williams entered public life in 1839, as justice of the peace, the duties of which he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner for a period of four years, resigning in 1843. In the latter year he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and from that time until his election to the national congress, in 1874, he was almost continuously identified with the legislative service of the state. Few men of Indiana have been so long in the public service, and few have been identified with more popular legislative measures than he. It is to him that the widows of Indiana are indebted for the law which allows them to hold, without administration, the estates of their deceased husbands, when they do not exceed three hundred dollars in value. He was the author of the law which distributed the sinking fund among the counties of the state, and to him are the people largely indebted for the establishment of the state board of agriculture, an institution that has done much to foster and develop the agricultural interests of Indiana. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872, and in 1873 was the nominee for United States senator against Oliver P. Morton, but the party being in the minority, he was defeated. He served in the national

house of representatives from December, 1875, till December, 1876, when he resigned, having been elected governor in the latter year. The campaign of 1876 was a memorable one, during which the opposition, both speakers and press, ridiculed the Democratic nominee for governor, making sport of his homespun clothes and plain appearance, but the Democracy seized upon his peculiarities and made them the watchword of victory. Governor Williams, or "Blue Jeans," as his friends were pleased to call him, was a man of the strictest integrity, and was known as a careful, painstaking executive, entering into the minutest details of his office. He was self-willed and self-reliant, and probably consulted fewer persons about his official duties than any of his predecessors. In personal appearance Governor Williams was over six feet high, remarkably straight, had large hands and feet, high cheek bones, large sharp nose, gray eyes, and a well formed head, covered profusely with black hair. He was courteous in his intercourse with others, a good conversationalist, and possessed a very marked degree of shrewdness and force of character. He died in the year 1880.

ALBERT G. PORTER.

Among the self-made men of Indiana, none stand higher or have a more noteworthy career than the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Albert G. Porter was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, April 20, 1824. He graduated at Asbury University in 1843, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began to practice in Indianapolis, where he was councilman and corporation attorney. In 1853 he was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, and was subsequently elected to the same position by a very large majority of the voters of the state. He was elected to congress from the Indianapolis district in 1858, on the Republican ticket, overcoming an adverse Democratic majority of eight hundred, which he converted into a majority for himself of one thousand. Two years subsequently he was re-elected by a smaller majority. On March 5, 1878, he was appointed first comptroller of the United States treasury, which position he filled with distinguished ability until called therefrom to become a candidate for governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket. He resigned, and entered into the campaign of 1880, which will ever be memorable in the history of the state. After a canvass of remarkable bitterness and excitement, in which every inch of ground was stubbornly contested, Mr. Porter was elected governor by a handsome majority. He held the office from 1881 to 1884, his administration being regarded by friend and foe alike as one of the ablest in the history of the state. Mr. Porter for many years ranked as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in Indiana, and his "Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana" (5 vols., 1853-6) are regarded among the best of their kind in the state. Besides his talent in politics and law Mr. Porter enjoyed a literary reputation of no mean rank, attained chiefly from his law

writings and lectures. He was especially good authority on matters relating to pioneer history in the west. Mr. Porter also filled the position of United States minister to Rome, which high honor was conferred upon him by his friend, President Benjamin Harrison.

ISAAC P. GRAY.

Isaac P. Gray was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born near Dowington, in Chester county, October 18, 1828. His father, John Gray, moved to Ohio, and settled near Urbana when Isaac was almost eight years old. Within a short time thereafter his parents removed to near Dayton, Ohio, but did not long remain there, when they removed to New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, where young Gray grew to manhood and became a proprietor of a dry goods store. He married Eliza Jaqua, a few years his junior, and the daughter of Judson Jaqua, who resided about two miles from New Madison, in a neighborhood (which had a postoffice) called Yankee Town. Gray's parents were of Quaker descent, but they never adhered to the society. Their ancestors came over with William Penn and took a prominent part in early colonial times. On November 30, 1855, Isaac P. located at Union City, Indiana, his family then consisting of his wife and two baby boys, Pierre and Bayard S. From the time of his arrival he became one of the

leading citizens of the then small town. He was always active, energetic and progressive, and no work or enterprise in the town was considered without his advice and counsel, and in many cases financial co-operation. He always bore a prominent part in all public matters and was depended upon to speak for the interests of the place. He was engaged in the dry goods business for a while after he came to Union City, then in the banking business, finally drifting into the law, where, by reason of his pleasant speech, excellent judgment of human nature and the happy faculty of condensing plain thought, he became a successful advocate.

After a few years of practice in the law, however, the Civil war came on, and Gray, being a strong unionist, was appointed colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, which position he held from September 4, 1862, to February 11, 1864. He also raised and organized the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, mustered in March 13, 1865, Colonel Peden; mustered out August 4, 1865. He was also colonel of the One Hundred and Fifth Indiana (minute men), serving five days—July 12-17, 1863. At the close of the war he became a banker, organizing, with Hon. N. Cadwallader, the Citizens' Bank, of which he was a prominent stockholder and vice-president. In 1866 he was candidate of the anti-Julian wing of the Republican party for congress. Entered the law in 1868, and was state senator from Randolph county in 1868-72 on the Republican ticket, of which body he took position as a leading member. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant consul to St. Thomas, West Indies, and confirmed by the senate, but declined. In 1872 he was ap-

pointed a delegate at large for the state of Indiana to the national convention at Cincinnati, and, by that convention, was made the member, for the state of Indiana, of the liberal Republican executive committee.

Dissatisfied with the administration of General Grant, he joined the Greeley liberal movement in 1872, and from that time on acted with the Democrats. In 1876 the Democratic state convention nominated him by acclamation for lieutenant governor, and he was elected to that office in October, 1876. In 1880 he was a candidate for governor before the Democratic state convention, and lost the nomination by four votes, but was named by acclamation a second time for lieutenant governor. In the general Democratic defeat incurred in October, 1880, Colonel Gray shared the catastrophe. But, by the death of Gov. J. D. Williams, in November, 1880, Lieut. Gov. Gray was promoted to the position of governor of Indiana, which honor he sustained with appropriate dignity, addressing the legislature in perhaps the most voluminous message ever presented by any occupant of the gubernatorial chair to any legislative body. In 1884 he received the Democratic nomination for governor, to which position he was triumphantly elected in the fall of that year and for four years served in a manner so satisfactory to his partisan friends that he became the recognized leader of the Democratic party in Indiana, and it has always been insisted by his supporters that his name, on the ticket with Cleveland, in 1888, would have that year secured the presidency of the United States to the Democratic party. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Gray was appointed by the Cleveland administration

United States minister to the republic of Mexico.

Isaac Pusey Gray was a man about five feet ten inches high, well proportioned, and stood erect, with a semi-military carriage, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds; his hair was black and curly, but later was somewhat tinged with gray; bold, prominent forehead; a full, frank, plump and florid face, strongly indicative of a high order of intelligence, and light blue eyes, beaming with good nature. Suave of address and of kind disposition, he was always cordial and pleasant with strangers and extremely sociable among his friends and acquaintances. Perhaps one of the elements of his great popularity and steadfast hold upon his friends, was his freedom from any aristocratic reserve, and yet no one had a keener sense of the demands of true dignity; a man of great decision and firmness, yet always respectful of others' feelings.

ALVIN P. HOVEY.

This gentleman, who was elected governor of Indiana in 1888, had a noted career, both civil and military. He was born in 1821, in Posey county, Indiana, where he spent his whole life. After a common school education, he studied law and was admitted to the Mt. Vernon bar in 1843, where he practiced with success. The civil positions he held previous

to the war were those of delegate to the constitutional convention of 1850; judge of the third judicial circuit of Indiana from 1851 to 1854, and judge of the supreme court of Indiana. From 1856 to 1858 he served as United States district attorney for the state. During the Civil war he entered the national service as colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, in July, 1861. He was promoted brigadier general of volunteers on April 28, 1862, and brevetted major general for meritorious and distinguished services in July, 1864. He was in command of the eastern district of Arkansas in 1863, and of the district of Indiana in 1864-1865. General Grant, in his official reports, awards to General Hovey the honor of the key battle of the Vicksburg campaign, that of Champion's Hill. This is no small prize; also, it is remembered that military critics, in view of the vast consequences that flowed therefrom, have ranked Champion's Hill as one of the five decisive battles of the Civil war, and second in importance to Gettysburg alone. General Hovey resigned his commission on October 18, 1865, and was appointed minister to Peru, which office he held until 1870. In 1886 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans in the Evansville district, which heretofore had steadily given a large Democratic majority. General Hovey's personal popularity and military prestige overcame this, and he was elected by a small majority. In congress he attracted attention by his earnestness in advocating more liberal pension laws and every measure for the benefit of the ex-Union soldiers. Largely to this fact was due his nomination to the governorship of Indiana, by the Republican party in 1888,

the soldier element of the state being a very important factor in securing his nomination and his subsequent election. In social relations, Governor Hovey was always very popular. Though a strong partisan, he was never abusive or vindictive, and at every trial of strength at the polls he received strong support from many personal friends in the ranks of the opposite party.

IRA J. CHASE.

Ira J. Chase was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, New Jersey, December 7, 1834. His father, Benjamin Chase, moved into Orleans county, where most of Ira's years were spent up to the age of twenty. After leaving the public school of that day, he attended the Milan (Ohio) Seminary and Madina Academy. At twenty he accompanied his father to Illinois, driving a team much of the time alone through Michigan and Indiana, landing in Chicago in the spring of 1855. Farming, merchandising, and school teaching filled up the time until the war broke out. In 1857 he united with the Christian church. March 24, 1859, he married Miss Rhoda J. Castle, of Cook county. In 1861 he was the first man to enlist in the town of Barrington, Illinois. He assisted in raising a company of men and was unanimously elected first lieutenant. The enlistments were so numerous that the governor could not accept them all, and

the organization disbanded, a part going into Company C, Nineteenth Illinois, June 17, 1861, of which Chase was made sergeant. This regiment saw hard and continuous service from the start, being always on the move, serving in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee the first year of the war. While in camp at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, he heard the news of the birth of his second child. He was appointed drill sergeant and placed on special duty, owing to poor health. In this capacity the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry officers invited him to aid in drilling their men, as they were fresh from the farms of their state. A petition, signed by Colonel Stanley, Lieutenant Colonel Grim, for years chief justice of Iowa, and Major C. H. Grosvenor, famous as a soldier and statesman, was presented to the field officers of the Nineteenth Illinois, asking for his transfer to a lieutenancy in the Eighteenth Ohio. This was endorsed by General J. B. Turchin, brigade commander, and by Major General O. M. Mitchell, division commander, but denied by Major General Buell, department commander. Mr. Chase was in the siege of Nashville in 1862; was discharged and returned home from Nashville in 1863, and entered into business, but sold out, owing to a long and very serious illness of his wife, that left her blind and lame for years. He prepared himself for the ministry and became pastor of the Christian church in Mishawaka in 1867, and served at LaPorte, Wabash and Danville. For a period of time he labored in Pittsburg and Peoria. He had been prominent in Grand Army of the Republic circles, was twice department chaplain and once department commander. In 1886, while in California, he was nomi-

nated for congress by the fifth district. Upon his return he accepted and made his first political campaign. Colonel C. C. Matson had received his fourth nomination. His average majority for three terms previous had been about one thousand eight hundred. In 1886 it was 532. In 1888 Mr. Chase was spoken of for governor, and though there was no activity manifested, received a handsome vote. General Hovey was nominated and private Chase was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation. He served two terms as presiding officer of the senate.

On the death of General Hovey he served the state as governor from November 24, 1891, to January 8, 1893. At the state convention called by the Republicans to nominate state officers, Governor Chase was nominated by acclamation to succeed himself. He entered into the campaign with all the earnestness of his nature, and everywhere it has been said that no man ever fought a harder fight, though at the polls he was defeated by Claude Matthews.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

Claude Matthews was born in Bethel, Bath county, Kentucky, December 14, 1845. His father, Thomas A. Matthews, was a farmer and also for a time commission merchant at Maysville. His paternal grandfather, Capt. George Matthews, com-

manded a company of soldiers at the battle of the River Thames, in the war of 1812. Through his mother, Eliza (Fletcher) Matthews, Mr. Matthews traces his origin to one of the most worthy names in the commonwealth and his maternal grandfather, Jefferson Fletcher, represented the Bath district in the national house of representatives in the days of Henry Clay. Young Matthews attended such schools as the county of his nativity afforded until his fifteenth year, then removed to Mason county, Kentucky, his father having purchased a farm near Maysville. Here the schools were of a better class, and he availed himself of their advantage by riding six miles each way daily. In 1863 he entered Center College, Danville, Kentucky, where he graduated in June, 1867. January 1, 1868, he married Miss Martha Renick Whitcomb, only daughter of James Whitcomb, an honored governor of this state from 1843 to 1849. The marriage took place in Ross county, Ohio, where Mrs. Matthews is connected on her mother's side with the Renicks, well known for their wealth and public spirit. The young people moved to Vermillion county, Indiana, in 1869, where Mr. Matthews settled down to the occupation he had chosen for his life work, the useful and honest calling of farming. His capacity for public affairs, and the evidence he gave of sensible ideas as to public needs, led to his election by the Democrats of Vermillion county, in 1877, as their candidate for representative in the legislature. That he was well appreciated by his neighbors was shown by some five hundred Republicans of his county voting for him, and he had the honor of being the first Democrat elected from that county of

heavy adverse majorities. His record in the legislature is a fine one, and in 1880 he had a strong following for lieutenant governor. In 1882 Mr. Matthews was candidate for state senator in his district, and cut down the Republican majority of nine hundred to three hundred. In August, 1890, he was nominated by the Democrats for secretary of state and triumphantly elected at the ensuing election, his plurality reaching the astonishing and almost unparalleled figure of twenty thousand in round numbers. His conduct of the office of secretary of state was so satisfactory to the people, that he was called upon to head the Democratic state ticket in 1892. Although being a candidate before the state convention for renomination as secretary of state, he was nominated candidate for governor, and in the following November elected to that office by a plurality of nearly seven thousand, leading the state ticket by several hundred votes, and higher than the average upon the electoral vote. He was inaugurated governor January 9, 1893, and with earnestness and conscientious regard of public duty, performed the work of that office. Governor Matthews, while faithfully attending to his duties as a state officer, maintained his interest in farming and the class of workers to which he belonged. He did much in the way of improving the breeds of cattle and domestic animals by importing valuable specimens, and was the founder of the Short Horn Breeders' Association of Indiana, the first association of the kind ever organized in the United States. He was also originator of the American Short Horn Association of the United States and Canada. While his business was that of farming, he was, nevertheless, a flu-

ent speaker, and withal a man of fine address and genial manners. Mr. Matthews was a man of positive character and strong intellect, and no man was more loyal in his citizenship, more faithful in his friendship, more devoted in his home life, or more worthy of the regard of his fellowmen.

JAMES ATWELL MOUNT.

James Atwell Mount was born on a farm in Montgomery county, Indiana, March 23, 1843. His father, Atwell Mount, was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and was born in 1806. In 1813 he removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, and there, in 1826, was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Fullenwider, who was a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, born in 1808. Subsequently they removed to Montgomery county, Indiana, where they made their future home and became the parents of twelve children.

James A. Mount's boyish enthusiasm was intensely aroused during the memorable campaigns of 1856 and 1860 and he took the keenest interest in the trend of the events which culminated in the greatest internecine conflict known to history. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the famous Wilder Brigade, and of Mount's courage General Wilder says he volunteered twice for the

skirmish line during the bloody battle of Chickamauga, when to do so seemed to be tempting fate. The history of the Seventy-second Regiment is authority for the statement that "Sergeant James A. Mount was the first skirmisher of Sherman's army to cross the Chattahoochie river." In the winter of 1862, while suffering from a severe attack of measles, he marched two days through incessant rain, wading swollen streams and rivers, and for three years did not miss a single march, skirmish or battle.

Upon being mustered out of the military service at the close of the war, Mr. Mount entered the Presbyterian Academy at Lebanon, Indiana. So assiduously did he devote himself to his studies that he was enabled to do the work of two years in one year, but at the end of that time he found his financial resources exhausted and was compelled to temporarily discontinue his studies. He finally graduated from this institution, and in 1867 was united in marriage to Miss Kate A. Boyd, of Lebanon. Fortunate indeed was his selection of a wife, for in all his early struggles she proved in all respects a helpmate in the truest sense of the word. Without money, Mr. Mount leased a farm which was already stocked and provided with necessary agricultural implements, and which had a small house of three rooms. This was the beginning of a heroic struggle which was crowned with as great success as was ever attained in the history of farm life.

His remarkable success, and the fact that he was in the closest touch with the common people, induced the Republican party to nominate him for state senator in 1888, although against his protest. Though

the district was normally Democratic by a safe majority, Mr. Mount carried it by a majority of six hundred and for four years served his constituents in the upper house with distinction. In 1890, while still serving as senator, he was urged to make the race for congress and, though he refused to make the effort for nomination, he was put on the ticket and went down to defeat in the Waterloo of that year. In 1896 he was a candidate for governor in the state convention. There were twelve candidates for the gubernatorial nomination and the convention was the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the state. Mr. Mount received the nomination on the seventh ballot. A fusion of the Populists and Democrats made the campaign both exciting and doubtful, but so popular was Mr. Mount and so effectually did he conduct the campaign that he was elected by the majority of 26,177, the largest majority ever given in Indiana to a gubernatorial or presidential candidate. His faculty for quickly defining a situation and properly mastering it was again demonstrated in a remarkable manner after his nomination for governor. Shortly after that time the sensational free silver issue was sprung by the opposition and the first effect was such as to cause astonishment and dismay in the Republican organization. Mr. Mount grasped the subject with a clearness of perception that was on all hands conceded to be masterful, and single handed he was making a most brilliant and effective campaign long before other speakers were willing to admit their ability to defend the Republican position on the question of finance. On June 8, 1898, Hanover College conferred on Governor Mount the honorary degree of Doctor of

Laws. It is generally conceded by all fair-minded persons that as chief executive of a great state, he acquitted himself with such tact, skill and diplomacy as to be assured of a favored place in history. He persistently asserted that he had but one ambition, and that was to serve the people who had entrusted him with the highest and most important office in the government of the commonwealth.

WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

Winfield T. Durbin was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the 4th of May, 1847, and was the son of William S. Durbin, a tanner by trade. W. T. Durbin is indebted to the common schools for his preliminary education, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the rebellion in the South. At the inception of the war he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The military authorities refused to muster him in, however, because of an injury to his arm, received shortly after his enlistment, but as soon as it was healed he re-enlisted, joining the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment and served throughout the war as a member of Company A of that regiment. He proved a brave and gallant soldier and participated in all the campaigns, marches and battles in which his command took part. After the close of his military service

Mr. Durbin was for a time engaged in teaching in the schools of Washington and Johnson counties, Indiana, and then took a course in a commercial college at St. Louis, Missouri. He accepted a position as book-keeper and confidential man in the wholesale dry goods house of Murphy, Johnson & Company in Indianapolis. In 1879 he removed to Anderson and engaged in banking and manufacturing, in which he maintained subsequently his interests.

From his youth Mr. Durbin was a Republican in politics and took an active part in the campaign work of his party. In 1892 he was selected as a delegate to the Republican national convention, though he had previously been a member of the state committee. In 1896 he was made a member of the national committee from Indiana and served with the executive committee having its western headquarters at Chicago. He has also for many years been actively interested in the Grand Army of the Republic. During the Spanish-American war it was found that Indiana would be able to furnish another regiment and Mr. Durbin was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in this campaign Colonel Durbin gained a reputation as an able commander of troops. The regiment was sent to Cuba and did much garrison duty. Colonel Durbin's military record undoubtedly had much to do with his selection as candidate for the governorship, though there was at the same time a widespread opinion as to his eminent ability and special fitness for the office, an opinion which subsequent events have proved to be well founded.

In private life Mr. Durbin has proved a business man of exceptional ability. He is

at the head of the Anderson Foundry and Machine Company, with plants at Anderson and Elwood; vice-president of the Sefton Manufacturing Company, of Anderson and Chicago, with factories in both places. At one time he was the principal owner of the Diamond Paper Mills of Anderson.

In 1875 Mr. Durbin was united in marriage with Miss Bertha McCullough, and to this union has been born one son, Fletcher M. Mr. Durbin is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Anderson. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and is past right eminent commander of Indiana Knights Templar. He is also past commander of Major May Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HON. HUGH McCULLOCH.

Standing out as one of the central figures on the pages of American history is the name of Hugh McCulloch. Prominent in the affairs of the nation, with a reputation as a financier that extends beyond the bounds of this country, there was no more prominent or honored man in all northern Indiana. He was born in the first decade of the present century, and in early life entered upon the study of law with the intention of making its practice his life work. In May, 1833, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Indiana with the

privilege of practicing in all courts of the state, and a few weeks later made a location in Fort Wayne, Indiana, opening a law office. He served as judge of the court of common pleas for a short time, and was rapidly winning a high reputation as a jurist when he entered another field of labor. He did not, however, abandon the legal profession, expecting to return to it, and had he done so, such were his abilities, that he would have undoubtedly have gained a place in the front ranks among the finest legal minds of the nation.

Mr. McCulloch was persuaded, however, to aid in the establishment and promotion of a bank. In the winter of 1833-4 the State Bank of Indiana was chartered, and when a branch of that institution was established at Fort Wayne he was appointed cashier and manager. He entered upon this work with the thoroughness and determination that characterized every undertaking of his life. He resolved to place the bank on a substantial financial basis and then resign in order to again enter upon the practice of law. But he became deeply interested in his new business, was made one of the active directors of the bank, and from that time until his retirement to private life he was connected with financial affairs, both at home and abroad. He formed an extensive acquaintance among banking men, studied carefully the monetary situation of the country, and put forth every effort in his power to make the State Bank of Indiana one that would deserve the confidence and patronage of the public. It is needless to say that he succeeded. In addition to helping materially in the improvement of the state, it secured to the commonwealth a net profit of nearly three million dollars, which

became the basis of her large and well managed school fund. The State Bank was succeeded by the Bank of the State of Indiana, on the 1st of January, 1857, and Mr. McCulloch was elected its president, with headquarters at Indianapolis. Success also attended this institution until the establishment of the national banking system, at which time congress passed a law taxing the circulation of all state banks, and the Bank of the State of Indiana went into liquidation.

During all this time Mr. McCulloch was diligently studying monetary questions, and had attracted the attention of financiers throughout the country. He was called to public life in 1863, when, through the instrumentality of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, he was appointed by President Lincoln as comptroller of the currency, and assumed the organization of the national bank bureau of the treasury department and the management of the national banking system. Then came a revolution in the banking affairs of the country, and without any disturbance to the current business of the people the national banks superseded the old state banks throughout the country, and all was accomplished within two years. To Mr. McCulloch is the country indebted for its present banking system—a system that is unequalled in efficiency in any other country. He was an indefatigable worker, but his continuous and earnest labors produced this desirable result, and his reputation as a financier extended to other lands.

The election of 1864 resulted in the retention of President Lincoln in the place of chief executive of the nation, and he entered upon the work of forming a new cabi-

net. The friends of Mr. McCulloch then recommended him for the position of secretary of the treasury; the recommendation was accepted and in March, 1865, he entered upon the duties of that position which he so acceptably discharged that, although in consequence of the war the monetary affairs of the nation were more involved than ever before or since, he succeeded in producing order and system and carrying out a policy whose efficiency the world has acknowledged. When he entered upon the work he determined to raise money by loans to pay the soldiers of the great Union army and all other demands upon the treasury; to fund and put in proper shape all obligations of the government; and to take the first steps toward an improvement of the value of the paper currency with ultimate view of a return to specie payment. It was a herculean task. Occasioned by the war, the debts of the country had become enormous, but with keen, clear and comprehensive mind, capable of grasping and mastering the situation, Mr. McCulloch accomplished his work and steadily pursued his policy, which was carried out by his successors until gold, silver and paper currency became of equal value in conducting the business of the country. During his administration over one thousand millions of short-time debts of the United States were funded into long-time bonds, and therefore required no attention for twenty years, except in payment of an annual interest.

On his retirement from the secretaryship, Mr. McCulloch turned his attention to his private banking interests. He crossed the Atlantic in 1870 to become the resident and managing partner of the banking house

of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Company of London. The practical man of affairs had no sooner taken into his hands the business of the establishment before it began rapidly to develop and increase. His previous experience had been a thorough school and preparation for this work, which was carried successfully forward until the business was second to no American firm abroad. Mr. McCulloch's partnership connected him only with the London house, and the fact that this stood through the financial panic of 1873 was due entirely to his efforts. The firm of Jay Cooke & Company began the gigantic task of building the Northern Pacific Railroad. It was an undertaking that would have taxed the resources of a country, and failure overtook them, bringing on the monetary panic of 1873. This necessitated the withdrawal of the American partners from the London house and the formation of the banking firm of McCulloch & Company, with which Mr. McCulloch continued his connection for a number of years, until, wishing to spend his declining days in rest from arduous toil which throughout life had been his lot, he returned to his native land.

Mr. McCulloch was married on the 15th of March, 1838, to Susan Mann, of Plattsburg, New York, and with the wife of his early years who had ever been a faithful companion and helpmeet to him on his eventful earthly pilgrimage, he retired to a beautiful farm, pleasantly situated about eight miles from the city of Washington. He remembered that some of the happiest hours of his life were spent in the quiet and retirement of this place, and hoped that his remaining years might be here passed amid

the enjoyment and labors of rural life. He was, however, again called to public life in 1884, for, on the resignation of Walter Q. Gresham as secretary of the treasury, he was solicited by President Arthur to accept that position, and once more found himself at the head of America's financial affairs, where he remained until Grover Cleveland entered the White House. Once more he retired to private life, and on the 15th of March, 1888, in their home in Washington, the honored couple who for fifty years had traveled life's journey together through sunshine and storm, through adversity, and prosperity, through joy and sadness, celebrated their golden wedding, surrounded by their four children, their grandchildren and a large number of relatives and friends.

The last years of Mr. McCulloch's life were spent in the enjoyment of his homes in and near Washington, in literary pursuits, and in the study of the questions of the day. In the winter of 1887-8 he wrote a book entitled "Men and Measures of Half a Century," a review of the political events during fifty years previous and sketches of the prominent men who had shaped the political history of the country. He was always a close student of public affairs, but was never a politician in the sense of office-seeking, and the honors conferred upon him in public life came to him in acknowledgement of his merit and ability. He attained to the ripe age of four-score years and seven. One of nature's noblemen, true to every trust reposed in him, devoted to the cause of right and honor, he was respected at home and abroad, and was numbered among the most prominent Americans of the nineteenth century.

HON. JOSEPH S. DAILEY.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong, would stultify consistency were there failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this review. He holds distinctive precedence as an able lawyer and judge, having served with signal ability as associate justice of the supreme court of the state of Indiana, is a man of recondite attainments and has ever borne himself with that honor and dignity whose natural offspring is unequivocal confidence and esteem from objective sources. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality, have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and director of opinion.

Joseph S. Dailey was born on a farm in Lancaster township, Wells county, Indiana, on the 31st of May, 1844, and is a representative of one of the worthy pioneer families of the state. He was the fifth in order of birth of the nine children of James and Lydia (Garton) Dailey, and of these children four died in infancy. His brother, Lewis W., died at the age of nineteen, while in command of a company of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the war of the Rebellion. His sister, Mary A., died at the age of eighteen, and another sister, Mrs. Rachel L. Sowards, yet

survives. The genealogy in the agnatic line records, perhaps, the "short and simple annals of the poor," and yet betokens sterling manhood and noble womanhood, as one generation follows another onto the stage of action. As has been said in a previously published article referring to Judge Dailey, "His paternal ancestors were plain, unpretentious men who performed their several duties modestly and without ostentation. They were content to earn an honest living on the farm or in the shop, without seeking official honors or public favor. He is of the fifth generation by direct lineage from Dennis Dailey, who was a native of county Sligo, Ireland, and who emigrated to America before the middle of the eighteenth century, settling in New Jersey. Both of Judge Dailey's grandfathers attested their courage and patriotism by honorable service in the war of 1812, against England. Both of them were natives of New Jersey; both removed to Indiana and became early settlers of Franklin county. Here his father and mother were married and lived until their first three children were born; they then removed to Allen county, where the fourth was born; thence to Wells county, which became their permanent home."

Joseph S. Dailey secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Bluffton and then began his technical preparation for his chosen profession by entering the law office of Newton Burwell, of that place, under whose direction he continued his studies for two years. In order to secure the funds necessary to defraying his course in the law department of the State University, he devoted a portion of time to teaching in the district schools of Wells county and also in the public schools

of Bluffton. In 1865 he was duly matriculated in the law department of the university, where he was graduated in 1866, being admitted to the bar of Indiana in that year. He forthwith entered into a professional partnership with the late George S. Brown, who later removed to the state of Kansas. In October, 1866, within the first year of his active practice in Bluffton, Judge Dailey was elected to the office of district attorney for the court of common pleas, and two years later still further advancement came to him along the line of professional work, since in 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the district in which Judge Lowry, of Fort Wayne, presided. That his services in this capacity met with favor is evident from the fact that he was re-elected in 1870, 1872 and 1874, thus serving four consecutive terms of two years each. Of his career in this office the following pertinent words have been written: "The position secured for the young man not only reasonable income, but also afforded the desired opportunity for practice. Gaining familiarity with criminal statutes, in conducting investigations before the grand jury, preparing indictments and prosecuting the case in court, was not the only benefit derived from the service. There was constant incentive to thorough preparation in all the details of procedure. The defense was usually conducted by lawyers of ability and experience, with whom the prosecutor must cope in the preparation of indictments and pleadings, in the marshalling of evidence, and the examination of witnesses, and, finally, in the presentation of cases to a jury. This professional contact sharpens the intellect and stimulates the desire for superiority. It tends to the cultivation of

alertness, quickness of perception and self-confidence. If the young practitioner is favored by nature with the endowments essential to a reasonable degree of success he soon apprehends the futility of depending upon inspiration, and the importance of knowing all the elements and features of his case. Professional pride and persistent application are equally essential. Mr. Dailey soon acquired a good practice. He was not without ambition. In 1878 he was nominated and elected a representative in the state legislature. His record in that body was that of a conservative working member, always persistent, always moderate, yet courageous in the expression of his views. As a member of important committees, and in support of measures on the floor, he was influential in formulating and securing the passage of much legislation. He was also potent in opposing much that was vicious and objectionable. His uniform courtesy and firmness won him the esteem of political opponents. His conscientious regard for public duty secured to him the confidence of all his colleagues and associates. Once afterward he yielded to the importunities of partisan friends and became a candidate for political office. In 1882 he accepted the Democratic nomination for congress and made a race that was hopeless, because of the adverse partisan majority, though his canvass was highly creditable and entirely honorable. Settling down again to the practice of law, he secured a valuable clientele, extending over a large district. In 1888 he was elected judge of the twenty-eighth circuit, comprising the counties of Huntington and Wells, for a term of six years. His service on the bench was alike acceptable to the bar and the populace. He

exercised wise discretion and commendable humanity in dealing with youth convicted of violating penal statutes. In most instances of first offense, if the accused had previously borne a good reputation, sentence was withheld and he was allowed to enjoy liberty, after timely advice and warning by the court, so long as good deportment was maintained. In this way boys were reclaimed and saved for good citizenship instead of a life of crime. Before the expiration of his term in the circuit Judge Dailey was appointed judge of the supreme court of the state, by Governor Matthews, receiving his commission to this exalted office July 25, 1893. His qualifications for the office of judge, whether in the trial of causes or in the court of last resort, are unquestionable. First of all he has the integrity of character. He possesses the natural ability and essential acquirements, the acumen of the judicial temperament. He was able to divest himself of prejudice or favoritism, and consider only the legal aspects of a question submitted. No labor was too great, however onerous, no application too exacting, however severe, if necessary to the complete understanding and correct determination of a question. These are, indeed, words of high praise, but the encomium is justified in every particular, for the Judge has proved him a distinct man, in all the term implies, and its amplification is wide. Many of the decisions of the circuit and supreme courts bear the impress of his patient investigation and his logical argument and deductions. As a practitioner he employs none of the arts and tricks of oratory, but his speeches are eloquent in the clearness of statement, the broad common sense of reasoning, the force

of logic, earnestness and power. His career on the bench and at the bar offers a noble example and an inspiration, while he has never been known to fail in that strict courtesy and regard for professional ethics which should ever characterize the members of the bar. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, his career reflects credit upon the judiciary and bar of one of the sovereign commonwealths of the Union. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Dailey has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Bluffton, though his range of professional labor far transcends local limitations, as a matter of course. He has as associates in practice his eldest son, Frank C. Dailey, and Abraham Simmons, the large and important business being conducted under the firm name of Dailey, Simmons & Dailey. The writer from whose signally able and appreciative estimate we have hitherto liberally quoted, continues farther, as follows: "The Judge is favored in the possession of a healthful, vigorous constitution, robust energy and marked vitality. He is in the prime of middle life, which is conducive to the most effectual utilization of all the mental resources. Candid, earnest and sincere, he is a reliable counselor. His popularity as a citizen is the natural outgrowth of confidence in his ability, integrity and sound judgment."

On the 15th of March, 1870, Judge Dailey was united in marriage to Miss Emma Gutelius, of Bluffton, who is of French extraction in the agnatic line, which traces back to a distinguished surgeon in the French army. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, being a daughter of John P. and Henrietta Gutelius. Judge and Mrs. Dailey are the parents of four children,

namely: Frank C., an attorney at law; Lewis W., who was graduated in the Indianapolis Dental College in 1884; Charles Gutelius, an educator, and Blanche.

HON. HUGH DOUGHERTY.

From the past comes the legacy of the present. Art, science, statesmanship and government are accumulations. They constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation have entered, and the advantages secured from so vast a bequeathment depend entirely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of the lives of the principal actors who have transmitted and are still transmitting the legacy. This is especially true of those whose influence has passed beyond the confines of locality and permeated the state or national life. To such a careful study are the life, character and service of Hugh Dougherty pre-eminently entitled, not only on the part of the student of biography but also of every citizen who, guided by example, would in the present wisely build for the future.

Hugh Dougherty is a native of that state concerning which Senator Depew spoke in the following amusing paraphrase: "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some are born in Ohio." Mr. Dougherty was born on the paternal home-stead, in Darke county, Ohio, on the 28th of July, 1844, his lineage showing the sturdy dual strains of the Irish and German extrac-

tion. He bears the full patronymic of his paternal grandfather, Hugh Dougherty, who emigrated from the Emerald Isle and took up his abode in Pennsylvania in 1818, and there, in 1820, was born William Dougherty, the father of the subject. About a decade later, in 1831, the family emigrated to Ohio, and settled on a tract of unreclaimed land in Darke county, where the grandfather died in 1833. There William grew to years of maturity and there, on the 7th of June, 1841, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Studabaker, who was born in that county in August, 1821, on the farm which her father had taken up when that section of the Buckeye state was a veritable wilderness, and where there was the menace of Indians and wild beasts to fear, besides the endurance of the privations and vicissitudes incidental to the pioneer days. Grandfather Studabaker was compelled to keep his wife near him in the clearing while he was engaged in the arduous toil, in order to protect her from prowling bands of hostile Indians. He was of stanch German extraction, and the name was one which early became identified with the history of the old Keystone state of Pennsylvania. Margaret (Studabaker) Dougherty passed her entire life in Darke county, where her death occurred on the 15th day of August, 1860. She was survived by six children. Her husband eventually moved to Wells county, Indiana, and settled on a farm near Bluffton, where his death occurred on the 2d of June, 1879. These were folk of sterling character, and their lives were signally true and noble though not lived on an exalted plane.

Hugh Dougherty grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline and in-

vironment of the old home farm in Darke county, where he assisted in the farm work during the summer seasons and prosecuted his studies in the district schools during the winter months. However, his nature was self-reliant and positive, and he was not satisfied with the somewhat meager educational opportunities afforded him in his boyhood, and thus he so applied himself as to become eligible for pedagogic honors when seventeen years of age. He devoted his attention to teaching for some time, being successful in his efforts, and was thus engaged when there came the clarion call to respond to the demands of higher duty, as the integrity of the nation was placed in jeopardy through armed rebellion. In August, 1862, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which his brother Abraham was already enrolled, and within ten days after his enlistment the regiment proceeded, under orders, by rail to Lexington, Kentucky, and thence marched on toward Richmond, Kentucky, passing the old homestead of Henry Clay, on the Richmond and Lexington turnpike, and on the second day encountered the Confederates, who were moving toward Lexington. The Union forces retreated to Lexington, and the remnant of the Ninety-fourth numbered about three hundred men, all the others having been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The survivors fought their way back to Louisville, where they remained until the regiment was repleted and reorganized, when it was assigned to Buell's army and participated in the battle of Perryville, being in the thickest of the fray in this spirited engagement. The ranks of the regiment were again decimated by

the large number killed, wounded and captured, and after this battle such of the members as were eligible for service marched to Nashville, where they remained twenty days and then proceeded to Stone river and took part in the battle at that point. During this engagement young Dougherty was stationed near Nolenville, guarding ammunition and stores, and the Confederate cavalry made a detour in the rear and captured him and others of the guard. They were immediately paroled, after subscribing to an oath of which the following is a copy:

NOLENSVILLE, TENN., Dec. 30, 1862.

I, Hugh Dougherty, private of Company F, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, U. S. A., do take a solemn oath not to take up arms against the Confederate States troops, nor reveal anything I may have learned derogatory to the interests of the Confederate States of America, nor do any police or constabulary duties until I shall have been properly exchanged, under penalty of death.

(Signed) HUGH DOUGHERTY.

Witness: Lieut. Col. M. H. Hawkins, of General Wheeler's staff.

Mr. Dougherty was then sent back to Nashville and thence to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, to remain until his exchange could be accomplished. Learning of the critical illness of his soldier brother, Abraham, who had been sent home on sick furlough, he made a visit to his home, where he remained until his loved brother yielded up his life to the one invincible foe, death, after which he reported for duty, but was almost immediately attacked with a serious illness, which rendered him ineligible for active service, so that he was soon afterward accorded an honorable discharge, by reason of disability. After his military career had been thus summarily

terminated, Mr. Dougherty returned to his native state, and at Greenville found employment as deputy in the office of the recorder of Darke county, remaining in tenure of this position for a period of three years. His removal to Bluffton occurred immediately after his withdrawal from this office, and after his arrival here he was for six months employed as salesman in a dry-goods establishment. He then entered into a partnership association with his uncle, John Studabaker, in the grain and produce business, in which line he continued operations for a period of seven years, doing a large and successful commission business. In the meantime he became assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Bluffton, of which his uncle previously mentioned was president, and this institution was subsequently merged into one of private character, becoming known as the Exchange Bank of John Studabaker & Company, the interested principles being Hon. John Studabaker, Major Peter Studabaker and Mr. Dougherty. The Studabakers were among the early settlers and most prominent and influential business men of Bluffton, and they are of the same family line as the celebrated manufacturers of South Bend and Chicago. This banking firm transacted an extensive and representative business under the able and discriminating management of Mr. Dougherty, to whom all the executive details were entrusted. Major Peter Studabaker died on the 19th of May, 1888, and the surviving partners decided that the demands placed upon their institution by the enlargement and still increasing business rendered a change of system and methods expedient, and accordingly, on the 1st of January, 1895, the proposed changes were made and the institution was given title as

the Studabaker Bank, Mr. Dougherty being chosen president, while other officers were selected for the minor executive duties. The institution is capitalized at one hundred and forty thousand dollars and Mr. Dougherty is still its presiding officer.

The subject has not only gained recognition and prestige as one of the most able and discerning financiers and capable business men, but also has always had an abiding interest in all that touches the material progress and general prosperity of his home city, being known as a most progressive and public spirited citizen, and having contributed, both by influence and tangible aid, to all legitimate projects which have tended to conserve the best interests of the community. He was largely instrumental in pushing to final completion the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and was superintendent of the construction of the Fort Wayne. He was also signally interested in the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas section of the line between Bluffton and City Railroad and was associated with James Crosbie in the building of the section between Bluffton and Warren. He threw the weight of his influence and energy aggressively in the movement for the construction of turnpikes and gravel roads throughout Wells county, an improvement whose value to the county cannot be overestimated. He has been active and liberal in the promotion of all material interests in his city and county, and has been equally conspicuous in advancing the causes of education and morality. Mainly through his determined personal efforts, while a member of the board of school trustees, the handsome and commodious school building of Bluffton was secured; in fact it was through his individual credit that the money

was procured for its construction, as no public funds were available at the time. In January, 1866, Mr. Dougherty became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in 1871, when was essayed the task of providing for the erection of a new church edifice in Bluffton, he was selected as financial manager during the period of building the spacious and beautiful structure, which met the requirements of a progressive church society for a score of years. The edifice proved finally inadequate for the demands placed upon it, and in 1892 it was rebuilt and greatly improved, very largely through the financial aid and active management of the honored subject of this sketch. His name appears on a tablet, let into the interior walls of the church, and the inscription in the connection gives a perpetual evidence of his earnest and successful efforts in effecting the erection of the original building and also the new and imposing edifice evolved from the former.

In politics Mr. Dougherty has ever accorded an unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party and for more than a quarter of a century he has been an active and valued worker in behalf of its cause, prominent in the councils of its leaders. His advice and assistance in partisan affairs of the county and district have been freely sought and in his mature and conservative judgment great confidence has been placed. He was made a member of the Democratic executive committee of the state in 1890 and served in this capacity until 1896. In 1870 he was elected to the state senate, from the district embracing Wells and Huntington counties, and served with signal acceptability for four years, doing much to further wise legislation and to advance the interests of the state at large. He voted in

favor of the famous Baxter bill, providing for the controlling of the liquor traffic in the state through local option on the part of several counties, and in this action showed to a marked degree the courage of his convictions and that he could not be swerved by any matter of personal expediency or political policy when the matter of conscience was involved, for his party was intensely opposed to the bill. In 1878 he was a candidate in the nominating convention for member of congress, and was defeated by only five votes, after one hundred and fourteen ballots had been taken in convention. In the opinion of many, he could have received the nomination in the convention of 1886, had he not peremptorily declined when his name was presented. He was a delegate to the national convention of his party, in Chicago, in 1884, to that held in the same city in 1892, and also in Kansas City, 1900, in which he was a delegate-at-large from the state. Mr. Dougherty was nominated by the Democratic state convention for the office of state treasurer, but went down to defeat with the balance of the ticket, though running over two thousand votes ahead of the ticket, the latter fact indicating his personal popularity.

In 1887 Mr. Dougherty was appointed by a commission, composed of the governor and other state officers, as one of the commissioners of the soldiers' monument, provided for by act of the legislature and erected in the state capital, and though fully appreciative of the honor conferred he felt constrained to decline the appointment, by reason of impaired health and the insistent demands of his business. When the state tax board, under the law of 1891, undertook to require all banks to furnish to assessors a written statement giving the names of all

the depositors, with the amounts of respective deposits, the associated bankers of the state decided to resist the demand by legal process, deemed the action inquisitorial and unconstitutional. Mr. Dougherty was selected to represent the private banks, with Volney T. Malott, of Indianapolis, representing the national banks, and Philip C. Decker, of Evansville, representing the state banks, to test the constitutionality of the law. The result of the litigation was finally summed up in an order from the court vacating and setting aside the order of the state tax board, this showing the ability with which the three representatives were enabled to present the case.

The organization of a company in Bluffton for the development of natural gas, and its subsequent action, which resulted in supplying the city with such gas, were largely accomplished through the leadership and persistent energy of Mr. Dougherty. Popular confidence in his judgment and extraordinary executive ability enabled the company to raise in the town the capital of one hundred thousand dollars required to consummate the project. He was elected by the associated gas companies of the state as one of a committee to direct the resistance to the Chicago Natural Gas Company to pipe gas out of the state, the result being that the movement was delayed for two years, though the Chicago Company was eventually successful. In the autumn of 1894 the Bluffton Gas Company was consolidated with that of Fort Wayne and the stock passed into the hands of an eastern syndicate, which selected Mr. Dougherty as its Indiana representative on the board of directors. He was at one time a part owner of the Indianapolis Sentinel, being one of the directors of the company. Mr. Dough-

erty is also president of the United States Telephone Company, with an actual paid-in capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and of the Federal Union Surety Company of Indianapolis, with a paid-in capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In June, 1895, Governor Matthews appointed Mr. Dougherty a member, from the state at large, on the commission to arrange for the proper celebration of the centennial anniversary of the organization of the territory of Indiana, and he made exceptional efforts to make the laudable project materialize in success, but owing to unfortunate apathy the observance of the centennial as a state function was finally abandoned. At a meeting of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, held at Evansville, Indiana, December 19, 1895, Col. Eli Lilly, of Indianapolis, offered a vigorous and interesting address in response to the toast, "One Hundred Years of Indiana," and incidentally incorporated the views (as expressed in an interview) of Mr. Dougherty as touching the centennial celebration of Indiana territory, and it is eminently appropriate that space be given to perpetuating these sentiments in this connection. Referring to the spirit which inspired the Indiana Centennial Commission in its work, Colonel Lilly said, "I cannot do my subject, or the state, a better service than by quoting the words of our comrade, the Hon. Hugh Dougherty, commissioner for the state at large:"

Indiana is the pulse state of the Union. Through her the great throbbing veins of commerce, which nourish every part of our national body, flow. Her geographical location and physical features are such that the east and west traverse her territory in passing to and fro. Her capital is the largest inland railroad center in the world. The center of her country's population

is within her borders. Her position among her sister states is unique, and her marvelous progress since her organization as a territory calls for a centennial jubilee of such character as will best enable her sons and daughters to appreciate the heritage of a hundred years.

There is no way in which we could more effectively kindle that wholesome state pride which must underlie the noble action of her present and future citizenship than by a parade of her achievements and a fresh revelation of her early struggles. The latter are now matters of recorded history to most of us, and a retrospective view of the heroic struggles of our fathers would be an eloquent lesson to patriotism. In their toils, their sufferings, their hardships, their conflicts, momentous questions were at stake and issues vital to the future world. In appearance they were insignificant at times, but in reality copious and full of benevolent consequences. Acting at the springs of our future greatness, instruments otherwise weak became mighty for good, and our pioneer fathers, obscure to the world, proved to be agents of destiny. They entered an untamed wilderness with vast wastes of forest verdure to make a garden for their children, and the hills, then silent in their primeval sleep, now echo the music of happy homes of industry. Those hardy sons of toil, whose school was the forest, whose trade was barter with savages, whose social life was that of the camp fire, whose daily lesson was self-sacrifice, conquered the territory of Indiana for civilization. Such memories as these ought to kindle a burning enthusiasm in every loyal Hoosier breast to join in the proposed observance of our anniversary.

Such an observance would be of more than local consequence. It would be a formal way in which our state could give evidence to the world of her worthiness of a place in the family of states comprising our great republic. Our exhibit would say: "This is our achievement," and of this we need not be ashamed. With an agricultural productivity unsurpassed; monumental manufacturing industries; natural resources inexhaustible, among which are lumber, stone, coal, natural gas and petroleum; a school system which is an object lesson to the world; an intelligent, industrious, patriotic, Christian citizenship; populous cities; with every modern improvement—in fine, all that constitutes the highest degree of prosperity and civilization to be found on the globe—the people of this great state may be exceedingly glad to make a representative exhibit of the fruit of their

labors and say to the world: "Behold the heritage of a hundred years."

Then let us celebrate the event which has led to such marvelous consequences—an event contemporaneous with the beginning of a century which has seen greater commercial development, more extensive manufacturing enterprises, more valuable invention and discovery, more fruitful agricultural activity, more widespread intelligence, more altruistic feeling, and more application to the agencies that make possible complete living than all the centuries that preceded; and in the observance of this historic event let us show that Indiana has contributed her full share toward achieving this unparalleled progress.

Fraternally Mr. Dougherty is identified with Lew Dailey Post No. 33, Grand Army of the Republic, and through his active association with the organization he keeps in touch with his old comrades in arms and perpetuates the more grateful memories of the days when he was serving as a leal and loyal son of the republic in the greatest internecine war known in the annals of history. In the midst of the thronging cares and demands of a busy life, Mr. Dougherty is always approachable, being gracious in his association with his fellowmen and enjoying personal popularity which is a natural result of his characteristics. He has gained a reputation as a man well equipped with the solid and the brilliant qualities essential to material success, but above this he has ordered his life on a high plane, having a deep sense of his stewardship and an appreciation of the responsibilities that canopies every life. He is a man of fine intellectuality and is a wide and discriminating reader of the best literature, while as a writer and speaker he has facility and ease in the employment of choice and effective diction. He has been devoted to the public service and to the improvement of his town and county, is beloved by his friends, and

admired and esteemed by the community. His generosity, unswerving integrity and pronounced ability have gained to him a distinctive position as one of the truest and best citizens of Bluffton. He has traveled extensively and has studied men and affairs with intelligence and interest. His career has been crowned with usefulness and sustained by genuine popular approval.

On the 25th of October, 1877, Mr. Dougherty was united in marriage to Miss Emma Gilliland, the only daughter of Theodore F. and Elizabeth (Sheldon) Gilliland, both of whom were natives of the state of New York and of staunch Scotch Irish extraction. Mrs. Dougherty was born in Sterling, Illinois, on the 22d of June, 1857, and is a woman of gentle refinement and gracious presence, taking an active part in the social and religious life of her home city and holding the appreciative regard of all who come within the sphere of her kindly and helpful influence. Since her girlhood she has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty have one daughter, Elizabeth, who was born on the 23d of March, 1885.

GEN. JOHN TIPTON.

Gen. John Tipton was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, August 14, 1786, and was the son of Joshua Tipton, a native of Maryland, a man who possessed great posi-

tiveness of character, with keen perceptions and uncommon executive ability. These peculiarities induced him to remove from his native state and settle in a home further west, where he afterward became a leader in the defense of the frontier against the hostile Indians. He was murdered by the savages on the 18th of April, 1793. Left thus early in life in the midst of a frontier settlement, surrounded by the perils incident thereto, the son, inheriting the sagacity and self-reliance of his father, soon began to develop that positive energy of character which distinguished his after life. In the fall of 1807, with his mother and two sisters and a half-brother, he removed to Indiana territory and settled near Bringley's Ferry, on the Ohio river, where he purchased a homestead of fifty acres, which he paid for out of scanty earnings, making rails at fifty cents a hundred. These early experiences laid the foundation of his future success in life. June, 1809, he enlisted in a company recruited in his neighborhood, which was soon afterward ordered to the frontier for the protection of the settlements. September, 1811, the company entered the campaign which terminated in the battle of Tippecanoe. Early in that memorable engagement all his superior officers were killed, and he was promoted to the captaincy, when the conflict was at its height. Subsequently he rose, by regular graduation, to the rank of brigadier general. At the first election under the state constitution he was chosen sheriff of Harrison county, which position he filled two terms, and in 1819 was elected to represent his county in the state legislature. While a member of that body he served on the committee to select a site for the location of the state

capital, which selection was made in June, 1820, and approved in January, 1821. He was re-elected in 1821, and at the following session was chosen one of the commissioners to locate the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois. In March, 1832, he was appointed by President Monroe general agent for the Pottawatomie and Miami Indians on the upper Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers, and immediately thereafter moved to Fort Wayne, the seat of the agency. At his instance the agency was removed from Fort Wayne to Logansport, in the spring of 1828, where he continued to discharge the functions of his trust with fidelity and success. At the session of the legislature, December, 1831, he was elected United States senator from Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Noble, and was re-elected at the session of 1832-33, for a full term of six years. While a member of the distinguished body, he was noted for the soundness of his judgment and the independence of his actions on all questions involving the interests of the state or general government. He opposed the views of President Jackson in reference to the re-charter of the United States bank, and recognized no party in determining the line of duty, always acting from motives of public right. As a civilian and citizen, he was alike successful in directing and executing, to the extent of his power, whatever purpose his conscience approved or his judgment dictated. After locating in Logansport, he directed his energies toward the development of the natural resources of that town and surrounding country, and to him more than to any other man is due the credit of supplying the settlements with grist and

sawmills and other improvements, and for taking the initial step which led to the organization of the Eel River Seminary, at that time one of the best known educational institutions of northern Indiana. He was also proprietor of four additions to the town of Logansport and was interested with Mr. Carter in the plan and location of the original plat thereof. Mr. Tipton was twice married, the first time to Miss Shields, who died within two years of their marriage. The second time was in April, 1825, to Matilda, daughter of Capt. Spier Spencer, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. The second Mrs. Tipton died in the spring of 1839, about the close of her husband's senatorial career. General Tipton closed an honorable life on the morning of April 5, 1839, in the full meridian of his usefulness, and received the last sad honors of his Masonic brethren on Sunday, April 7, 1839.

LEWIS WALLACE.

Though a soldier of distinction in two wars, it is not as a military man that General Wallace has achieved his principal fame. It has been rather with the pen than the sword he has conquered, and no Indianian has carved his name so high on the literary temple as the distinguished subject of this sketch. A son of Gov. David Wallace, he was born in Brookville, Indiana, on the 10th of April, 1827. He received a common

school education and was studying law when the Mexican war roused him from his reveries. He served in that war with credit as a first lieutenant, and at its close resumed his profession, which he practiced chiefly in the cities of Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana. He served a term of four years in the state senate, but never took kindly to politics. At the breaking out of the Civil war, he was appointed adjutant general of Indiana, soon after becoming colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, with which he served in West Virginia, participating in the capture of Romney, and the ejection of the enemy from Harper's Ferry. He became a brigadier general of volunteers in the fall of 1861, led a division at the capture of Fort Donelson, and displayed such ability as to receive a major-general's commission in the following spring. He participated conspicuously in the fated field of Shiloh. In 1864 he was assigned to the command of the Middle Department, with headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland. With five thousand eight hundred men he marched on the banks of the Monocacy, and there offered battle to the overwhelming forces of General Jubal A. Early, who, with twenty-eight thousand men, was marching triumphantly upon the national capital. On the afternoon of the 9th of July, hard by the railroad bridge that spans the Monocacy, near Frederick, Maryland, was fought one of the bloodiest engagements of the war, in proportion to the number engaged. General Wallace was entrenched behind stone fences that stretched along the heights near the bridge at right angles with the river. McCausland's cavalry, which led the vanguard of Early's army, crossed the stream and made a vigorous assault upon Wallace's lines, but after

a very spirited and bloody engagement, they were forced to retreat, but took up and held a position in the rear. Soon thereafter a long line of infantry were seen fording the Monocacy, and filing right under cover of hills and trees to a position in front of General Wallace's center. These troops were the famous "Stonewall brigade," formerly made immortal by Jackson, but now consolidated with other seasoned veterans into a division commanded by Major General John C. Breckenridge. They deployed and were ordered to advance directly to the assault of General Wallace's main position. The onset was furious and fatalities on both sides many hundreds in a few minutes. The Union troops resisted stubbornly, but were finally forced to give way, and the hundreds of dead bodies observable on the field after the fight showed how bravely they had endeavored to stem the tide of invasion. Though defeated, General Wallace and his troops accomplished the important duty of delaying Early until reinforcements could reach Washington.

General Wallace was second member of the court that tried the assassins of Lincoln and president of that which convicted Wirz of the Andersonville prison horrors. In 1878 General Wallace was governor of Utah and served from 1881 to 1885 as minister to Turkey. He has lectured extensively and is one of the most popular platform speakers of the day. His chief fame, however, rests upon his authorship of the religio-historical novel "Ben Hur: a Tale of the Christ," of which over 300,000 have been sold without diminution in the demand. It has already become an American classic, and takes front rank among the imaginative works of the world. Other popular works

by General Wallace are, "The Fair God," a story of the conquest of Mexico; "Life of Benjamin Harrison," "The Boyhood of Christ" and "The Prince of India." No other Indianan has done so much to give his state high rank in the field of polite literature.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Schuyler Colfax, statesman, and vice-president of the United States, was born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823. His grandfather, Gen. William Colfax, was a native of Connecticut, and served with distinction in the war for American independence. His father died before his son's birth, as also did a sister, and thus he became the only child of his widowed mother. The early years of Mr. Colfax were spent in his native city, where he attended the public schools and afterward became clerk in a store. In 1836 he came to Indiana, and located at New Carlisle, St. Joseph county, where he again entered a store as clerk, and in 1841 he became a resident of South Bend, in which city he subsequently received the appointment of deputy auditor. In 1842 he was active in organizing a temperance society at South Bend, and continued a total abstainer throughout his life. At this time he reported the proceedings of the state senate for the Indianapolis Journal, and in 1844 entered the political arena as a public

speaker for Henry Clay. In 1845 he became editor and proprietor of the St. Joseph Valley Register, of which he was also a founder, and he continued its publication for a period of eighteen years. He was secretary of the Chicago harbor and river convention in 1847, and in 1848 was elected secretary of the national Whig convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Zachary Taylor for the presidency. He was a member of the Indiana constitutional convention in 1850, and in 1851 received the Whig nomination for congress. His opponent was Hon. Graham N. Fitch, an able politician and a fine speaker, with whom he engaged in a joint canvass, during which the two men traveled over one thousand miles and held over seventy discussions. The district was strongly Democratic, yet Mr. Colfax was defeated by only two hundred votes. In 1852 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated General Scott for the presidency, and in 1854 he was elected to the thirty-fourth congress by the memorable majority of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six votes, although the same district in previous years gave a Democratic majority of one thousand two hundred. In 1858 he was again triumphantly elected to congress, and served as a member of that body by successive elections until 1869. He was elected speaker of the house in December, 1863, and on April 8th of the following year he descended from the chair to move the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, who had made a speech favoring the recognition of the southern confederacy. The resolution was afterwards changed to one of censure, and Mr. Colfax's action was generally sus-

tained by Union men. On the convening of the thirty-ninth congress Mr. Colfax was again elected speaker by one hundred and thirty-nine votes, his opponent, Mr. Brooks, of New York, receiving but thirty-six. March 4, 1867, he was for the third time chosen speaker, and his skill as a presiding officer, often shown under very trying circumstances, gained the applause of both friends and political opponents. In May, 1868, the Republican national convention at Chicago nominated him on the first ballot for vice-president, General Grant being the presidential nominee, and the ticket having been successful he took his seat as president of the senate March 4, 1869. In August, 1871, the President offered him the position of secretary of state for the remainder of the term, but he declined. In 1872 he was prominently mentioned as a presidential candidate, and the same year he refused the editorship of the New York Tribune. In 1873, Mr. Colfax was implicated in the charges of the corruption brought against members of the congress who had received shares in the Credit Mobilier of America. The house committee reported that there was no grounds for his impeachment, as the alleged offense, if committed at all, was committed before he became vice-president. He denied the truth of the charges, and his friends have always regarded his character as irreproachable. His latter years were spent mostly in retirement at his home in South Bend, and in delivering public lectures, which he frequently did, before large audiences. The most popular of his lectures was that on "Lincoln and Garfield." He died at Mankota, Minnesota, January 13, 1885.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

Richard W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy, was a native of Virginia, born in Culpeper county, June 9, 1809. In the fall of 1831 he emigrated to Indiana, and taught school in the town of Bedford, afterward establishing the Lawrence County Seminary, which he conducted about one year. Abandoning school work, he embarked in the mercantile business in Lawrence county, and while thus engaged began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and the same year he was elected a member of the Indiana legislature, in which body he not only displayed great ability and foresight, but was also instrumental in shaping much important legislation. In 1838 he was returned to the house and the following year was chosen state senator, of which he was president pro tempore on the occasion of the resignation of Lieutenant Governor Wallace. In 1841 he was elected to the United States congress over Hon. John W. Davis, but declined a renomination to the same position, and in 1843 removed to Terre Haute, in which city he afterward resided. He was a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840, zealously supporting General Harrison in public speeches and by his pen, and was a defeated candidate for elector on the Clay ticket in 1844. In 1847 he was again elected to congress by the Whig party, and became prominent in national legislation during his term, but at its expiration retired from public life. In 1849 he was appointed United States minister to Austria, by General Taylor, but declined to accept the honor, and was also tendered

several other appointments by the general government, all of which he saw fit to refuse. During the war for the Union he was active and rendered valuable service to his country, was commandant of Camp Dick Thompson, near Terre Haute, and also served as provost marshal of the district. He was again a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1864, and a delegate to the national conventions of that party in 1872 and 1876, in the latter of which he nominated Oliver P. Morton for the presidency. In 1867-69 he was judge of the eighteenth circuit of the state, and on March 12, 1877, he entered President Hayes' cabinet, as secretary of the navy. He served nearly through the administration, but resigned the position in 1881, to become chairman of the American committee of the Panama Canal Company. Mr. Thompson wrote many political platforms, and obtained a reputation for his ability in formulating party principles. He was an eloquent and effective speaker, and a man of benevolence and unassuming manners.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Daniel W. Voorhees was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 26, 1827, and was brought to Indiana by his parents when two months old. The family settled in Fountain county, where Mr. Voorhees grew to manhood on a farm about ten miles from Covington. His father, Stephen Voorhees,

was a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, and a descendant of an old Holland family, many representatives of which were among the early settlers of the eastern states in the time of the colonies. His mother was Rachel (Elliot) Voorhees, born in Maryland of Irish ancestry, and married Stephen Voorhees in the year 1821. The early farm experience of Mr. Voorhees proved of great value to him in after life, and served to bind him in ties of sympathy with the common people. He graduated from Asbury (now Depauw) University, at Greencastle, in 1849, and soon afterward entered the law office of Lane & Wilson, Crawfordsville, and on his admission to the bar began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, where he soon effected a co-partnership with Hon. E. A. Hannegan in 1852. In June, 1853, Mr. Voorhees was appointed by Governor Wright prosecuting attorney of the circuit court, in which position he soon established a fine reputation as a criminal lawyer. In 1856 he was nominated by acclamation Democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated by two hundred and thirty majority in a district previously Republican by two thousand six hundred. In 1857 he removed to Terre Haute, and the following year was appointed United States district attorney for the state of Indiana by President Buchanan. He was elected to congress in 1860 and 1862, and in 1864 was again a successful candidate, but in the last election his majority of six hundred and thirty-four votes was contested by his competitor, Henry D. Washburn, who obtained the seat. Mr. Voorhees was again elected in 1868, re-elected in 1870, but in 1872 was defeated by

Hon. Morton C. Hunter. In 1859 Voorhees was retained as counsel to defend Colonel Cook, arrested with John Brown as an accomplice of the latter in the celebrated Harper's Ferry raid, and his speech at the trial was one of the greatest ever delivered before an American jury, and it gained him a national reputation. It was listened to with rapt attention by a vast audience, and was afterwards published all over the country, and in Europe in several different languages. Mr. Voorhees was appointed, November 6, 1877, to succeed Governor Morton in the United States senate, and served by successive re-elections in that distinguished body until 1897. From his entrance into public life he occupied a conspicuous place in the eyes of the public, and at the bar, on the stump, or in the halls of national legislation, he was a man of mark. His powers as a parliamentary orator and a statesman are a portion of the history of the nation, and as a party leader few if any exercised as great an influence upon the people of Indiana as he.

From the sobriquet of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, so often applied to him, it will be inferred that he was of tall stature, which is the case, as he was over six feet in height and weighed over two hundred pounds. He carried himself erect, and his commanding presence and dignified bearing made him a conspicuous figure in the senate chamber. During his term of service in the senate he was assiduous in his attention to the public needs. He was always present and allowed no measure of his political opponents to pass without the severest scrutiny, and with him vigilance was the price of liberty.

SAMUEL E. PERKINS.

Samuel Elliott Perkins was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, December 6, 1811, being the second son of John Trumbull and Catherine (Willard) Perkins. His parents were both natives of Hartford, Connecticut, and were temporarily residing in Brattleborough, where his father was pursuing the study of law with Judge Samuel Elliott. Before he was five years old his father had died, and his mother removed with her children to Conway, Massachusetts, where she also died soon afterwards. Before this, however, his mother being unable to support her family, Elliott was adopted by William Baker, a respectable farmer of Conway, with whom he lived and labored until twenty-one years of age. During this time, by the aid of three months' annual schooling in the free schools of the state in the winter, and by devoting evenings and rainy days to books, he secured to himself a good English education, and began the study of Latin and Greek. After he attained his majority, he pursued his studies in different schools, working mornings, evenings and Saturdays to pay his board, and teaching occasionally a quarter in vacation to provide means for tuition and clothing. The last year of this course of study was spent at Yale County Academy, New York, then under the presidency of Seymour B. Gookins, Esq., a brother of the late Judge Gookins, of Terre Haute, Indiana. Having obtained a fair classical education, he commenced the study of law, in Penn Yan, the county seat of Yates county, in the office of Thomas J. Nevins, Esq., and

afterwards, as a fellow student of Judge Brinkerhorff, late an Ohio supreme judge, studying in the office of Henry Welles, Esq., since one of the judges of the supreme court of New York. In the fall of 1836 he came alone, on foot, from Buffalo, New York, to Richmond, Indiana, a stranger in a strange land—not being acquainted with a single individual in the state. His original intention had been to locate in Indianapolis, but on reaching Richmond he found the roads impassable, from recent heavy storms, it being necessary to carry even the mails on horseback. Finding it impossible to proceed further, and desiring to lose no time in qualifying himself for practice, he inquired for a lawyer's office, and was referred to Judge J. W. Borden, then a practicing attorney in Richmond and afterward criminal judge of Allen county. He spent the winter in his office, doing office work for his board. In the spring of 1837, after a satisfactory examination before Hon Jehu T. Elliott, Hon. David Kilgore and Hon. Andrew Kennedy, a committee appointed by the court for that purpose, he was admitted to the bar at Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana. He immediately opened an office at Richmond, and soon obtained a large and lucrative practice, coming in contact with such eminent lawyers as Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, Charles H. Test, James Perry, Jacob B. Julian, J. S. Newman and others. The Jeffersonian, a weekly paper, had been established in 1837, by a Democratic club, with Mr. Perkins as editor. In 1838 the Jeffersonian was sold to Lynde Elliott, who conducted it about a year and failed. He had mortgaged the press to Daniel Reed, of Fort Wayne, for more than its value. Mr. Reed visited Richmond, after

Elliott's failure, for the purpose of moving the press to Fort Wayne. Unwilling that the Democracy of the place should be without an organ, Mr. Perkins came forward and paid off the mortgage, took the press, recommenced the publication of the Jeffersonian, and continued it through the campaign of 1840. In 1843 he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb prosecuting attorney of the sixth judicial circuit. In 1844 he was one of the electors who cast the vote of the state for Mr. Polk. In the winter of 1844, and again in 1845, he was nominated by Governor Whitcomb, cautious man and a good judge of character, to a seat on the supreme bench, but was not confirmed either time. On the adjournment of the legislature, quite unexpectedly to himself, he received from the governor the appointment, for one year, to the office for which he had been nominated. He was then thirty-four years of age and had been at the bar and a resident of the state but nine years. With much reluctance he accepted the appointment, having to risk the re-election of Governor Whitcomb for a renomination to the senate of the following year. He was, however, re-elected and Judge Perkins, having served on the bench one year, was renominated, and confirmed by the senate, receiving a two-thirds vote, seven Whig senators voting for him. In 1852, and again in 1858, he was elected, under the new constitution, by the vote of the people to the same position, and was therefore on the supreme bench nineteen years. When in the stress of political disaster, in 1864, he left that court, he did not therefore despair or retire; there was no impatient complaint or repining. He entered at once into the practice of his profession. In 1857 he accepted

the appointment of professor of the law in the Northwestern Christian University, which position he retained several years. In 1870, 1871 and 1872 he was professor of law at the Indiana State University, at Bloomington. In addition to his immense labor as one of the judges of the supreme court and professor of law, he prepared in 1858 the "Indiana Digest," a book containing eight hundred and seventy pages, and requiring, in its writing, arrangement and compilation for the press, a great amount of labor, involving the deepest research into the statutes of the state and the decisions of the supreme court. This work has received the approbation of the members of the Indiana bar, as a work of great merit and utility. In 1859 he also produced the "Indiana Practice," a work of about the same number of pages and no less importance, and requiring as much labor in its preparation as the Digest. In 1868 he undertook the editorship of the Herald, formerly and since the Sentinel, the Democratic state organ. In August, 1872, he was appointed by Governor Baker to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Rand, to a seat on the superior bench of Marion county—a nisi prius and inferior tribunal, one of great labor and responsibility—and discharged its duties with all diligence and fidelity. He was subsequently elected to the same office in 1874 without opposition. Nor was there ever a juster act of popular gratitude and recognition than when the people of the state, in 1876, almost without action upon his part, took him from this place and returned him to a higher station in the courts of the commonwealth, which he had formerly so long adorned with his presence. To his

studious application, which supplemented the natural qualities of his mind, much was due for the reputation of the Indiana supreme bench in the days when it was honored for its wisdom. He helped to give it the name it had in the days of Blackford and Dewey, his first associates in the court, and not the smallest part of a loss occasioned by his death was, that it deprived the bench of the quality it needs most and had least. Shortly after Judge Perkins' appointment to the supreme bench, he became a resident of Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. Judge Perkins died of paralysis of the brain, at his residence on West New York street, Indianapolis, at midnight, December 17, 1879, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He died full of years and honors. It will seldom fall to the lot of a single individual, in this feverish and changeful times, to fill a position of such high honor and trust in our state such a length of time.

Judge Perkins was married, in 1838, to Amanda J. Pyle, a daughter of Joseph Pyle, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Indiana. By this marriage there were ten children.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

William H. English was born August 27, 1822, at the village of Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, the son of Elisha G. and Mahala English. Born at a time when school houses were few and far between,

he mastered the rudiments at an early age, and took a position in public affairs when others more favorably situated were dallying in the problems he had solved. His education was such as could be acquired in the common schools of the neighborhood, and a course of three years' study at the South Hanover College. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in the circuit court at the early age of eighteen years. He was subsequently admitted to the supreme court of the state, and in the twenty-third year of his age to the highest judicial tribunal in the country, the supreme court of the United States. His first license was granted by John H. Thompson, president of the then second judicial circuit of Indiana, and Miles C. Eggleston, president-judge of the third judicial court. This was under the old system, when examinations were very thorough, and the latter judge was particularly the terror of applicants, by reason of his rigid examinations. About two years after this Mr. English was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. Mr. English had all the elements of great success at the bar, had he continued in the practice; but he drifted into politics, and very soon into an office, which kept him in Washington four years, and he never again returned to the law as a profession. He was for a time associated with the celebrated Joseph G. Marshall. At an early age Mr. English's inclinations turned to a political life. His youthful ambition to win success, and opportunities which then presented themselves, combined to urge him in this direction of effort. He identified himself with the Democratic party, and took a prominent part in the political contests of his county even before he arrived at his

majority. Several years before he was of age he was chosen a delegate from Scott county to the Democratic state convention, at Indianapolis, which nominated General Tilghman A. Howard for governor. There was no railroad connection with the capital at that time, and the roads were in such deplorable condition, that it took him six days' horseback riding to make the round trip. He commenced making speeches in that campaign, and continued in active politics for many years. This was the celebrated "log cabin and hard cider" campaign, which resulted in the election of General Harrison to the presidency. But "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" did not prove as harmonious as the party that had sang and hurrahd them into power anticipated. Harrison, could not, in his old age, stand the worry and strain of the position, and died soon after his inauguration. Tyler, who then became President, separated from the party that had elected him, and the Democrats were soon again in the ascendancy. Under the Tyler administration, Mr. English was appointed postmaster of Lexington, his native village, then the county seat of Scott county. In 1843 he was chosen principal clerk of the house of representatives of his state, over several distinguished and worthy competitors. It was at this session that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, the then lieutenant governor, and president of the senate, by his casting vote postponed the regular election of a United States senator until the next session, which resulted in his own election. James D. Williams, afterward the venerable and respected governor of Indiana, was then, for the first time, a member of the house, and he several times made public mention of the fact that Mr. English then

performed the same duties, and most satisfactorily too, with the aid of one assistant, that in these later years over a half a dozen are paid to perform. Mr. English's competitor in that election was George Taylor, who was probably benefited by the result, as he removed from the state to New York, where he was elected to congress, and became a colleague of Mr. English in that body. They were devoted friends. Soon after the close of this session of the legislature the presidential canvass opened. The Whigs were led by their great champion, Henry Clay, and the Democrats unexpectedly took up James K. Polk, then comparatively unknown. After the election of Mr. Polk to the presidency, to which Mr. English largely contributed, as an active and efficient politician in his section of the country, he was tendered an appointment in the treasury department at Washington, which he accepted and continued to discharge its duties during that administration. He was not the man to disguise his principles or make an effort to keep a place under an administration he had opposed. He voted for the nomination of Cass in the national convention, and had strenuously opposed the election of General Taylor. He, therefore, on the day preceding the inauguration, sent to Mr. Polk a letter of resignation, which was extensively copied by the Democratic press, with comments approving the independent spirit of its author. In the national convention of 1848, his father, Elisha G. English, and his uncle, Revel W. English, were vice-presidents, and two other uncles delegates. It was in that convention he first met Samuel J. Tilden, who was a delegate from the state of New York. In this connection it may not be out of

place to mention that four of these English brothers were members of the legislature in four different states at the same time, and all of the Democratic faith.

But Mr. English was not permitted to remain long out of public life. His abilities were universally recognized. He was a clerk of the claims committee in the United States senate during the memorable session of the compromise of 1850. At the close of the session he resigned his position and returned to his home in Indiana. The people of that state had just decided to call a convention to revise the state constitution, which had been adopted in 1816, and, after an existence of over a third of a century, the adoption of a new constitution in accord with the spirit of the times, was approached with much caution. Everyone felt the necessity of confiding the trust to the wisest and best men of the state; and it is doubtful whether a superior body of men ever assembled for a like purpose to that which assembled at Indianapolis in October, 1850, to prepare a constitution for the great state of Indiana. Mr. English had the distinguished honor of being elected the principal secretary of the convention, and of officially attesting the constitution which was prepared by the convention, after over four months' deliberation, and ratified by an overwhelming vote of the people. Some idea of the high character of this body may be found by the fact that over twenty of its members have since held high official positions in the state and national governments. Two were elected vice-presidents of the United States (Colfax and Hendricks), two to the United States senate, four to the supreme bench of the state, twelve were elected to congress, two elected state treas-

urer, two auditor of state, and many to other honorable positions. At the adjournment the convention assigned to Mr. English the important trust of supervising the publication of the constitution, the journals, addresses, etc. As secretary of the convention, he added largely to his reputation, and the fact was recognized that his abilities were of a character to command a wider sphere of usefulness to the party and to the country. The adoption of the new constitution made a necessity for a thorough revision of the laws of the state, and the same high order of talent was needed to mold the laws as had been required to prepare the constitution itself. It was, therefore, a great honor to Mr. English that, in 1851, he was elected to represent his native county in the state legislature against an opposition majority, and over a competitor considered the strongest and most popular man of his party in the county. But a still greater honor awaited him, for, notwithstanding he was then but twenty-nine years of age, and it was his first session as a member, and, also, that there were many old, experienced and distinguished men in that legislature, when the caucus to nominate a speaker was held, he received twenty-two votes, to thirty-one for Hon. John W. Davis, who had been a long member and speaker of the United States house of representatives and had also been minister to China. Early in the session, on a disagreement between the house and the speaker, Davis, he called Mr. English to the chair and resigned the position of speaker. The next day Mr. English was elected by twenty-eight majority, and it may be mentioned, as an evidence of his ability and popularity as a presiding officer, that during his long term (over three

months) no appeal was taken from any of his decisions. Just before the election of Mr. English as a speaker, he was selected by Speaker Davis as one of a committee of five to revise the laws of the state, but declined. But many radical and highly beneficial reforms in the laws of the state were made at this session, which Mr. English in some instances originated, and to the success of which he largely contributed, such as the change in the system of taxing railroads, and the substitution of the present short form of deeds, mortgages, etc., for the long intricate forms. With the close of the long session of the legislature of 1851, in which Mr. English had earned golden opinions from men of all parties, he was justly regarded as one of the foremost men of the state, and the Democrats of his district, with great unanimity, solicited him to become their standard-bearer in the race for congress. He was nominated, and in October, 1852, was elected by four hundred and eighty-eight majority over his very worthy competitor, John D. Ferguson. Mr. English entered congress at the commencement of Mr. Pierce's administration, and gave its political measures a warm and hearty support. It was a memorable period in the history of the country, a time when questions of far-reaching consequences had their birth; and which a few years subsequently tested to the utmost limit the strength of the republic. It was the time for the display of the unselfish patriotism, lofty purpose, moral courage, and unwavering devotion to the constitution. Mr. English met the demand. He was equal to the responsibility of the occasion. He never disappointed his constituents, his party, or his country. He displayed his natural qual-

ties of prudence, sagacity, and firmness. It was at the opening of this congress that the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced.

The storm raised by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill resulted in the defeat of nearly all the members of the free states who voted for it. In fact, Mr. English was one of the only three in the United States who commanded strength enough to survive the storm. He was unanimously nominated for re-election to congress, and elected by five hundred and eighty-eight majority—an increase of one hundred—over his Whig and Know - Nothing opponent, Judge Thomas C. Slaughter, a bitter partisan, but a warm personal friend of Mr. English to the end of his life. He continued to support the policy of the administration of President Pierce during the thirty-fourth congress. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution for eight years, and, during this congress, made a speech in defense of the management of the institution which was highly commended by Professor Henry, Charles Henry Davis and other eminent gentlemen. At the end of Mr. English's second term he avowed his intention of not being a candidate for congress again, and requested his constituents to select some other person. The convention which met to nominate his successor, however, after finally balloting forty-two times without making a choice, finally determined unanimously to insist upon Mr. English taking the field for the third time, which he reluctantly consented to do and was elected by a larger majority than ever before. Mr. Speaker Orr appointed him chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, an important position, the duties of which

are very arduous and which he discharged with ability. Mr. English acquired his widest reputation during this congress by his course upon the Kansas policy of the administration.

The election of 1858 resulted in the return of Mr. English to congress by a larger majority than ever. There had been no change in the boundaries of his district, but his career in this, as in everything else, had been upward and onward, his majority gradually increasing at each election, from four hundred and eighty-eight, in 1852, to eight hundred and twelve in 1858, and this at a time when Democratic congressmen were almost swept out of existence in the northern states. At the end of his fourth term he refused a renomination and subsequently was encouraged to go into banking by his friend Hugh McCulloch (then about entering upon the duties of comptroller of the currency) and the great bankers, J. F. D. Lanier, of New York, and George W. Riggs, of Washington City. The two latter became stockholders with him in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, which was founded by Mr. English in the spring of 1863. He was soon recognized as a first class business man, and gradually grew in favor with his colleagues and the public until he was president of the Indianapolis Clearing House Association and president of the Indiana Banking Association, the recognized head of the profession in his city and state. In the spring of 1876 a convention of bankers from all parts of the United States was held in Washington City, which Mr. English attended, and he was chosen as one of the committee to appear before and address a committee of congress upon certain matters of finance. For over four-

teen years Mr. English presided over the bank with remarkable ability and unquestioned fidelity, until it was recognized as the first financial institution in the state, and among the first in the United States. In the meantime Mr. English had acquired the controlling interest in the various street railway lines of the city, and was largely interested in real estate and other business enterprises, which so severely taxed his energies that his health became somewhat impaired; and, as his wife had long been in such feeble health as to make removal for a time to a warmer climate desirable, he determined to retire from active business. It should not be understood that, because Mr. English retired from congress in 1860 and declined longer to hold office, he ceased to take an interest in public affairs. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1861, and in 1862 he was again spoken of for congress, but declined the use of his name in a published letter. In 1864 he was a delegate to the congressional convention which nominated that sterling patriot, Michael C. Kerr, to congress, and who died whilst speaker of the house. In the Democratic national convention of 1880 Mr. English was nominated for the vice-presidency on the ticket with General Hancock, but was defeated with the balance of the ticket.

Mr. English was married to Miss Emma Mardulia Jackson, of Virginia, on the 17th of November, 1847, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, the Rev. Henry Slicer, chaplain of the United States senate, performing the ceremony, and no union could have been more felicitous and happy than this was during its long continuance. This estimable lady died, at Indianapolis, November 14, 1876, universally loved and respected.

JOHN C. NEW.

John C. New, who was honored by the position of treasurer of the United States, was a native of Indiana, and was born at Vermont, Jennings county, on the 6th of July, 1831. His father, John Bowman New, was from Guilford county, North Carolina, and was a pioneer to the Western Reserve, coming to Indiana in 1816. He was an active citizen, a zealous Christian, and for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church. He died at Indianapolis, in the year 1873, aged eighty years. The mother of John C., who was a native of Gallatin county, Kentucky, and named Mariah (Chalfant), survived her husband but a short time, attaining the same age. They were universally beloved by a host of friends and respected by the entire community. The subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of an education at the local schools of the time in southern Indiana, and then was sent to Bethany College, Virginia, an institution of learning presided over by Rev. Alexander Campbell, M. D., the founder of the sect called Christian, one of the most profound scholars and greatest intellects of the age. Under the supervision and direction of this eminent instructor young New made rapid and thorough progress, and after the attendance at the college of four years, he graduated therefrom at the early age of twenty. After leaving college he returned to his home in Indianapolis, and commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. David Wallace, ex-governor of Indiana. He applied himself with such success that in 1852 he was admitted to the bar.

For the purpose of familiarizing himself with the practical knowledge of his chosen profession, he accepted the position of deputy clerk of the Marion circuit court, attending to a great deal of the business and routine work of the office; and upon the death of Hon. William Stewart, then clerk of the court, Mr. New was, on the 20th of November, 1856, appointed to fill the vacancy for Mr. Stewart's unexpired term, performing the duties so acceptably that, when the term of his appointment had expired, Mr. New was elected clerk of the courts by several hundred majority, although other Republicans on the same ticket were defeated and the county was Democratic. After the expiration of his second terms as clerk, he declined a re-election. Soon after leaving the clerk's office, the war being then in progress, Governor Morton appointed Mr. New quartermaster-general of the state of Indiana, and subsequently his financial secretary. This was a most important position at the time, because of the failure of the legislature to appropriate money to carry on the war and the state government. The funds for these purposes were raised from private sources, and all distribution of moneys and management of business affairs of the state were carried on by the financial bureau established by Governor Morton, and of which Mr. New was secretary. In the year 1862 Mr. New was nominated for, and elected to, the state senate from the Indianapolis district, and served with ability, although he was distinguished as the youngest member of that body. Three years later, in 1865, Mr. New purchased a large interest in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, and became its cashier, and served as such officer and vice-

president, and subsequently as president, during the ten years of his connection with this enterprise. This bank was the most successful moneyed institution in the state, and was managed with great financial ability. In April, 1875, Mr. New was, without his solicitation or desire, made the recipient of great public favor by his appointment, at the hands of President Grant, to the responsible position of treasurer of the United States, the most important position in the nation. In July, 1876, Mr. New resigned his position as custodian of the money of the United States to give attention to his personal affairs. During the spring of 1880 Mr. New purchased the Indianapolis Daily Journal, one of the most firmly established and best newspapers of the country. Mr. New was twice married. His first wife, Miss Melissa Beeler, was the daughter of a well known pioneer and wealthy citizen of Marion county. By this estimable lady Mr. New had one son, Harry S. New. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. New was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth R. McRae, of Virginia.

DANIEL D. PRATT.

Daniel Darwin Pratt, LL. D., was born at Palermo, Maine, October 24, 1813, and died at Logansport, Indiana, Sunday, June 17, 1877. His father was a physician, and a son of David Pratt, a Revolutionary soldier

of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. His mother, Sallie Rodgers Hill, was a most remarkable woman, a Baptist of the deepest piety, and exceedingly gifted in prayer and exhortation. While Mr. Pratt was yet an infant the family moved to Fenner, Madison county, New York. His early years were spent in severe toil upon his father's farm, which consisted of sixty acres of stony ground. At twelve years of age he gave promise of such abilities that it was resolved to educate him. Accordingly, in 1825, he entered the seminary at Cazenovia, New York, then under the charge of Dr. Porter, and, in 1827, the freshman class of Hamilton College. He graduated, in 1831, the valedictorian of a class in which were Rev. Dr. Kendrick, president of the Rochester University, John Cochrane and Thomas T. Davis, of New York, both honored congressmen, and Judge O. S. Williams, of Clinton, New York. Mr. Pratt was a fine classical scholar and orator. One of his first efforts after graduating, when only eighteen years old, was an oration in a village church, the fame of which is still spoken of in Madison county. Directly after his graduation he was called to take the place of a professor in Madison University. Among his papers is a scrap, signed by half a dozen students, now eminent Baptist doctors of divinity, expressing their complete satisfaction with his labors as a teacher. With the funds so acquired, in the winter of 1831, he read law at Cazenovia. In the spring he turned his face westward. In 1832 he taught school at Rising Sun, Indiana. In 1834 he wrote, and studied law, in the office of Calvin Fletcher, at Indianapolis. In 1836 he removed to a permanent settlement at Logansport, where he commenced the practice of his profession,

and in a few years the whole of northern Indiana rang with his fame, which was founded upon the solid basis of integrity and ability. He never resorted to any of the devices of superficial men, but made himself a necessity to every man who had a complicated lawsuit or was unjustly accused. He was considered the ablest lawyer in northern Indiana. Although a man of somewhat slow mental process, his reach and grasp were wonderful and his industry indefatigable. Mr. Pratt was a Whig during the lifetime of that party, and took a deep interest in its success. In 1847 he was nominated for congress, but was defeated. In 1848 he was one of the presidential electors. In 1851 and 1853 he was elected to the state legislature, and both times became the leader in the house. In 1860 he was secretary of the convention at Chicago that nominated President Lincoln, and attracted great attention by his magnificent voice and presence. But politics was to him a distasteful pursuit, and he participated but little in public affairs until forced to do so in 1868. During the war Mr. Pratt was an earnest supporter of the Union. His eldest son fell at Cold Harbor, and his heart and purse were always open to the soldier. In 1861, when Logansport and Cass county sent out, upon a three days' notice, two companies of soldiers, he advanced hundreds of dollars to the needy families of those who had gone. In 1863 he received the unanimous vote of his party, then in the minority, for United States senator. In 1868 he was elected by a large majority for representative to congress. In January, 1869, without any solicitation on his part, he was chosen to the United States senate, to succeed Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and

served on the committee on pensions, claims, and District of Columbia. Millions of dollars were allowed or disallowed on his simple recommendation. Seven large volumes of reports were the product of his industry. So conscientious was he that on one occasion Senator Sumner remarked to Wendell Phillips that, "Mr. Pratt was the most absolutely honest man he ever knew." In May, 1875, he was appointed commissioner of internal revenue. At that time the war against the whisky ring was beginning, and for eighteen months Mr. Pratt was Secretary Bristow's right-hand man. Too intense application to the duties of this office brought on the disease of the heart from which he died. In 1876 he received the Republican nomination for governor of Indiana, but declined it on account of ill-health. He was twice married. In 1839, to Miss Sophia J. James, of Rising Sun, Indiana. In May, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Jane D. Warren. In 1872 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Hamilton College. He was such a master of the English language that anything from his pen solicited attention. He was often urged to address literary societies, but uniformly declined. In his religious views he was a Unitarian. During the latter part of his life he often talked with his friends about death, saying that he had seen the good and ill of life, and had done the best he knew how. He died suddenly, as he had wished, in the harness. He was, on the day of his death, engaged in dictating an article for publication in the Star, of Logansport. Of dignified presence, his massive forehead flaked with iron-gray locks, six feet four in height, and a giant in weight and proportions, he had a mind and heart in full

proportion to his body. His death was a national loss. His funeral was, doubtless, one of the largest ever witnessed.

JAMES OLIVER.

James Oliver, South Bend, Indiana, of "chilled plow" fame, was born at the family homestead of Whitehaugh, Liddisdale Parish, Roxburghshire, Scotland, on the 28th day of August, 1823. He resided with his parents in the "land o' cakes" until the year 1835, when they concluded to try their fortune in this country. They at first located in Seneca county, New York, but their stay was of short duration, as next year (1836) finds them settled at Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, Indiana. His parents being in humble circumstances, the son, then a boy of thirteen, had to assume the responsibilities of manhood and earn his own living. From that time no work was too hard or too poorly paid but what he would rather manfully face than eat the bread of idleness. In 1845 Mr. Oliver determined to learn the molder's trade, and accordingly went to work for the St. Joseph Iron Company. He remained in their employ until 1855, when he moved to South Bend and began the manufacture of plows on a small scale. The success of this industry is best described in his own words: "I was now fairly launched in business, and had accomplished a part of my long cherished

idea, yet very soon found out it was not all sunshine doing business for one's self. True, we did all our own work; but at the best that was not much. The casts ran but three heats a week, and only amounted to from fifteen hundred pounds to one ton. My money was soon exhausted, and, the surroundings not being of that inviting character to indulge capitalists to invest, I was truly in a most unenviable state of affairs, when, to crown all our misfortunes, a tremendous freshet swept the dam away and flooded the furnace." He managed to weather this misfortune, and soon after commenced selling and delivering plows outside of South Bend. Of this Mr. Oliver said: "I found it up hill work delivering all my plows and repairs personally; still I kept at it, and by dint of hard labor very soon had eighty agencies established within a radius of fifty miles. We worked hard and did all in our power to make it pay; yet the cost of delivery, and the commission paid to agents, left our margin of profits very small indeed." Years rolled on and the plow business increased, and during the whole of this time Mr. Oliver had never ceased thinking and studying over the one great object of his life—the production of a complete chilled plow, an implement to produce which fortunes had been unsuccessfully spent during the twenty-five years previous. How well he succeeded in the undertaking the immense factory in South Bend, with its hundreds of workmen, is a standing and convincing proof. The extraordinary and rapid advance of this chilled plow manufacture to its present remarkable aggregate seems more like a romance than a reality. But the actual statistics, taken from the books of the company, establish the

fact beyond all controversy, and show the most remarkable increase, year after year, than can be found in the history of American manufacturers.

CLEMENT STUDEBAKER.

Among the pioneers of Indiana there are many "self-made men;" but there are none more notable among the enterprising manufacturers of our state than the subject of this brief sketch. Clement Studebaker was born March 12, 1831, near Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania. His father, John Studebaker, though born in this country, was of German parentage. His business was that of village blacksmith—a horse-shoer and wagonmaker—and he it was who, in 1818, made the first Studebaker wagon known to the world. In 1835 he emigrated with his family to Ashland county, Ohio. Here Clement obtained the rudiments of his early education, which was limited to the meager opportunities of the district school. His father being a man of limited means, Clement assisted in the support of the family by the labor common to frontier life, such as wood-chopping and farming. His early experience, with his struggles for the necessities of life and limited means for obtaining education, renders his future success in life all the more striking. At the age of fourteen he was employed on a farm at two dollars a month. Tiring of this oc-

cupation, he returned to the shop of his father to learn the trade of blacksmithing and wagonmaking. He finally became a journeyman, and, following, the "Star of Empire" westward he located at South Bend, Indiana, with the small sum of two dollars on hand. For temporary employment he engaged in teaching a district school, devoting all his spare hours to the mastery of the lessons he was to impart to his pupils. Having finished his time as teacher, in which he was successful, he went to work at fifty cents a day with a firm manufacturing threshing machines, receiving increased wages, however, as soon as he became a proficient workman. Having decided to make South Bend, then an enterprising town with a population of about twenty-five hundred, his future home, he determined to turn his trade to account and to establish a blacksmith and wagon shop. In this enterprise he associated himself with his elder brother, Henry, and thus in 1852 the two formed the copartnership of H. & C. Studebaker, with a combined capital of sixty-eight dollars. Their shops were of that primitive character common at the time, and their general business was horse-shoeing, blacksmithing and repairing. They met with fair success in their new undertaking, and during the first year they found time to turn out two wagons. These were made in the way then customary, with their own hands. Thus was laid the foundation for their future success. In 1857 a very favorable opportunity presented itself to them, and, fortunately, they were in a position to take advantage of it. Territorial troubles on our western frontier were threatened, and the United States government required a large number of heavy transportation and

army wagons for its expedition west; and the young firm was fortunate in securing a contract for building a considerable number. They delivered the first hundred wagons within ninety days after receiving the contract. The rapidity with which that order was executed is the more remarkable when we consider that a part of the timber was standing in the forest at the time they received their commission, and had to be cut, seasoned, and shaped by hand work, while the iron was to be forged on anvils, as blacksmiths have wrought ever since the time of Tubal-Cain. The successful completion of this undertaking at that period in the history of this firm was a large and important push forward. It is all the more creditable when we remember the great depression of trade in 1857. In 1858 Henry retired from the firm to the business of farming, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Mahler Studebaker, lately returned from California. In 1864 Peter E., a third brother, was admitted to the firm, and in 1868 Jacob F., the fourth and youngest brother, was admitted to partnership. During this year, in order to facilitate the transactions of a large and increasing business, a stock company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Indiana, with corporate name of Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company. Clement now became president of the company and with this union of the ability and energy of the four brothers, and with their diversified characteristics and thorough adaption of the various departments of their business, the strength of the organization was greatly increased, and the business entered upon a new era of progress, each year showing marked and substantial growth, until the company attained its present proud

position, having become the largest establishment in the world for the manufacture of wagons and carriages. Clement Studebaker was one of the United States commissioners from Indiana to the World's Exposition at Paris in 1878. He always took an active interest in all that pertained to the trade he represented and his efforts were untiring to assist in its successful development. He held offices of public honor and trust; but the best energies of his busy life were given to the development of the trade and the building up of the great wagon and carriage factories. He was a consistent member and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church of South Bend, and contributed largely towards its maintenance and prosperity.

DAVID S. TURPIE.

David S. Turpie, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1829, graduated at Kenyon College, studied law, and began practice at Logansport, Indiana, in 1849. He was a member of the legislature in 1852, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1854, and of the circuit court in 1856, which post he resigned. He was again a member of the state house of representatives in 1856, and was elected to the United States senate from Indiana, as a Democrat, in place of Jesse D. Bright, who had been expelled, serving from January 22 to March 3, 1863.

Nearly twenty-four years afterward he was again called on by his party to represent them in the senate, to which body he was elected by the Indiana legislature, at the session of 1886-7, after a memorable struggle. His opponent was Benjamin Harrison, afterward elected President, and he was defeated by the votes of one or two independents in the legislature who held the balance of power between the two great parties which were almost equally divided in voting strength among the members. Mr. Turpie enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in Indiana, and also graded high as a man of literary attainments. He continued to represent Indiana in the national senate until the election of Albert J. Beveridge, in January, 1899.

HON. TIMOTHY E. HOWARD, LL. D.

Hon. Timothy E. Howard, LL. D., ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Indiana, was born on a farm near Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 27, 1837, a son of Martin and Julia (Beahan) Howard, natives of Ireland.

Timothy E. Howard, in his seventeenth year, attended school at Ypsilanti for two terms. The following year he became a student in the University of Michigan, where he remained until he had attained to sophomore standing. Soon afterward, however, illness in the family rendered it

necessary for him to return home and assume the management of the farm. Some months later he was offered the position of teacher in one of the local schools, accepted the offer, and officiated in that capacity for two years. On attaining his majority he was elected school inspector, but this office he resigned after having served a single term mainly on account of his having perfected arrangements to enter the university at Notre Dame, to finish his collegiate studies. Two years after his matriculation at Notre Dame the tocsin of civil war was sounded, and nowhere was the call heeded more promptly and enthusiastically than at Notre Dame. Many of the students, professors and members of the Community responded and hastened to the front. Among these was Timothy E. Howard. He enlisted in the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and left at once with his regiment to join the army then forming in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was with the van of the army in the advance on Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh. In camp at that place, and not apprehensive of immediate danger, the Union forces were taken at a disadvantage when suddenly attacked by the Confederates under Johnston and Beauregard on Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. In the contest that raged all day through the timber and under-brush and in the clearings the Union troops were compelled to fall back slowly toward the river, and only the death of Johnston and the approach of night saved them from possible capture. During night reinforcements arrived, and Monday a decisive Union victory was won. In that battle the Twelfth Michigan took conspicuous part, and young Howard was severely wounded. He was discharged in consequence, and as

soon as practicable returned to Notre Dame. He received at the succeeding commencement the course degree of Bachelor of Arts and was chosen professor of rhetoric. Moreover, the chair of English literature becoming vacant about that time, he was elected to fill it. In 1864 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him in course. The same year also was that in which the Professor made his permanent home near the university, but within the corporate limits of South Bend. As professor he possessed remarkable versatility, and taught with exceptional facility, whenever occasion required, classes in history, mathematics and astronomy, as well as his own regular class in English literature. Moreover, he wrote and had published "A Grammar of the English Language" and two works of an educational character, entitled "Excelsior" and "Uncle Edward's Stories." He wrote likewise many poems of exceptional merit. It is safe to state that more exquisite lines have not been written in our day than "The Bells of Notre Dame."

In 1878 Professor Howard was elected a member of the common council of South Bend. Later he was elected clerk of the circuit court. In 1886 he was placed in nomination for state senator and led his ticket to victory at the election in November, and in 1890 was re-elected by an exceptionally large majority. In the senate his services were of exceptional importance. For several years he served with his usual efficiency, fidelity and conscientiousness as attorney for St. Joseph county and city attorney for South Bend. In 1892 he was placed in nomination for judge of the supreme court of Indiana and was triumphantly elected. His work on the bench was

careful and analytical, impartial and courageous, conscientious and creditable. He served three terms as chief justice.

In view of his honorable record for fidelity to religion, service to country, ripe scholarship, educational work, trustworthiness in official life, efficiency in legislative circles, and high standing as a jurist, the University of Notre Dame appreciatively and cordially conferred on him the laetare medal for the year of our Lord 1898.

The marriage of Judge Howard was solemnized at Detroit, Michigan, July 14, 1894, to Miss Julia A. Redmond, of that city, and a daughter of William and Mary (Halford) Redmond, and this union was blessed with ten children, named in order of birth as follows: Joseph C., Mary J., Edward A., Agnes I., John F., Genevieve M., William M., Eleanora M., George A. and Anna L.

GEN. JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

Gen. John Peter Cleaver Shanks, lawyer, soldier and statesman, was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 17, 1826 and died at his home in Portland February 22, 1901. He was the most prominent citizen of Jay county, and ranked with the leading men of the state.

The General's early life was one of the severest hardships, but one also well fitted to develop and fix habits of industry, self-reliance and self-denial. Much time in the

subject's early life was spent hauling logs with an ox team, he often sleeping in the woods. He took jobs of clearing land, and to save time camped in the center of the tract, to be near his work. He was very fond of horses and soon became an expert in handling them. In his long and frequent journeys with the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and other uncivilized Indian tribes he was as wild and reckless a rider as they. It was his custom after gathering his father's grain, to go to northwest Indiana and labor there through the larger and longer harvests. These trips were made on foot, stopping at night under the trees and returning the proceeds of his labor to his mother for the family use. In the year 1847 he worked at the millwright trade in the state of Michigan, and as a carpenter in the construction of bridges on the Michigan Central Railroad, earning money with which to pay his father's debts. He began the reading of law in November, 1847, teaching school during the winter months to enable him to prosecute his studies, and while doing this exercised the strictest economy, indulging in neither spirituous liquors nor tobacco. While he was thus engaged he gave to his father one-third of his time, in manual labor on the farm, and once a year paid his father's debts, until the decease of the latter. He studied closely and improved rapidly; his will was strong and he had a good memory. In earlier life he was timid in appearing before an audience, often becoming confused, and was frequently compelled to stop speaking, and sometimes to dismiss his audience. He became a bold and strong speaker, and always uttered his well matured and honest convictions and held his hearers without difficulty. He began and

completed his law studies with Hon. N. B. Hawkins, of Portland. In 1848 and 1849 he was deputy county clerk, and in 1850, after an examination by a committee of the bar, he was admitted to practice in his profession. In the same year he was appointed deputy auditor of the county and postmaster of Portland, and in the fall of the same year he was elected by the votes of both political parties prosecuting attorney of the circuit court. On the 11th of August, of that year, he was married to his first wife, Miss Deborah Wilson, a member of the society of Friends. By this lady he had one child, a daughter. From severe exposure during his absence from home, in her endeavor to save their home from destruction by fire, she took a violent cold, terminating in a bronchial affection, of which she died March 2, 1852. In the years 1850 and 1851 he owned and conducted a hotel in Portland, and in the latter year, in company with James Bromagen, printed and published the first newspaper in the county of Jay.

He engaged in the practice of law in partnership with James N. Templer, an able and successful attorney, with whom he remained for many years. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of his state and of the United States circuit court for Indiana, and on the 10th of March, 1863, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. In 1854 he was elected, over a strong opposition, to the lower house of the Indiana legislature for two years where he served on the judiciary committee with much credit. He urged the injustice of taxing the property of the colored people of the state for school purposes, with no provision of giving instruction to their children, and was active in

the support of a prohibitory liquor law. His advocacy of these measures caused his defeat, by a small majority, for the same office in 1856. From 1855 to 1860 he had a successful law practice. In 1856 he engaged vigorously in the political canvass for General John C. Fremont, with whom he subsequently formed a warm personal friendship. In 1860 he was elected to the thirty-seventh congress, as a Republican, from the then eleventh district of Indiana. His term of office commenced March 4, 1861, his first service being in the special session of the thirty-seventh congress, called by President Lincoln, which met on the 4th of July, 1861, to provide means for protecting the integrity of the Union against rebellion, then organized. He warmly supported all measures necessary to supply men and means to carry on the war against armed rebels. His first experience in active service was at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, while he was a member of congress. During the battle he fought under the command of Colonel Corcoran, in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, in General Sherman's brigade. He was with Colonel Corcoran when the latter was wounded and, after the retreat began, succeeded in rallying a number of straggling troops and made a stand near Cub's Run, covering the retreat. For his services volunteered on the battlefield the President appointed him brigadier-general, a position declined by him, with the remark to Mr. Lincoln, "No man should be promoted in the army till he earns the promotion by efficient services in the field." After this, however, at the President's urgent request, he accepted an appointment on the staff of General Fremont, and served with him through the Missouri campaign,

rendering valuable service in organizing the forces there. He was with Fremont at the time when the latter issued the proclamation of August 30, 1861, emancipating the slaves of those in active rebellion, and General Shanks cordially endorsed and sustained the justice and policy of that announcement.

General Shanks was at Springfield, Missouri, with General Fremont at the time the latter was relieved, and remained with General Hunter until the troops retired under that general's command. During the time General Shanks was with General Fremont, the question of the return of fugitive slaves to their masters was submitted by the general to Colonel Owen Lovejoy, Colonel R. N. Hudson and Colonel Shanks. None were returned. General Shanks entered again upon his congressional duties in December, 1861, taking prompt steps to prevent the return of the slaves to their former masters by the army. He again served on the staff of General Fremont, in the Mountain department of Virginia, beginning March 31, 1862, taking his seat in congress at its session, December, 1862. After the expiration of the thirty-seventh congress, General Shanks, under authority from Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, under date of June 12, 1863, raised, at much expense to himself, the Seventh Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was appointed colonel, being mustered in October 9, 1863. This regiment took the field December 6, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky, and he served with his regiment and in command of a brigade and division of cavalry, the Seventh always forming a part of his troops, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas. He was breveted a

brigadier-general December 8, 1864, for meritorious service in the field, and he was, on the special recommendation of Secretary Stanton, on March 13, 1865, breveted a major-general for faithful and meritorious service during the war.

He was mustered out of service at Hemsted, Texas, September 19, 1865. In 1862 General Shanks was defeated for congress owing to his advocacy of the draft, which took place a few days prior to the election of that year, and to the further fact that in the early part of the war the volunteers were very largely Republicans and of course were absent from their voting places. At the close of the General's service in aiding to suppress the Rebellion, he was returned to the fortieth congress in 1866, to the forty-first congress in 1868, the forty-second congress in 1870, and the forty-third congress in 1872, closing his career in the house on the 4th of March, 1875, after serving in that body ten years.

The General was married October 31, 1852, to Huldah Hearn, daughter of John Hearn, a farmer residing near Portland, Jay county. She became the mother of five sons, three of whom died in infancy. She was remarkable for clearness of judgment and firmness of purpose. Her death took place August 22, 1885, and the press truly said of her, "She was one of the best informed, widely known and respected women in the state of Indiana." On August 31, 1886, General Shanks married his third wife. She bore the maiden name of Magdalene Oswalt, being a daughter of Louis Oswalt, and was born near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, June 12, 1851. She bore the General one daughter, Luella Ymmah Tsa Topin, and this child was the pride of the General's life.

RALPH S. GREGORY.

Ralph S. Gregory was born in Delaware county, Indiana, February 28, 1846. He lived upon a farm until fifteen years old, when he entered the high school at Muncie, Indiana. After completing the course of study there he entered Wabash College, where he continued his studies until 1862, when he entered the army as a private soldier in Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He remained in the army about two years, when, on account of failing health, he was honorably discharged at Shellmound, Tennessee, having attained the rank of orderly sergeant. On returning home, having regained his health, he again entered Wabash College and remained there through the junior year. He then entered Asbury University, now DePauw University, where he graduated with honors in the class of 1867. The year following his graduation he was superintendent of the high school of the city of Huntington, Indiana. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869, and continued the practice of that profession. His practice in both the civil and criminal courts has been successful and lucrative. He has won an enviable reputation for himself as an advocate and is known throughout the state. He has won especial distinction in the practice of the criminal law. He belongs to many of the leading secret and fraternal societies, such as the Masons, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men, and has held many of the great offices in these societies, and especially in that of the Improved Order of Red Men, in which order he has been the

great incohonie, which is the chief officer of the order in the world. He is a close observer of men and things, and perhaps no one in Delaware county has a wider and more intimate acquaintance with the people of the state than he. He has always been a Republican since his majority, except in the campaign of 1892, when his study of the tariff, and the attitude of certain leading statesmen on the subject of bi-metalism, or the coinage of gold and silver as money upon a parity and equality, compelled him to withhold his politcal influence from the success of the Republican candidate.

Mr. Gregory has a wife and two children, Walter Leon and Florence Madden Gregory. Mrs. Anna C. Gregory, the mother of these, was born at Piqua, Ohio, in 1863, a daughter of Timothy C. Madden, of Irish parentage.

JAMES N. TEMPLER.

James N. Templer, lawyer, of Muncie, was born near Xenia, Ohio, February 8, 1836, and is the eldest son in a family of eight children of George W. and Hannah S. (Medsker) Templer. His ancestors emigrated from England in 1685, settling in Loudoun and Prince William counties, Virginia, where, and in England, representatives of the family yet remain. The original name was Temple, and the final "r" was affixed about the year 1750, by the Vir-

ginian branch. Mr. Templer acquired a fair education at Liber College, and at eighteen began the study of law, under the instruction of Judge Jacob M. Haynes, of Portland. By teaching school at intervals he was able to continue his studies, and in April, 1857, was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Portland, but soon afterward formed an equal partnership with Hon. John P. C. Shanks, then a leading lawyer. He remained in that connection for ten years, enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1861 Mr. Templer was elected prosecuting attorney of the thirteenth judicial circuit, and held the office three consecutive terms of two years each, seldom failing to sustain his cases, and never having a judgment reversed by the supreme court because of errors or inefficiency on his part. His successes were usually the result of hotly contested trials; of which the opposing counsel were the ablest criminal lawyers of the state. In 1871 he removed to Muncie, and, with Ralph S. Gregory, formed the successful law firm of Templer & Gregory, which was long in the front rank of the bar. This law firm continued until November, 1880, at which time Mr. Templer removed, with his family, to Colorado, and the firm ceased to operate as such at that time. This removal was for the purpose of regaining his lost health. He resided in Colorado, actively practicing his profession in the state and federal courts of that state, until January, 1885, when he returned to Muncie again, becoming a partner of John F. Sanders, now deceased, the firm being Templer & Sanders. This firm continued until January 1, 1888, when it was dissolved on account of the failing health of Mr. Sanders. From that time Mr.

Templer practiced his profession alone until the last of January, 1892, when he associated with him his son, Edward R. Templer, a young lawyer of promise, and the firm then became James N. Templer & Son. In 1868 Mr. Templer was nominated for contingent presidential elector for the eleventh district, in which he then lived, and made a canvass of the same that contributed not a little in giving the electoral vote of Indiana to General Grant. In 1876 he was again put in nomination for presidential elector for the sixth district, of which he also made a thorough canvass, and secured thereby a majority of about two thousand in the district; but, as the result is determined by the entire vote of the state, his opponent was elected. Mr. Templer was a Democrat until 1861, when, following the example of such Democratic statesmen as Stephen A. Douglas, he took strong grounds against the asserted right of a state to secede, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. This course identified him with the Republican party, with which he was afterward connected. He has declined to be a candidate for congress, although often solicited to serve. He has long been connected with the Masonic fraternity, has been high priest of the chapter, and now is a Knight Templar. In Odd Fellowship he is a member of the encampment. His name is also enrolled on the records of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, and the Murphy Temperance Club. Mr. Templer married, October 4, 1857, Ann, eldest daughter of John J. and Mary A. Adair, and they had five children. Mrs. Templer died in the spring of 1874, of consumption. Mr. Temp-

ler was again married July 9, 1876, his second wife being Mrs. Susan Kilgore, widow of the late Hon. Alfred Kilgore.

GEORGE W. CROMER.

George W. Cromer, one of the most enterprising and successful members of the Delaware county bar, and a prominent politician of this part of the state of Indiana, was born in Columbus, Indiana, May 13, 1857, a son of Joshua and Mary (Schultz) Cromer, natives of Maryland and Wayne county, Indiana, respectively. George W. Cromer in early life attended the public schools in Salem township, and supplemented his elementary education by a full course in the State University, at Bloomington, from which he graduated in 1882. Thus thoroughly equipped, he was ready to choose a profession, and, deciding upon the law, entered the office of Ellis & Walterhouse in 1883, and so great was his application and ability that one year later he was admitted to the Delaware county bar. Since that time he has been kept busy practicing in the district, county and state courts, and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative legal business, being one of the most successful lawyers of Muncie, which has long been known for its men of high legal attainments.

Politically Mr. Cromer is a Republican, and has always been an active and energetic worker for his party. In 1892 he was

chairman of the county central committee and a member of the Republican state committee for the sixth congressional district. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the forty-sixth judicial district in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888, and discharged the duties of that position in a manner highly creditable to himself and eminently satisfactory alike to his friends and to those opposed to him politically. Subsequently he was elected to represent his district in the national congress, and has there rendered signally effective services to his constituency. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

not very regular, being confined to about three months of each year during the winter season. The greater part of his time was spent on the farm, where he learned the lessons of industry and thrift which characterized his subsequent career. Realizing the need of a better education than the district schools could impart, young Mitchell afterward attended a seminary at Ontario several terms, where, in addition to mastering the common course, he obtained a knowledge of some of the more advanced branches of learning.

Selecting agriculture for his vocation, Mr. Mitchell entered heartily into the work and in due time met with success his efforts deserved. He continued farming with encouraging success until 1865, when he succeeded his father as president of the First National Bank at Kendallville, a position which his abilities eminently qualified him to fill. Previous to the above date, in connection with his father and several other business men of the town, he assisted in organizing the bank and became a stockholder and director. He held the office of president uninterruptedly for twenty-nine years and as such displayed executive ability of a high order, also earning the reputation of a reliable and successful financier. Meanwhile he continued to look after his farming and real estate interests, which had grown in magnitude and importance, and his attention was also directed to a number of other enterprises of private and public nature, in all of which the results of his leadership were unmistakably apparent.

JOHN MITCHELL.

The Mitchell family is of Scotch origin and the name frequently appears in connection with the war for American independence, in which struggle one of John Mitchell's ancestors bore a brave and distinguished part.

John Mitchell was born in the town of Root, Montgomery county, New York, on the 2d day of June, 1830. His childhood to the age of six years was spent on the farm where he first saw the light of day. To such subscription schools as the neighborhood afforded he is indebted for his early scholastic training, but his attendance was

Mr. Mitchell retired from the bank presidency in 1894, after which time his private affairs engaged his attention. By judicious investments he became the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in

Kendallville and throughout Noble county, and, as an agriculturist, kept fully abreast the times, ranking with the most successful and progressive men of this vocation in Noble county. His various real estate transactions were uniformly fortunate, as was also every undertaking to which he addressed himself. Mr. Mitchell assisted his father when the original plat of Kendallville was made and he lived to see the town emerge from the forest, with a few log cabins and pole sheds and a population of perhaps a half a dozen white families, and grow to be the industrial and commercial center of one of the most populous and fertile agricultural regions of Indiana. Closely identified with the place since 1849, his history and the history of Kendallville during the intervening period have been pretty much one and the same thing. Foremost in every movement having for its object the public weal, Mr. Mitchell is destined to be remembered as one of Kendallville's most unselfish friends as well as its greatest benefactor. Reared a Whig, he was an earnest supporter of that party until its disintegration, when he became a Republican. Mr. Mitchell is a believer in revealed religion, and for many years has been an earnest and devout member of the Presbyterian church of Kendallville. In 1867 he donated to a private company twenty-five acres of ground for burial purposes, which was platted under the name of the Lake View Cemetery.

Mr. Mitchell is a Mason of high standing, having taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight. Mr. Mitchell was married on the 7th day of January, 1857, to Miss Sophronia Julia Weston, a resident at the time of Rome City, Indiana, but a native of Geauga county, Ohio.

DAVID C. WALLING.

David C. Walling is distinctively one of the foremost business men of Indiana, and is executive head of one of the largest and most important manufacturing enterprises in the west. His name has become known from one extremity of the Union to the other. Further than this, the high reputation achieved by the products of his factory has caused his fame to be heralded abroad, and today the names of Flint & Walling are almost as familiar in certain European countries as they are in the United States.

David C. Walling was born in the town of Alden, Erie county, New York, September 6, 1835, and is a son of James S. Walling. Until his eighteenth year David C. Walling lived amid the familiar scenes of his birthplace, and when old enough he entered the common schools, where he applied himself to the studies assigned with diligent and ready comprehension. The training thus received was later supplemented by a course in an academy at Fredonia, New York, where he made commendable progress. Leaving school when about eighteen years old, he yielded to a desire of long standing by turning his attention to mechanics, entering a manufacturing establishment in the city of Fredonia for the purpose of becoming a machinist. After remaining there one and a half years and becoming a proficient workman, he accepted, about 1855, a position in a machine shop at Norwalk, Ohio, where he continued eleven years, meanwhile bending all his energies to master every detail of the vocation which he had selected for his life work.

In January, 1866, Mr. Walling severed his connection with his employers in the above city and came to Kendallville, Indiana, where, in partnership with William W. Hildreth and the late Simeon Flint, he engaged in the machine and general repair business, the original style of the firm being Hildreth, Flint & Walling. These partners were all sound, practical business men, and their establishment, from a small beginning, soon grew to be one of the leading industries of the place. A building of sufficient capacity to meet the current demand was erected and for several years the manufacture of various kinds of agricultural implements, general repairing, and job work occupied the attention of the firm. The partnership continued as originally organized until 1872, when Mr. Hildreth disposed of his interest to A. B. Park & Bros., after which the style of the firm was changed to that of Flint, Walling & Company. They continued to manufacture agricultural implements and do general mechanical work until 1874, when the plant was generally enlarged and the manufacture of windmills and pumps introduced. From the above year dates the most rapid and substantial growth of the enterprise, which, since that time, has continually increased in importance and magnitude until it now is not only the largest industry of the kind in the state but in the United States, if not in the world. It continued to do business under the firm name of Flint, Walling & Company until 1886, when an incorporation was effected under the style of the Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, Mr. Walling being elected president, a position which he still holds. Mr. Flint was identified with the firm until his death, on the 15th day of March, 1894.

Mr. Walling's marriage was solemnized in Norwalk, Ohio, May 4, 1865, with Miss Frances Peters, daughter of Israel Peters, an early resident of that city. In politics Mr. Walling is a Republican, and for nine consecutive years was a member of the school board of Kendallville.

BENJAMIN G. SHINN.

Benjamin Granville Shinn was born October 20, 1838, in the town of Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana, and when nearly three years old was brought by his parents to the county of Blackford, where he grew up a farmer's boy on the home place in Harrison township. The winter after he was seven years old he attended his first school in a log school-house, a mile and a half from his home. Until his nineteenth year the subject attended the common schools of his neighborhood during the winter seasons, the terms ranging in length from two and one-half to three months, and then, with a thirst for knowledge almost akin to passion, he entered Liber College, near Portland, Indiana, where he pursued the higher branches of learning for one term of sixteen weeks. The training thus received was supplemented by a two-year course in Asbury (now DePauw) University, which he entered in September, 1859, and this ended his scholastic work, though by no means his intellectual pursuits.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Shinn taught a term of school two miles west of the town of Montpelier, having several pupils who were older than himself. From 1856 to 1871 he taught twelve terms of school, four in Blackford and eight in Wells county, securing as high a grade of license as was held by any of the district school teachers of those counties. While at Greencastle, in April, 1861, he joined a company made up principally of the students of the university, and known as the Asbury Guards, and tendered his services to the government. The company went to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where it remained for eight days, and not being received into the three-months service on account of the state's quota being filled before it was reached, it was sent back to Greencastle. Mr. Shinn then went home and assisted his father on the farm until the latter part of the summer. In August of this year he again enlisted, joining Company B, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, upon the organization of which he was elected second lieutenant. By reason of protracted and serious sickness during the autumn months he was compelled to resign his position early in November, getting no farther with his regiment than to Camp Jo Holt, Jeffersonville, Indiana. Subsequently, in the spring of 1863, a company of state militia was raised and organized at Montpelier, known as the Indiana Rangers, of which he was elected and commissioned first lieutenant, and soon after was promoted to the captaincy, in which capacity he served until April, 1864. In this month Mr. Shinn made a third attempt to enter the army, this time recruiting a squad of fifteen men which became a part of Captain B. F.

Webb's Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he held the position of orderly sergeant. This regiment was employed in guarding the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad during the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was called out for one hundred days of service, but from the time of the organization of the companies until they were paid off and discharged, October 4, the term of service was full five months. After his discharge Mr. Shinn returned home and has since devoted his attention to various vocations of civil life.

In April, 1865, Mr. Shinn yielded to a desire of long standing by entering upon the study of law at Bluffton, Indiana, in the office of Hon. Edwin R. Wilson, and pursued his studies under the direction of that gentleman until his admission to the bar in 1867, after which he began the practice at Bluffton, where he experienced the difficulties and discouragements incident to acquiring business so well known to the vast majority of young practitioners. Four years later he located in Hartford City and from that time to the present he has been one of the recognized leaders of the Blackford bar. While in Bluffton Mr. Shinn was for one year associated in the practice with Dwight Klinck, a public speaker of prominence, who had won an enviable distinction as a Republican orator in the campaign of 1860, being known as the New York boy. Afterward for a period of two years Mr. Shinn had as a partner J. J. Todd, a widely known and successful attorney of Wells county, recently deceased. On coming to Hartford City, in April, 1871, he formed a partnership with Michael Frash, which lasted two years, and from the end of which

time until 1881 he conducted an office of his own. In the latter year he took as a partner John Nooman, with whom he was associated until the close of 1883, and from that time until 1885 he again practiced alone, doing a successful business in the courts of Blackford and adjoining counties. From July 1, 1885, to December 1, 1892, one of the leading law firms of Hartford City was conceded to be that of Shinn & Pierce, both members being recognized in legal circles as among the ablest and most successful lawyers practicing at the bar of Blackford county. After the dissolution of the above firm Mr. Shinn conducted his law business alone until 1896, when his son, Eugene M. Shinn, entered the office as a partner and has since continued as such.

Several years before the organization of the present city government of Hartford City Mr. Shinn served for a time by appointment as treasurer and afterward as clerk of the town and was for some years the adviser of the town trustees in legal matters. In 1876 he was chosen a school trustee for the town and filled the station for a term of three years. When, in 1894, the town became incorporated as a city, he was appointed city attorney and discharged the duties of that position with fidelity and care for a period of four years and two months. While a resident of Bluffton he served two years as deputy collector of internal revenue under Hon. John F. Wildman, who was collector for the old eleventh congressional district. He also made the race on the Republican ticket for representative from the counties of Wells and Adams in 1868, but the district being a Democratic stronghold he failed of election. In

1878 he received the unanimous nomination of his party for joint senator from the counties of Grant, Blackford and Jay, but by reason of the Greenback ticket drawing largely from the Republican strength he again went down to defeat, although leading the state ticket by a goodly number of votes.

Mr. Shinn is one of the charter members of the Republican party. Though but a boy of fifteen years of age at the time, he took a deep interest in the great national struggle in the early part of 1854, which resulted in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the essential features of the Missouri compromise measure. Until that time he and his father had been Whigs, but they then became disgusted and mortified with the manifest incapacity of their party to meet and deal with the issue forced upon the country by the aggressions of the slaveholding oligarchy, and they therefore hailed with joy the advent on the political stage of the Republican party. As a politician Mr. Shinn's ability has long been recognized and his leadership as chairman of the county central committee during the campaigns of 1876, 1884, 1886 and 1888 contributed greatly to his party successes in those years. In 1896 he was chosen presidential elector for the eighth congressional district, and throughout the contest of that year by his wise counsels contributed his share toward swinging the state into line for McKinley and Hobart.

For many years past Mr. Shinn has given much attention to the history of Blackford county and of the section of Indiana of which it forms a part. His investigations have been painstaking and his op-

portunities are such as to enable him to utilize the large fund of material at his command for this purpose. In 1893 he produced a carefully prepared sketch in which was set forth in succinct form and elegant diction a synopsis of the history of Blackford county and this paper was deposited in the corner stone of the new court house, which was laid in November of that year.

Mr. Shinn was married in Nottingham township, Wells county, Indiana, on the 30th day of October, 1862, to Emily Jane Harris, whose birth occurred in that township, March 28, 1844, the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Dawson) Harris, natives respectively of Carroll and Guernsey counties, Ohio. Mrs. Emily J. Shinn departed this life on the 21st day of April, 1897. On the 22d day of May, 1898, Mr. Shinn entered the marriage relation, in Hartford City, with Mrs. Louise Baechler, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Baechler.

By right of birth and by virtue of his early training Mr. Shinn is a Methodist. He united with that church April 1, 1855, and in 1868, while a resident of Bluffton, he was licensed as a local preacher and at the session of the North Indiana conference held at Fort Wayne in 1874 he was ordained as a local deacon by Bishop R. S. Foster. His well known ability as a public speaker always secures appreciative audiences and his services in this respect are in demand on special occasions. He has frequently been called to deliver addresses at distances remote from his home, especially on Memorial Sunday and Decoration Day. In the years 1880, 1888, 1892 and 1900 he represented the Hartford City charge in the North Indiana lay electoral conference, and in

1892, and also 1900, was chosen as one of the reserve lay delegates to the general conference. He has passed all the chairs in the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hartford City, and his name has been upon the membership roll of the Daughters of Rebekah for a number of years and he had honorary membership in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is one of the leading members of the local Grand Army of the Republic post, which he has served in the capacity of commander for one term and as chaplain and adjutant for a number of years.

JOHN R. JOHNSTON.

John R. Johnston, a representative business man of Hartford City, is a native of Ohio, born in the county of Darke, on the 8th day of April, 1867. His father, Francis E. Johnston, and mother, whose maiden name was Emily Wiggs, were natives respectively of Preble county, Ohio, and Randolph county, Indiana, in the latter of which they assumed their marriage relation, removing immediately subsequent thereto to the village of Arcanum, Darke county.

John R. Johnston received the principal part of his scholastic training in Kokomo, Indiana, and Topeka, Kansas, between the years 1879 and 1889, accepting a position at the latter date in a private bank in Topeka.

After serving in this capacity for a limited period he accompanied a colonizing expedition to old Mexico, where he remained for a short time, then returning to Indiana and located at Hartford City, as bookkeeper for a glass company, retaining the position for a period of about four years. With such satisfaction did he discharge the duties incumbent upon him that at the expiration of the above time he was made secretary of the company and later, in recognition of his able services, was rewarded by the higher and more responsible position of general manager of the firm. Mr. Johnston continued as secretary and general manager until the Hartford City Glass Company passed into the hands of the American Window Glass Company, after which he was requested by the new managers to remain as general manager at greatly increased remuneration; this he consented to do, and was thus engaged until resigning the place in April, 1900. In the meantime Mr. Johnston became interested in banking, and at present he is identified with the Citizens State Bank of Hartford City as vice-president, being besides connected with other financial and industrial enterprises, notable among which is the Utility Paper Mill, one of the leading manufacturing plants of the place.

The subject was united in marriage, in Duluth, Minnesota, October 4, 1891, to Miss Nellie M. Thompson, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th day of October, 1870. This union was blessed with the birth of one child, John R. Johnston, Jr. Mr. Johnston is a supporter of the Republican party and has made his influence felt in many campaigns, both local and national. He is a Mason of high standing, having

reached the thirty-second degree and is also actively identified with the Pythian order, in which he has at different times been elected to important official positions.

H. B. SMITH.

H. B. Smith, president of the Citizens' National Bank, of Hartford City, was born in Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, November 22, 1847, and is a son of the Hon. Jeremiah and Cynthia (Dye) Smith. He spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native city, and there received his preliminary education, attending the public schools until 1862, at which time he became a student of the Northwestern Christian University. He pursued his studies at this university from 1862 until 1865, and in the latter year went to Union City, where he learned the jeweler's trade. In April, 1869, he engaged in the jewelry business at Hartford City, and continued the same until 1877, when he disposed of his stock in order to enter upon his duties as clerk of the circuit court, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1876. He served the people acceptably from August, 1877, to August, 1881, and made a creditable record as an able and obliging public officer. In the meantime, January, 1879, upon the organization of the Citizens' Bank he was elected its president, and after the expiration of his term as clerk he devoted his en-

tire attention to the interests of the bank, the success of which was very largely due to his able management.

In early life Mr. Smith manifested considerable interest in matters political and in addition to the office already named he was elected, in 1882, by the Democratic party, to represent the district composed of Wells and Blackford counties in the general assembly. He served during one session on the house committee, state's prison and library committees, besides taking an active part in all discussions of the legislature, and by his influence bringing about much legislation bearing upon the general welfare of the commonwealth. Subsequently Mr. Smith's legislative capacity was further tested by an experience in the state senate, to which he was elected in the year 1890 from the district composed of Adams, Jay and Blackford counties. The honorable distinction in the subordinate body was not dimmed by his senatorial experience. He was a member of the upper house during two sessions, and while thus engaged served on a number of important committees, devoting particular attention to legislation relating to natural gas and introducing many bills bearing on this important matter, the majority of which, through his efforts, passed the final reading and became laws.

Upon the reorganization of the Citizens' State Bank, of Hartford City, in 1899, Mr. Smith was again honored by being elected its president, the duties of which he has since discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all interested in the concern. With an almost uninterrupted service of twenty years as president of the original bank, his continuance at the head of the present well-known and substantial financial institution is a compliment to a

clear head, sound judgment and rare executive ability such as few possess. Mr. Smith also has large monetary interests in various other enterprises in Hartford City and elsewhere. Financially his success has been commensurate with the ability displayed in his various undertakings and at this time, additional to investments as above noticed, he is one of the most extensive owners of real estate in Blackford county, his lands here aggregating over one thousand acres. He was a leading spirit in bringing about the organization of the Hartford City Glass Company and, in company with Richard Heagany and others, placed that enterprise upon a sound financial basis and continued as one of its directors until the concern was purchased, in 1899, by the American Window Glass Company.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage, in February, 1873, to Miss Nancy A. Holliday, daughter of Joseph W. Holliday, a former well known and popular resident of Blackford county. Mr. Smith is a member of Blackford Lodge No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has passed all the chairs, besides being chosen at different times representative to the grand lodge of the state.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Samuel Hanna was born in Scott county, Kentucky, October 18, 1797, and died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 11, 1866. In 1804 James Hanna, the father of the sub-

ject, removed with his family from Kentucky to Dayton, Ohio, and near Dayton cleared a farm. There Samuel passed his boyhood days, with but limited advantages for an education. His first occupation was that of post-rider, distributing newspapers to subscribers throughout the country. Subsequently he clerked in a Piqua store; next, with a partner, was in business there a short time, and from that turned his attention to school teaching. At the time of the treaty at St. Mary's, in 1818, he and his brother Thomas were engaged as purveyors, hauling provisions from Troy, Ohio, to St. Mary's, and in this way made some money. From the latter place he decided to come to Fort Wayne, and from 1819 up to the time of his death was thoroughly identified with the interests of that place and probably did more to promote its growth than any other one man. On his arrival there he built a log cabin, mostly with his own hands, on what has since been known as the northwest corner of Columbia and Barr Streets, and in this cabin established a trading post. Here by his fair and honorable dealing he endeared himself to the dusky natives of the forest and also to the pioneer settlers. Goods at that early day were brought from Boston and New York via the lakes and rivers and with pack horses, and transportation was attended with great difficulty. These early difficulties turned his attention to the building of canals and roads, and, later, his wonderful enterprise developed itself in the way of securing railroads. In the meantime he was agent for the American Fur Company, from time to time made investments, and acquired landed possessions throughout Indiana. His natural ability as a leader soon gained for him marked prestige. As

early as 1826 he was elected a member of the house of representatives in the state legislature, and in 1831 and 1840 he served as a member of the same body. He also served in the senate from 1832 to 1836. While in the legislative body of his state he was a champion of the canal project, and took a prominent part in the organization of the financial policy of the state, rendering valued service on committees pertaining to these matters. Indeed, he was one of the originators of the canal project and was untiring in his efforts until it was completed. He himself went to New York to purchase the instruments with which the survey was made, and brought the same on horseback from Detroit to Fort Wayne, and he not only did this but also helped to make the survey, receiving as compensation the salary of ten dollars per month. No one, perhaps, did more for the completion of this enterprise than did he. As chairman of the committee on state banks, he drafted a charter, and as the result of the wisdom he then exercised the banking system of Indiana has been substantial and a credit to the state. A branch of the state bank was at once established at Fort Wayne, of which he was president for a number of years. In connection with others, Mr. Hanna was a prominent factor in securing the pioneer plank road of northern Indiana, from Fort Wayne to Ontario. The construction of the first ten miles of this road leading from Fort Wayne he personally superintended, and himself, with ax in hand, helped to build. He was also an indispensable factor in the building of the Piqua road.

At the opening of the railroad era, Judge Hanna again proved himself a leader. When that grand national line of railroad,

which is now the pride and strength of Fort Wayne, and with which his name is forever identified, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, was projected Judge Hanna was among the first to appreciate and take hold of the enterprise. And his whole connection with this road in the various official capacities in which he served, up to that of vice-president, was characterized by untiring energy and loyal devotion to its best interests. No man connected with the management of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad ever had a greater share of the confidence of all interested in it than Judge Hanna possessed. About three months before his death he was elected president of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, but feared to assume the responsibilities. Always having in mind the welfare of Fort Wayne, he worked unceasingly for the establishment of the immense shops of the railroad company in this city. In addition to these greater projects, he was a partner in the establishment of the woolen factory, the great Bass foundry and machine shops, and the Olds manufactories, to the founding of each of which he contributed capital.

Judge Hanna was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, in which for half a century his father was an elder. From 1853 up to the time of his death the Judge was a church member and the greater part of this time a ruling elder. His last sickness was of short duration, covering only five days, and when he died the whole city mourned. The city council passed resolutions of sorrow. The bells of all churches tolled, and amid somber draperies on every side a procession no less than two miles in length followed his mortal remains to their last rest-

ing place in Lindenwood. Thus ended the pure and noble life of one whose name will be ever cherished by the citizens of Fort Wayne.

JOHN H. BASS.

This gentleman is entitled to distinction as one of the most progressive and enterprising men of northern Indiana, for many years identified with the interests of Fort Wayne. A native of Salem, Livingston county, Kentucky, John H. Bass was born on the 9th of November, 1835, and descended from honored pioneer ancestry connected with the history of the Virginias and the Carolinas from the early colonial days. The father of the subject, Sion Bass, was born in North Carolina, November 7, 1802, and when only three years of age was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood. He became prominently connected with the business interests of that locality, carrying on both mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and becoming the possessor of much valuable property. His intrinsic worth as a citizen was also widely recognized. He married Miss Jane Dodd, daughter of John Dodd, and a native of Charleston, South Carolina, born June 19, 1802.

John H. Bass spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity and there acquired an academic and com-

mercial education. His residence in Fort Wayne, Indiana, dates from 1852. He entered the employment of Jones, Bass & Company and served as a bookkeeper from 1854 until 1857, when the firm dissolved partnership. He had applied himself diligently to the work in hand, completely mastering the business in all its details, and in 1859 began business for himself in partnership with Edward L. Force, under the firm name of Bass & Force. They established the Fort Wayne Machine Works, and the products of the works for the ensuing year amounted in value to twenty thousand dollars. From 1860 until 1863 the business was owned and operated by Judge Samuel Hanna and Mr. Bass, and at the latter date the senior partner transferred his interest to H. H. Hanna, who continued a member of the firm until his death in 1869, when Mr. Bass purchased the stock and became the sole owner and manager of this establishment, which under his able supervision had a marvelous growth and furnished employment to thousands of men, at the same time aiding greatly in the up-building of Fort Wayne. In 1869 he extended his operations by founding the St. Louis Car Wheel Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, of which he owned a controlling interest and served as a president. During the financial panic of 1873 when men of more conservative methods were deterred from new ventures, he boldly launched out in another enterprise and established an extensive foundry in Chicago. Mr. Bass is never daring in business, but seems to possess wonderful foresight and sagacity as well as sound judgment and business ability. This led him to realize in a measure what the future of Chicago would be, and he be-

lieved it a safe place for investment. Time has shown that he was not mistaken, and the extensive foundries both in St. Louis and Chicago, where are manufactured car wheels and general railroad supplies, are now very profitable investments and have netted their founder a handsome fortune. Since 1880 Mr. Bass has owned a plant for the manufacture of pig iron in northeastern Alabama, whence that commodity is shipped to his establishments in Fort Wayne, Chicago and St. Louis. They have also an extensive foundry at Lenoir, Tennessee. Several states are thus benefited by the industrious and progressive efforts of one man.

Aside from manufacturing interests, Mr. Bass has been connected with various other lines of business which greatly promoted the welfare of Fort Wayne. In connection with Stephen Bond, he was largely instrumental in building the street railway of this city, of which they yet own a controlling interest. For many years he has been a stockholder and director in the First National Bank, and also in the Old National Bank, and at this writing is president of the first named institution. Brookside farm, which has attained a national reputation and which adjoins the city of Fort Wayne, is the outgrowth of his almost limitless enterprise and is devoted to the importing and breeding of Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle. Upon the place is found some of the finest live stock in the world, and at the Columbian Exposition he had a superior exhibit. He also owns a large amount of land elsewhere in Allen county and in other sections of this and adjoining states, much of it being very valuable for farming purposes, together with no less than eighteen

thousand acres of valuable mineral land in Alabama.

The political affiliations of Mr. Bass are Democratic, and he is a stanch advocate of the principles of tariff reform. In 1888 he was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention, and was the same year nominated one of the presidential electors. While well informed on the subject of American politics, political interests are with him naturally subordinate to his business, yet his duties of citizenship are never slighted. Socially he is a member of the Knights Templar commandery and of other bodies in the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been connected for many years, and he is also a thirty-third-degree Mason.

In 1865 Mr. Bass was happily married to Miss Laura H. Lightfoot, daughter of Judge Lightfoot, of Falmouth, Kentucky.

and prosperity, for he was born on the paternal farmstead, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of March, 1843, being the seventh child of Jacob and Jane (Thomas) Todd, who became pioneers of Wells county, Indiana.

Jacob T. Todd was reared on the pioneer farm in Jefferson township, Wells county, and in his youth lent effective assistance in the clearing and improving of the paternal homestead of eighty acres. His preliminary educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common or district schools of Wells county, after which he was enabled to continue his studies for a time in Roanoke Seminary and later in Fort Wayne College. His was not a nature that would tolerate subjective inactivity or supine ease, and he forthwith put his acquirements to practical test and use by engaging in the work of teaching school,—a vocation to which he devoted his attention during the winter months from 1861 until 1866, being retained in charge of the school in the Glass district for three winter terms, and in the Ossian district for two, showing that his efforts were successful and that he gave satisfaction to the patrons of the little institution.

Essentially loyal and patriotic, Mr. Todd was not one who could refuse to answer the calls made by his country for brave men and true to assist in defending the national honor. The thundering of rebel guns against Fort Sumter struck a responsive protest in his heart, and his courage was that of conviction, for in August, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company A, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected by reason of his impaired health. Thus forced to limit his efforts to such as-

JACOB J. TODD.

Jacob Jefferson Todd stands as one of the well-known attorneys of Indiana, retaining his residence at Bluffton, Wells county, and being known as one of the representative men of the state, having advanced to positions of marked distinction in public, professional and fraternal life. He is a native of the old Keystone state, and by birthright he is to be associated with the sturdy yeomanry which has ever constituted the bulwarks of our national independence

sistance as he could render the cause aside from the scene of action, he fretted at the fetters which bound him, and yet was constrained to bide the time until he should have sufficiently recovered his health to enable him to go to the front. In April, 1864, he again enlisted, becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, with which he served during the summer of that year, at Tullahoma and Duck River Bridge, Tennessee, under the command of General Robert Milroy, to whom he had been assigned charge of the railroad defense in that department. He returned home in October, having been honorably discharged from the service, and in the connection it is interesting to recall the fact that at this time he was first enabled to exercise the right of franchise, casting his first vote for O. P. Morton, the war governor of Indiana. In November following he deposited his ballot in support of Lincoln, who was then re-elected to the presidency.

The official career of the subject had its inception in March, 1865, when he received the appointment as assessor of Jefferson township, an incumbency which he retained for the period of one year. On the 4th of April of the same year he began the work of preparing himself for that exacting profession which he had determined to adopt as his vocation for life. He began a thorough course of reading in the law at Bluffton, and so earnest was his study and so wisely directed that he was enabled to secure admission to the bar on the 22d of May, 1866. It is a significant fact that his entire professional career has been made from the headquarters where he first established himself in practice. He opened an

office in Bluffton, in January, 1868, and here he has ever since continued, gaining prestige in rapidly successive degrees and soon building up a lucrative practice, which has ever exemplified a clientele of representative order. The interim between the time of his admission to the bar and the hour of his beginning active practice was filled by an incumbency as deputy internal revenue collector for Wells county in the eleventh congressional district, and in March, 1868, he gained recognition in public favor and suffrage, in being elected clerk of the corporation of Bluffton, in which capacity he served for one year. In politics he has been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and the principles by it advanced, and his services have been enlisted to good effect in furthering party interests. He was appointed alternate delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in June, 1872, and was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, which, in 1880, nominated Garfield and Arthur, being a member of the committee on permanent organization. An interesting episode in connection with his service in this convention may be consistently incorporated at this point. It will be recalled by those familiar with the history of that convention that great excitement prevailed after the casting of the thirty-sixth and the final ballot for president, and at this juncture Mr. Todd carried the Indiana banner over to General Garfield and shook hands with and congratulated him upon his nomination, and then turned to Governor Charles Foster and extended greetings from the Indiana delegates, whereupon the governor grasped the subject's hand and fervently exclaimed, "God bless Indiana, she deserves a golden

crown." This remark was caused by the fact that the Indiana delegates had turned the tide toward the victorious leader, General Garfield, on the thirty-fifth ballot. In 1882 Mr. Todd was a member of the committee on resolutions at the Republican state convention, and he urged with great earnestness and vigor the adoption of the resolution for the submission of the prohibition amendment, his advocacy of this continuing in the committee, the convention, and upon the stump during the ensuing campaign. In the year 1886 he was prominently and favorably mentioned as a most eligible and favorable candidate for the office of lieutenant governor, but he did not allow his name to be brought before the convention. In May, 1890, President Harrison tendered to Mr. Todd the appointment as townsite commissioner of Oklahoma territory, but this proffer he declined. In February of the same year he received at the hands of Governor Alvin P. Hovey the appointment as a member of the board of commissioners to construct and furnish the asylums for the insane at Logansport, Richmond and Evansville, and served with signal fidelity and ability until the allotted work was completed. On the 6th of April, 1895, Governor Matthews appointed him a member of the board of control of the state asylum for the insane at Logansport, and he was thereafter elected president of the board. In June, 1894, he was nominated for judge of the twenty-eighth judicial circuit, comprising Blackford and Wells counties, and was so far able to decrease the large and normal Democratic majority as to be defeated by only fifty-six votes. He received the largest number of votes ever given to a Republican candidate in Wells

county, and ran four hundred and ninety-nine votes ahead of his party ticket. In October, 1890, Mr. Todd was again given distinctive consideration by President Harrison, who tendered him the appointment as commissioner to allot lands in severalty to the Indians in the Puyallup reservation in the state of Washington, but the demands upon his time and attention by other duties caused him to decline the preferment.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Todd is prominently identified with the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic. He became a Mason in April, 1864, being initiated in Ossian Lodge No. 297, Free and Accepted Masons. He was for four years worshipful master of Bluffton Lodge No. 145, and in 1884 he served as high priest of Bluffton Chapter No. 95, Royal Arch Masons. He has also been eminent commander of Bluffton Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar. In the Order of the Eastern Star he has served as worthy patron of Crescent Chapter No. 48; as grand lecturer of the grand chapter, and later, in turn, as grand associate patron and grand patron. He was senior grand deacon of the grand lodge of Masons for Indiana from 1882 until 1884; grand marshal from 1884 until 1886; junior grand warden from 1886 to 1888; senior grand warden from 1888 to 1889; deputy grand master from 1889 to 1890; and grand master in 1890-91. He is a charter member of Lew Dailey Post No. 33, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander, and in 1891 he was a delegate to the national encampment held in Detroit, Michigan. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic that resulted in the building of the state soldiers'

home at Lafayette. He was also a member of the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic on the history of the war of the Rebellion as now taught in the public schools of this state. He has been connected with the militia of the state since 1889, and for five years served as quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment of the Indiana National Guard. He was a member of the staff of Governor Chase, holding the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Since boyhood the subject has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and here, as in all other associations, he has been an active and zealous worker. For more than a quarter of a century he has been an official member of the church, serving in the capacities of steward, trustee or Sunday school superintendent. He was a member of the North Indiana lay electoral conference in 1876, and again in 1880, and was a lay delegate to the general conference of the church at Philadelphia, in May, 1884. He has ever been found at the front in advocating and supporting all measures whose object has been the conservation of prosperity, morality and intellectual advancement of the community, and his efforts have been far-reaching in their results. He was actively identified in securing the requisite encouragement and aid in building the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroads through Wells county, and his alert and progressive spirit has been a potent factor in advancing local interests in manifold directions.

April 17, 1866, Mr. Todd was united in marriage to Miss Rachel J. Kellogg, daughter of the late Nelson Kellogg, for many years one of Bluffton's most influential

citizens. By this marriage he has one son, Nelson Kellogg Todd. The second marriage of J. J. Todd was consummated August 22, 1876, when he wedded Mrs. Mary J. Klinck, widow of Dwight Klinck, who was drowned on the ill-fated steamer "Schiller," which went down on her voyage to Europe, May 7, 1875. Mrs. Todd is the eldest daughter of John and Rebecca (Angel) Studebaker, worthy and popular citizens of Bluffton. The second marriage of the subject has been blessed with two children, Mary, born August 9, 1878, and Ralph Studabaker, born August 5, 1880.

JUDGE ALLEN ZOLLARS.

Allen Zollars was born in Licking county, Ohio. The ancestors of Mr. Zollars were of German extraction, and emigrated from Prussia to this country at an early period. Mr. Zollars' father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and at twelve years of age removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Ohio. At that time Ohio had been a state in the federal union but thirteen years, and was in a large measure an unbroken forest. Until his manhood and marriage the father of Mr. Zollars lived in that county, when he moved to Licking county, of the same state. There, in the course of time, he became the owner of flouring, lumber and woolen mills, which he operated with success. Subsequently he

disposed of those properties and engaged in farming and raising of fine stock.

In early boyhood the subject of this sketch, after completing the common school course of study in his neighborhood, was placed in a private academy and there thoroughly prepared to enter college. He entered Denison University, at Granville, Ohio, pursued a classical course, and graduated in 1864, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Having finished his college course and attained his manhood, the time had come for Mr. Zollars to decide for himself what should be his life pursuit. Choosing the law, he entered the law office of Judge Buckingham, of Newark, Ohio, where he studied for a while, and he then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1866, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws. Being thus prepared for the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Zollars located at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He at once made a favorable impression upon the bench, the bar and the people. All regarded him as a young man of fine attainments, high moral character and great professional promise.

In November, 1867, he was married to Miss Minnie Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, a lady of culture, who contributed much to the subsequent success of her husband.

Mr. Zollars is a Democrat. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature, in which body he took a prominent part in the debates of the house, and was much esteemed for his statesmanship. In May, 1869, he was chosen city attorney of Fort Wayne, and continued to serve in that capacity for six

years. Upon the establishment of the superior court of Allen county, he was appointed by Governor Williams judge of that court. He held the office for a short time and then resigned in order to resume the practice of his profession. In 1882 Judge Zollars was nominated by the Democratic party of the state as candidate for supreme judge. He was elected, receiving in the northern part of the state, where he was best known, much more than the party vote. He was nominated by his party for the same office in 1888, but was, with the rest of the Democratic ticket, defeated. In addition to his general practice, he is solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operating the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad through Indiana.

As judge of the supreme court Judge Zollars more than met the high expectations of his friends, and so discharged the duties of his high office as to receive the hearty approval and warm commendation of the bar of the state, without regard to party. As a judge he was industrious, careful and singularly painstaking. In his high office he was independent, fearless and honest. The written opinions of Judge Zollars, found in more than the last thirty volumes of reports, attest his fitness for judicial position. His style is lucid, unstrained and vigorous; his statements full and comprehensive; his analysis perspicuous and complete. His opinions show great research, industry and care. They challenge approval, and must commend themselves to bench and bar.

Judge Zollars is a chapter, Knight Templar and Scottish-rite Mason of the thirty-second degree.

EDWARD O'ROURKE.

Judge O'Rourke is a native of New Jersey, having been born in Newark, on the 13th of October, 1840. He comes of staunch old Irish stock, his parents having emigrated to America from the Emerald Isle in 1825. Christopher O'Rourke, father of the subject, was a native of County Kildare, Ireland, as was also Ellen Flanagan, to whom he was united in marriage in 1823.

Edward O'Rourke was yet in infancy when his parents removed to Ohio, and in this section of the Union his entire life has practically been spent. He grew to mature years under the sturdy discipline of the farm, receiving his preliminary education in the common schools. He determined to fit himself for the practice of law, and in doing this he did not define a haphazard study and an inefficient knowledge, but entered with an idea of reaching the highest point and the greatest prestige rendered accessible by his talents and opportunities. He first came to Fort Wayne, in 1859, and during the succeeding years he was a student in the Fort Wayne Methodist College. In the spring of 1863 he entered the famous Notre Dame University, at South Bend, remaining there one term, after which he entered the French College, at Montreal, Canada, where he continued his studies until 1865, taking the classical course and incidentally becoming thoroughly conversant with the French language, which he speaks with fluency. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Fort Wayne, and here entered the law office of Worden & Morris, under whose effective preceptorage he remained until his admission to the

bar, in 1867. In the fall of that year he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of the criminal court of Allen county, proving a most able executive and holding the preferment for five years, his successive re-elections being insured without opposition. Of the expiration of his tenure of office he resumed the general practice of law and gained to himself noteworthy precedence and a representative clientage. In 1875 he entered into a professional association with Hon. Robert Lowry and Colonel R. S. Robertson, and this partnership maintained until the election of the subject as judge of the circuit court, in 1876.

In his political adheryency Judge O'Rourke is a Democrat, and has been an active and efficient worker in advancing the interests of his party. Fraternally he has attained to distinctive honors in connection with the Masonic order, and his identification with this noble body and his successive advancements are noted in the official organ of Indiana Masonry, as follows: "Brother O'Rourke was made a Mason in Wayne Lodge No. 25, Fort Wayne, Indiana, receiving the three degrees in the month of May, 1886. He became at once deeply interested in the work, and at the annual election of officers, in December, 1887, was elected senior warden. The election in 1888 placed him in the east, which station he filled two terms. At the annual meeting of the grand lodge, in 1890, he received the appointment of junior grand deacon; was promoted to senior grand deacon in 1891, and to junior grand warden in 1892. By regular advancements he attained the high distinction of most worshipful grand master at the annual meeting in May, 1895. He is now actively engaged in the responsible

duties of that exalted station, and will present a good report of services rendered at the end of his official term." The Judge has advanced in Masonry to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, having taken the several grades in the Fort Wayne and Indianapolis bodies. Judge O'Rourke is a Theosophist, and is president of the Fort Wayne branch of the Theosophical Society in America. In (1895) Taylor University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Judge.

The marriage of Judge O'Rourke was consummated in the year of 1871, when he was united to Miss Ada L. Abrams, of Wellsville, Ohio.

HON. ROBERT LOWRY.

Hon. Robert Lowry is a native of Killicleagh, County Down, Ireland, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His boyhood days were passed in Rochester, New York, where he commenced the active duties of life by serving, while yet a youth, as librarian of a large literary institution. Subsequently he took up the study of law in that city, and while still in his minority he came to Fort Wayne, Indiana. He had not attained the age of manhood when he was elected by the common council as city recorder. The principal financial and general clerical business of the city was then transacted in that office. He was re-elected to that position,

but declined further service. On being admitted to the bar, soon after, he began practice in Goshen, which he continued diligently to pursue for six years thereafter, steadily working his way upward to a place in the foremost ranks of the legal fraternity. He was at the end of that time appointed by the governor judge of that circuit,—then the tenth,—to fill a vacancy, and in 1856, having previously resumed the active duties of the profession, while again devoting himself zealously to the practice of law, he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for congress in a district where the opposition had greatly the ascendancy. The canvass was an animated and earnest one, and so effective that the opposition strength was believed for some days after the election to have been overcome to such an extent that the reports reached various metropolitan newspapers announcing that he was elected. When the returns were all in, however, it was found that the Republican candidate was successful, but by a much reduced majority. In 1860 Judge Lowry was chairman of the Indiana Democratic state convention, and one of the four delegates at large to the Democratic national convention. In 1864, although he was not in the field as a candidate prior to the meeting of the convention, he was nominated over two contesting aspirants for the office of circuit judge, and was elected to the bench in the circuit composed of the counties of Elkhart, La Grange, Steuben, De Kalb, Noble, Kosciusko, Whitley, Allen, Adams and Wells. In 1866, in the same congressional district as before, and in 1868, in a district composed of different territory and still more largely Republican, he again represented his party as candidate for congress,

but the majority of the opposition, as apprehended, was still found too large to overcome. Having, in 1867, resumed his residence in Fort Wayne, and the circuit in which he had been presiding being shortly thereafter divided by legislative enactment, he was, in 1870, on the expiration of his former term, re-elected circuit judge without opposition in the circuit composed of the counties of the southern half of his former circuit. In 1872 he was one of the four delegates at large from Indiana to the Democratic national convention, held at Baltimore, and was active and influential in the councils of that body.

In January, 1875, Judge Lowry resigned the circuit judgeship and organized and became a member of the law firm of Lowry, Robertson & O'Rourke, thus resuming practice in Fort Wayne. He was not long permitted, however, to remain in private life, for his valuable past services and ability again commended him for official honors, and in 1877 he was appointed by the governor, on the unanimous recommendation of the bar of the city of Fort Wayne, when himself absent from home, as judge of the then recently established superior court of Allen county, and he was afterward elected for the full term without opposition. In July, 1879, upon its organization, he was elected the first president of the Indiana State Bar Association. In 1882 he was elected to congress from the twelfth district, and re-elected in 1884. During these two terms he was continuously a member of the committee on elections, was chairman of the house branch of a commission to investigate and report concerning the condition and the expediency of the reorganization of the several scientific bureaus of the

government, namely, the coast and geodetic, the geological, the meteorological, and the hydrostatic bureau of the navy department. Senators Allison, of Iowa, Pendleton, of Ohio, and Hale, of Maine, and during the latter part of its service, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in place of Senator Pendleton, constituted the senate branch of the commission, and Representative Herbert, of Alabama, since secretary of the navy, was one of the members of the house branch. Senator Allison presented to the senate, and Judge Lowry to the house, a voluminous report from that commission, which attracted great attention, especially in official quarters in Washington, where it resulted in much benefit to the service. During his last term Judge Lowry was also chairman of the committee on expenditures in the treasury department. As a member of the committee on elections he exhibited the same eminent quality for which he was invariably given the highest credit while on the bench—that of the utmost judicial fairness, acting, as he did, with entire freedom from all party bias and without regard to mere partisan considerations or interests. While a member of the committee on elections it was incumbent upon him to report upon and argue in the house the legal aspects of a number of the more important cases which came before it. Among these were cases resulting in the admission to his seat of Mr. O'Farrall, since governor of Virginia, and Mr. Campbell, since governor of Ohio. In a case where W. E. English, of Indianapolis, was contestant, a vote had resulted in the adverse majority, but on a reconsideration being had the case was brought up again. The principal argument on behalf of the contestant was then made by Judge Lowry.

Several senators became auditors of the discussion, notably Harrison and Voorhees, of Indiana, and the advocate of the contestant's claims had for his catechists Reed, of Maine, Hiscock, of New York, and Poland, of Vermont. The result of the encounter was that the contestant was admitted to the seat. His competitor, however, afterward became the occupant of a comfortable judicial position in Washington. About the time Mr. Lowry's congressional service commenced provision had been made for the construction of a government building at Fort Wayne, but after paying for a plat of ground on which to erect it, it was found that only twenty-three thousand three hundred dollars of the fifty-thousand-dollar appropriation remained with which to start the building. The entire appropriation had been limited to one hundred thousand dollars, but Judge Lowry, realizing the importance to his city and district of having this building constructed of sufficient dimensions and creditable architectural character and appearance, secured an increase of the limit of expense to double the original amount of ground to be purchased equal to that bought at first, the plan of the building to be changed, the size greatly enlarged beyond that originally designed, and secured an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the building and increase of ground, together with fifteen thousand dollars besides, afterwards, for approaches and heating and hoisting apparatus. The result is that Fort Wayne now has a larger and handsomer federal court-house and postoffice building than any other city of its size in the United States, and, it may be safely said, any such sized city in the world.

HON. JOHN MORRIS.

John Morris was born near New Lisbon, Ohio, December 6, 1816, and on the completion of his literary education began the study of law in the office of William D. Ewing, of New Lisbon, being admitted to the bar there in 1841. In the same year he married Miss Theresa J. Farr, an estimable young lady of that county. Three years subsequent to his marriage he came to Indiana, opening a law office in Auburn, De Kalb county.

The man of ability is soon recognized, and a few years after locating in Auburn Mr. Morris was elected judge of the common pleas court, the district embracing Union and De Kalb counties. His residence in Fort Wayne dates from 1857, and his practice here has become extensive, embracing a large clientage from the best class of people. His success before judge or jury has won him a reputation that extends throughout the state.

In his political connections Judge Morris was a Whig, and, like his father, warmly advocated the principles of that party until the organization of the new Republican party, with which he has been identified from the beginning. His party has often earnestly solicited him to allow his name to be placed on the ticket for responsible public positions, but he has always declined, preferring his chosen calling. In 1881, when an act of the legislature provided for the appointment of five supreme court commissioners, to be named by the judges of the supreme court to assist them in their important work, Judge Morris was chosen and appointed, in April, 1881. This being

in the line of his profession, he entered upon the work, serving until November, 1883, when he resigned to resume his private practice of law in Fort Wayne. It was certainly complimentary to the ability of the Judge that his appointment came through the recommendation of Judge Worden, who had been a judge of that court for years and was a jurist of great ability. A partnership had existed between him and Judge Morris for a long period, and the former therefore knew of the latter's excellent qualifications for the position. He was regarded as one of the ablest and safest of the commissioners, both by the bar of the state and the supreme court, and the written opinions of Commissioner Morris, published in the Indiana reports, would be a credit to any judge.

which he received, his studies being pursued during the winter months, while in the summer he received an excellent physical training in farm work, which provided him with the strength and vigor that enabled him to accomplish his prodigious life work. In 1836, at the age of twenty-two, and in pursuance of the advice of Hon. Thomas Ewing, then United States senator, Judge Biddle entered upon the study of law in the office and under the direction of the late Hocking H. Hunter, of Lancaster, Ohio. In April, 1839, after three years of close application and diligent preparation, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and in October, of that year, located in Logansport.

For over sixty years Judge Biddle was a member of the bar of Indiana. His marked intellectuality and evident fitness for leadership almost immediately called him to prominence in public affairs, and in 1844, when Henry Clay was nominated for the presidency, he was placed on the electoral ticket by the Whig party. The following year he was a candidate for the state legislature, but, his party being in the minority, he was defeated. In December, 1846, he was elected president judge of the eighth district, in which office he continued until 1852, adding judicial fame to his already brilliant record as a lawyer. In 1850 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, receiving a majority of over two hundred votes, although the opposition usually carried the district by a large vote. In that assembly he was a prominent figure, for his comprehensive knowledge of constitutional law made his services very valuable in framing that important state document. In 1852 he was nominated for

HORACE P. BIDDLE, LL. D., PH. D.

A native of the Buckeye state, Judge Horace P. Biddle was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1811. His parents were pioneers of the Marietta colony of Ohio, to which state they emigrated in 1777. In 1802 they located in Fairfield county on the Hocking river, about a mile below the town of Logan, where the father opened up a farm, giving his entire time to agricultural pursuits. On that place Horace Biddle was born and reared. He was indebted to the schools of the neighborhood for the early educational privileges

congress, but was defeated; in 1857, however, he was elected supreme judge, by a large majority, but Governor Willard refused his commission on the ground that there was no vacancy in the office.

On the completion of his judicial service in 1852, Judge Biddle resumed the practice of law, and his successful handling of the important litigation with which he was connected won him a reputation that extended throughout the country. Again in 1860 he was elected president judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, and so ably did he discharge the duties of his high office that he was re-elected in 1866, without opposition, completing his second term in November, 1872. His decisions were everywhere quoted as authority, being regarded as models of judicial wisdom. His popularity was unbounded, and it is a noteworthy fact that on no occasion when nominated for judicial service did he ever meet with defeat. In October, 1874, he was chosen one of the judges of the supreme court of Indiana, by the largest majority ever received by any candidate in the history of the state. Horace P. Biddle was one of the class of American jurists which the people regard as a Gibraltar of justice. In January, 1881, a few weeks before completing the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, he retired from all active participation in the current affairs of life, and gave his entire attention to the pleasures of literary pursuits.

Judge Biddle also became distinguished as a poet as early as 1842, when he became a contributor to the *Southern Literary Messenger*. His first collection of poems were published in 1850, and other editions were issued in 1852 and 1858, and 1868 and 1872.

He was the author of the following volumes: "The Musical Scale," "Elements of Knowledge," "A Few Poems," "Biddle's Poems," "American Boyhood," "Glances at the World," "Last Poems," "Prose Miscellany." It was during the first year of his retirement that he published all the works named, with the exception of "The Musical Scale." His beautiful Island Home, at Logansport, was one of the most attractive and interesting residences in Indiana, and contained the largest private library in the state, numbering over eight thousand five hundred volumes, which after his death was purchased by the city of Logansport and placed in the public library of that city. His death occurred in 1901.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge is a native of Highland county, Ohio, where he was born on the 6th of October, 1862. In boyhood he moved with his parents to a farm near Sullivan, Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of his county and subsequently took a course at Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, graduating with the class of 1885. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Maud Langsdale, of Greencastle. In 1886 he entered the law office of McDonald, Butler & Mason, where he remained until 1888, when he opened an office for himself.

During eleven years of practice, before he was elected to the United States senate, his clientage grew steadily and he was engaged in many of the most important cases tried in the courts of Indiana. His power as an orator is well known and has gained him large acquaintance with prominent men throughout the country. In January, 1899, Mr. Beveridge was elected to the United States senate, before which time he had held no public office. Mr. Beveridge is a Methodist and holds official relations with the Meridian Street church in the city of Indianapolis.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Charles Warren Fairbanks is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born near Unionville Center, Union county, Ohio, on the 11th of May, 1852. He received the advantage of a common school education, which was supplemented by attendance at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, from which he graduated in 1872 in the classical course. He took up the study of law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state. In the same year, desiring wider opportunities, he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and entered upon the active practice of his profession, soon attaining a wide reputation as a safe and reliable counselor. He never held an elective public office prior to his election to the United States senate. In

1885 he was elected a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University. A strong Republican in politics, he took a keen and active interest in public matters from his youth and in the state conventions of 1892 and 1898 he was selected to preside over the conventions. In January, 1893, he was the caucus nominee of the Republicans for the United States senatorship, but in the legislative ballot he was defeated by David Turpie, the Democratic candidate. In 1896 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention held at St. Louis and was honored by the temporary chairmanship of the convention. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the United States and British joint high commission, which met at Quebec in 1898 for the adjustment of the Canadian question, and was chairman of the United States high commission. On the 20th of January, 1897, he was elected to the senate of the United States, having a majority of twenty-one over Daniel Voorhees, and was re-elected to the senate in 1903. Senator Fairbanks is a Methodist in his religious affiliation and is a member of the official board of the Meridian Street church at Indianapolis.

REV. JOSEPH RADEMACHER, D. D.

The Right Rev. Joseph Rademacher, D. D., third bishop of Fort Wayne, was born on December 3, 1840, in Westphalia, Clinton county, Michigan. In 1855 his parents

sent him to St. Vincent's College, near Latrobe, Pennsylvania, a famous institution of learning in charge of the Benedictine order, where he completed his classical and philosophical course and entered upon the study of theology. He completed the latter discipline in St. Michael's Seminary, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Becoming affiliated with the diocese of Fort Wayne, he was promoted to the priesthood on August 2, 1863, by Right Rev. Bishop Luers.

His first charge was the village of Attica, Fountain county, Indiana, together with a number of missions in the adjoining counties. After laboring there with signal success for six years, he was transferred to Columbia City. Soon, however, his sterling qualities of head and heart won for him from Bishop Dwenger the well merited promotion to the important parish of St. Mary's in the episcopal city and the office of diocesan chancellor. In June, 1880, he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Lafayette, to further the interests of that large and important congregation.

The Nashville, Tennessee, diocese having been left without a bishop after the translation of the Right Rev. Bishop Feehan to Chicago, in April, 1883, Father Joseph Rademacher was appointed to that see, and consecrated bishop of Nashville on June 24, of that year. His administration of that see was a signally successful one and he added materially to the equipment of his diocese. Dr. Rademacher was one of the two American prelates who, in 1889, went on the pilgrimage to Palestine, and he was the only bishop who accompanied the pilgrims through the whole journey, the other prelate, Dr. Wigger, of Newark, New Jersey, falling sick at Rome and being obliged

to discontinue the pilgrimage. After his return Bishop Rademacher continued his administration of the diocese with renewed vigor, until, on July 13, 1893, Pope Leo XIII appointed him to Fort Wayne, Bishop Dwenger having been called to his reward on January 22d of the same year. Bishop Rademacher's installation in the cathedral at Fort Wayne on the evening of October 4, 1893, was a demonstration ever memorable in the annals of the city. The entire population seemed to have turned out to welcome the prelate, who had endeared himself to all during his former residence among them.

In the northern diocese of Indiana great changes had just then taken place. New problems had forced themselves upon the new bishop, but he fully proved himself the master of the situation and selected the right men for the right places. The bishop never spared himself; he visited every parish, every school, nay, even when greatly fatigued, sacrificed himself to attend literary, musical and dramatic exercises of the children or students, in order to encourage them in all the branches of a solid, universal and perfect education. He was charity and meekness personified. His zeal for the honor and glory of God knew no bounds. He succeeded in remodeling the cathedral most beautifully, at the expense of seventy-five thousand dollars. To unite the faithful under his charge in the bond of genuine piety and charity, he recommended the establishment and increase of the various sodalities and societies approved by the church, while hospitals and orphanages enjoyed his tender care. He was a man of superior education, not only well versed in Biblical, but also in secular, history. His charity and benevo-

lence frequently brought needed help to the poor and distressed, and among all classes of people and all denominations he was highly regarded. At his death, which occurred January 12, 1900, genuine sorrow was felt and expressed by all who knew him, regardless of creed or station, for his had been a helpful life to all with whom he came in contact.

COL. CYRUS E. BRIANT.

Col. Cyrus E. Briant, one of the prominent manufacturers of northern Indiana, was born on the 2d day of March, 1829, in the town of Birmingham, Erie county, Ohio. Until his sixteenth year he remained at his native place, attending the common schools, and while still a youth he went to the lumber region of Michigan, and while he found life there rough and uncongenial, the practical knowledge acquired in the pineries enabled him to lay the foundation for his subsequent large and prosperous business enterprises. At the end of two years, in 1847, he came to Huntington county, Indiana, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber at the forks of the Wabash, the town of Huntington at that time being but an insignificant hamlet of a few straggling houses.

Mr. Briant continued at his original location until the winter of 1849-50, when he started a steam sawmill at Fort Wayne, being the first mill of the kind ever oper-

ated in the northern part of the state. He operated with success and financial profit until the summer of 1850, at which time he went to the lumber region of Lake Superior, where he was engaged as contractor and builder for a period of three years, meeting with encouraging success while acting in that capacity. In 1853 he returned to Indiana and engaged in the manufacture of lumber by steam power at the town of New Haven, where he did a large and lucrative business of fifteen years' duration, less the three years spent as a soldier in the Civil war.

When treason threatened the disruption of the Union, Mr. Briant, with the spirit of the true patriot, left his business to the care of others, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry. Upon the organization of the company he was elected captain, and subsequently, in October of the same year, by reason of gallantry at the head of his men, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, a capacity in which he continued until the latter part of 1864. In the fall of that year he was further promoted by being placed in command of his regiment, an honor befitting a brave and gallant leader on many a bloody battlefield. He shared with his regiment the fortunes and vicissitudes of war from the time of his enlistment until the cessation of hostilities, participating in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, and every action in which the Fourteenth Army Corps took part.

On severing his connection with the army, Colonel Briant returned to New Haven and again took up the peaceful pursuits of civil life, resuming the lumber business, which he continued at that place

until the fall of 1869. In January of the year following he came to Huntington county and purchased fifteen acres of heavily timbered land, a part of which is now occupied by the best business blocks of Huntington. Here he located a mill and began the manufacture of lumber, at first on a comparatively small scale; but eventually the business grew to enlarged proportions until it became one of the most prosperous enterprises of the kind in the northern part of the state. In connection with the sawing of all kinds of hardwood lumber, machinery was added from time to time for the manufacture of slack barrel cooperage, including staves, heading, hoops and butter-tub stock, this being one of the largest plants of its kind in the state; also the manufacture of hubs, spokes, rims, barrels and other material, the output being shipped to various parts of the United States, some of it finding sale in Europe.

Colonel Briant was married October 3, 1852, at New Haven, Indiana, to Miss Julia Bell, daughter of Colonel Martin and Polly (Miller) Bell, a union blessed with the following children: William, Mary, John, Nina and Clarence.

Colonel Briant was instrumental in securing the location of the Chicago & Erie Railroad at Huntington, and to his efforts is the city very largely indebted for much of its growth and prosperity during the past quarter of a century. For a number of years he was a leading spirit in the city council, and it was mainly through his untiring energy while a member of that body that the present electric light system was established, and the fine street pavements and other modern improvements of recent years were brought about. In the fall of

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1886 he was elected a member of the general assembly of Indiana from Huntington county, and acquitted himself creditably to his constituency and to the state at large by introducing a number of important bills which became laws, and also by lending his influence in behalf of much legislation for the benefit of the people. Such was his record while in the legislature that in recognition of his eminent services he was elected his own successor in 1888, serving in all four years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the county, irrespective of party ties. In politics he wields a potent influence for the Republican party, and in his religious views subscribes to the faith of the Christian church. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Legion, and for a number of years has been an enthusiastic worker in the Grand Army post meetings in Huntington.

REV. FRANCIS S. CHATARD.

Right Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, fifth and present bishop of Vincennes, now the diocese of Indianapolis, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 13, 1834. Following the example of two generations of his family, he became a doctor of medicine, and after graduation, in 1853, he practiced for two years in the Baltimore infirmary

attached to the university, and in the city almshouse hospital as one of the resident physicians. Without becoming dissatisfied with the medical profession as a profession, or losing to any degree his love for it as a science, he forsook the calling to devote himself to a higher one. He felt himself called to the ministry that concerns the welfare of the soul rather than the body, and he forthwith applied to Bishop Kenrick, then of Baltimore, to be permitted to proceed regularly in obedience to the "kindly light" that would lead him on. Having graduated in the classics from Mt. St. Mary's College before he began his medical studies, he was therefore well prepared to begin his divinity studies, to complete which Bishop Kenrick sent him to the Urban College of the Propoganda, at Rome, Italy. During six years he applied himself assiduously to the study of philosophy and theology, and in 1863, after a rigid public examination, he won and received the title of Doctor of Divinity. Shortly afterward he was appointed to the vice-rectorship of the American College, at Rome, which position he held until 1868, when he became rector of that famous institution. For ten years Dr. Chatard presided over the American College as its rector, concerning himself not alone about its sphere as an educational institution, but also about its finances, which, owing to multiplied demands, stood much in need of attention. On account of failing health his physician recommended a change of climate. The change was had by making a visit to his native land. While thus recuperating, Dr. Chatard, by authority of Pope Pius IX, made appeals to the American bishops in behalf of his college. He was gratified with the responses he received and was thereby

enable to relieve the institution from embarrassments occasioned by insufficient revenue.

Dr. Chatard's remarkable success in managing the American College attracted the attention of not only the bishops of his native land, but also and especially that of the pope, who graciously recognized him on all occasions and signally honored him when opportunity offered. Besides presenting him with a large-sized gold medal of exquisite design, as a token of approval, he further honored him by appointing him one of the chamberlains at the papal court, giving him authority to arrange for all audiences with Americans with the pope. The conferring of these distinctions was followed by his appointment as bishop of Vincennes, which occurred in 1878, while he was in the United States in the interests of the American College. These facts and the outline of the career of Dr. Chatard are an index to the ability and character of the man, while they serve at the same time to indicate the things upon which his ripe scholarship are based. Besides the advantage of six years' training as a student in the Urban College, he had fourteen years of experience in conducting the American College, and also the opportunity of consulting the Vatican library and the rich archives of St. Peter's church. Mingling with the greatest men of his day, many of whom he met during the Vatican council, and having learned by observation and contact the things essential to the administration, both spiritual and temporal, of the great Catholic church, he found himself thoroughly equipped to govern the diocese of which he was appointed bishop.

Always a diligent and patient student, and, from his acquaintance with books,

knowing where to look for the widest information on nearly all questions; appreciating knowledge both for its own sake as well as for the good uses to which he may devote it, Bishop Chatard stands forth a man whose mind is well stored with the fruits of fifty years of earnest inquiry and study. A doctor of divinity, as well as in medicine; a philosopher and a scientist of no mean attainment; a student of human nature and a master of sacred science; a fluent speaker, a profound thinker, a linguist of note and a writer of elegance and force, he combines grandeur of soul with superiority of intellect. As a man among men, his distinguished personality and great learning render him eminent. His administration of the affairs of the local diocese over which he presides has been marked by great executive ability, and he has advanced the interests of the cause of Christianity in all parts of the diocese.

seminary of Vaud. Scarce seventeen years old, he began the study of theology in the seminary of Orgelet. Having completed his theological course and not as yet having attained the required age for ordination, he taught for one year in the preparatory seminary of Nozeroy. Thence he went to Lyons, where he taught for four years and wrote for a leading journal of that city. There he also received the sacred orders of sub-deacon and deacon. About the close of his fourth year as a college professor, the Right Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute, bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, came to Lyons in the interest of his diocese and made the acquaintance of the young deacon, Benoit. The latter was greatly impressed with the American bishop's saintly life and offered himself to serve in his diocese. He was accepted, and after the necessary permission was obtained from his own bishop, he was soon on his way westward. He sailed on the 1st of June, 1836. After a long and tedious voyage of fifty-two days he reached New York, and proceeded thence to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained priest by Bishop Brute in the seminary of Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Maryland. On the day after his ordination the new church at Frederick, Maryland, was dedicated. There were a great many distinguished prelates and other noted ecclesiastics present on that occasion, with all of whom the young priest became acquainted. After the dedicatory services had been performed with the usual ceremonies, Bishops Brute, Purcell, Father Reynolds, then pastor of the church in Louisville, and later bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, and Father Benoit started on their journey over the mountains by stage to Wheeling, where

REV. JULIAN BENOIT.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Julian Benoit, V. G., was born at Septomoncel, in France, on the 17th of October, 1808. At an early age he was sent to St. Claude, the episcopal city, to enter college. He remained there from his eighth to his sixteenth year, when he began to study philosophy in the

they embarked on the Ohio river for Cincinnati. After a sojourn there of three days, the journey was continued to Vincennes, which was Bishop Brute's residence. Father Benoit was at once appointed pastor of the village of Leopold, near Evansville, and as the Wabash & Erie canal was then being constructed, he was also able to look after the spiritual wants of the laborers on these public works. After a time on this mission, he was sent to Rome, on the Ohio river, where he remained one year, after which he was sent to Chicago, Illinois, as assistant to the pastor, Father O'Meara. From Chicago he attended Lockport, Joliet and several other canal towns. Then he was recalled and sent to his first mission, Leopold. After three and one-half years of labor in these missions, for which time he had received the munificent salary of sixty-three dollars, he was sent to Fort Wayne, where he arrived April 16, 1840. The remnants of old Fort Wayne still stood when Father Benoit arrived in the town of that name. At Fort Wayne Father Benoit found a frame church, rudely built, not plastered, with rough boards for benches. The dimensions of the building were thirty-five by sixty-five feet, and a debt rested on it of almost forty-four hundred dollars. Half the present cathedral square had been purchased for the church, but it had not been paid for. In the course of time, under the management of Father Benoit, the other half of the square was secured, and the whole block paid for. At this time his missionary work extended from Fort Wayne and vicinity to Academy, Besancon, Hesse Cassel, New Haven, Decatur, LaGro, Huntington, Columbia City, Warsaw, Rome City, Lima, Giddardot and Avilla, with sick calls as far as

Muncie. It should be borne in mind that the only way then to reach these places, except a few canal towns, was on horseback. Help was sent him, as the work was too great for one priest, and he was given several successive assistants. Father Benoit was twice asked by Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, to attend to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Defiance, Ohio, and although the burden was already great upon him, he cheerfully added the new charge to his already numerous duties. In 1845 Father Benoit brought the Sisters of Providence from St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo county, to Fort Wayne, to open a school. He furnished their house completely, and helped them when it was enlarged by a donation of five thousand dollars. He also opened a school for boys, out of his own funds, and erected the present Episcopal dwelling, expending upon it about fourteen thousand dollars of his own. He had made some prudent investments and speculations in real estate about the opening of the Civil war, and from these investments grew his handsome fortune, all of which he disposed of before his death. To few only is it known what a large amount he gave to secret charities. In one year he distributed nearly two thousand dollars to deserving poor people, and a short time before his death he gave to St. Joseph's Hospital the sum of two thousand dollars. In 1848 the Indians received orders from the government to leave their reservations about Fort Wayne and to go to the territory of Kansas. The Indians, however, refused to go unless Father Benoit went with them, which the bishop of Vincennes declined to permit. However, the Indians were so strenuous in their request and so determined to remain even in the face of

force, that finally Father Benoit was allowed to accompany them. The tribe started overland in the summer of 1849, and Father Benoit went by canal boat to Cincinnati, thence on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, where he took stage for what is now Kansas City. He remained with the Indians at their new reservation about two weeks, and then returned home by stage the entire route, traveling day and night for nine consecutive days. About 1860 Father Benoit began raising funds looking to the erection of the Fort Wayne cathedral, which was completed and dedicated in 1861, at a cost of fifty-four thousand dollars.

Father Benoit's first appointment as vicar general was in 1852, for the diocese of Vincennes. After the erection of the diocese of Fort Wayne, Bishop Luers appointed him his vicar-general. During Bishop Luers' visit to Europe, in 1865, Father Benoit was administrator of the diocese. In the autumn of 1865, Father Benoit started on a visit to Europe, and was absent thirteen months, of which he spent four and a half months in Rome, being twice received in private audience by Pope Pius IX. Upon the death of Bishop Luers Father Benoit again became administrator of the diocese until the confirmation of the new bishop. In 1874 he made another trip to Europe, and while there he visited his boyhood home. In 1883 he was confirmed in the office of vicar-general, and during the absence of the bishop was appointed administrator of the diocese. On June 12, 1883, Father Benoit received a telegram from Rome, informing him that he had been invested with the honors and title of monsignor. In November, 1884, he became afflicted with a lingering disease, which at times caused him

intense suffering, but through all he bore himself with Christian fortitude and resignation, until his death, which occurred January 26, 1885.

REV. GEORGE H. THAYER.

The Rev. George H. Thayer, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elma G. Fribley, at Bourbon, Indiana, Wednesday, December 6, 1899, aged ninety-one years, eleven months and seven days, was born in Broome county, New York, December 29, 1807, but grew to manhood in Onondaga county, village of Euclid, about nine miles north of Syracuse, where his father settled in 1808. His father, Capt. James Thayer, came to New York from Massachusetts where the family was prominent as far back as pre-revolutionary times. He had command of the militia in his township during the war of 1812, of which Rev. George H. Thayer had vivid recollections. He had six brothers and three sisters, of whom the only one surviving is Mrs. Mary H. Reed, of Bourbon, Indiana. He attended school during the winter season, at the same time assisting in work on the farm where he worked during the summer. At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching school and after his first term attended the Onondaga Academy, from which he graduated with the honors of the institution. When twenty-three years old he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he continued for almost seventy years, preach-

ing without monetary consideration, relying on other sources of revenue for the support of himself and family. In the earlier days of his preaching in New York he sometimes walked five miles to fill his appointments, without regard to the weather, and often rode twenty-five miles to hold church services. He soon became one of the best theologians in that part of the state, and until the day of his death ranked high among the leading men of the church for his ability to elucidate the scriptures. When he was ninety years old he preached a sermon in the Methodist church in Plymouth, Indiana, on "The Gospel Plan of Salvation," which was a concise and wonderful argument and would have done credit to any theologian of the church. He has always been an eloquent preacher of the gospel and his spirituality and ability was acknowledged, not only by the laity but by the bishops and clergymen of his church as well as other churches, and he maintained his vigorous mentality until the end of his days.

Mr. Thayer was one of the pioneer settlers of Indiana, bringing his family into the state over the then famous Wabash and Erie canal, which was the great highway of travel and commerce from Toledo to the Ohio river. He first located in Peru in 1845, his family coming in 1847. Having taught select school in that city for two years he removed to Marshall county, where he had previously bought a tract of timber land which he cleared up into a valuable farm. He moved from his farm to Bourbon in 1859, and laid out Thayer's addition to the town of Bourbon. He was a public-spirited man in all affairs relating to the advancement of the town's interest, especially in public schools, for the advancement of

which he gave the beautiful grounds on which now stands the splendid school buildings of the town.

Mr. Thayer was twice married. His first wife was Miss Hannah Griffin, of Homer, New York, who died in the town of Bourbon in 1865. By her he had three children: Hon. Henry G. Thayer, of Plymouth, Indiana, late state senator; Hon. John D. Thayer, who died in Warsaw in 1895, and Frances Augusta Thayer, who died in Euclid, New York, in 1843. In 1867 he married Mrs. Amelia Crockett, by whom he had two daughters, Lillie and Elma G. After her death in 1881 he resided for thirteen years with his son in Plymouth but later made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Elma G. Fribley.

Mr. Thayer was well informed on all subjects and always kept abreast of the times. He was an original thinker and was always able to give such clear reasons for his opinions as to win the attention and respect of those who differed from him. He took an active interest in the political affairs of the state and nation, but he never desired nor held any political office. His first presidential vote was given to Andrew Jackson and he advocated his cause with his best efforts. He was also an abolitionist when it required both moral and physical courage. He joined the Whig party at its organization and afterwards the Republican party with which he affiliated up to the time of his death. He voted for nineteen presidents, eleven of whom were elected. He had a wonderful memory and often repeated whole cantos of Scott's "Lady of the Lake" and seemed to have the Bible at his tongue's end. He was very social in his nature and always enjoyed the society of his friends and

neighbors. He was a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, and with him, his children and grandchildren, there were three generations belonging to the orders.

But his life work was the advancement of the Christian religion; and on the Sunday before his death he was in church and actively engaged in the service; but he remarked that he believed it would be the last time that he would ever be permitted to mingle with worshippers in the house of God.

JOHN B. LAPLANTE.

John Baptist LaPlante was a prominent capitalist of Vincennes, Indiana, his native city, and was born February 3, 1823, a son of Pierre and Elizabeth (Gamlin) LaPlante, and Vincennes was always his home, with the exception of four years passed in Logansport, Indiana. Pierre (or Peter) LaPlante was born in Three Rivers, Michigan, was of French and Irish parentage, was a carpenter by trade and early came to Vincennes and here married Miss Gamlin, a native of this ancient town, the union resulting in the birth of six children, namely: Peter E., deceased; Alzier, a daughter, who died of lockjaw at the age of three years; John Baptist, the subject of this notice; Paul and Alexander, who died in middle life, and Charles.

John B. LaPlante learned the saddler's trade in youth, but this was uncongenial to his taste, and he therefore engaged in mercantile and other lines of business, including

the grocery trade, hotel-keeping and livery, in all of which he invariably prospered, being actively engaged in these varied lines for over thirty years and retiring on a competency about the year 1883. In 1870 Mr. LaPlante erected the LaPlante House, a fine three-story brick of sixty rooms, which he furnished finely and leased for many years. He was also extensively engaged in the real estate business and owned numerous business and residence properties in Vincennes and a farm near Chicago, Illinois.

The first marriage of Mr. LaPlante occurred December 7, 1845, with Miss Melinda Scott, of Logansport, Indiana. She was an invalid for many years, and to aid in restoring her health Mr. LaPlante traveled with her through Europe, but she died in Vincennes in 1872. The second marriage of the subject took place in 1874 to Miss Cassie E. Aull, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, a union blessed with two children.

Mr. LaPlante was a consistent member of St. Francis Xavier Catholic church, of which his parents and all their family were communicants. He was a gentleman of broad views, was liberal in his contributions to the church and all charitable institutions, was highly esteemed for his many excellent traits of character, and as a citizen was useful and public-spirited and a credit to his native city. In politics he was a Whig up to 1856, when he became a Democrat. Although he was never an office seeker in any sense, as his business affairs claimed his closest attention, he served as county commissioner and as a member of the city council of Vincennes. His death occurred May 27, 1898, and his loss will long be deplored by the community in which he was born and in whose behalf he so earnestly labored.

HISTORICAL RESUME

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESUME

Though the province of this publication is distinctively that of offering generic history from the specific basis of biography, yet there can be no doubt of the incidental value, in the connection, of a brief review of the early events incident to the organization and establishment of this favored county, and such an epitome is offered in the appending paragraphs.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

There is nothing remarkable or striking in regard to the physical features of Bartholomew county. Though generally level country, it is diversified by many hills and valleys in the western part of the county, especially that section bordering on Brown county. A high ridge enters the county at the southwest corner of Harrison township, reaching its greatest altitude at Taylor Hill, the highest point in the county, which is one thousand and three feet above tide level. From Taylor Hill the Wall ridge trends to the north, through Union township, thence west through Nineveh township to the Brown county line. The central and northern parts of Nineveh township are generally what may be termed rolling lands. Low

hills and ridges, ranging from twenty-five to fifty feet in height, occupy much of the country between the summit and the Driftwood, White river and to the south of the ridge in Ohio and Jackson townships. The central portion of the county is level, much of it, especially in the vicinity of Columbus, being White River bottoms. North of Columbus is the Hawpatch plateau, extending from the White river to the Shelby county line, renowned because of its arability, level and fertile as a prairie. The eastern parts of the county are usually rolling, valleys being especially marked in the vicinity of Hartsville and in the northern part of Clifty township.

White river crosses the northern boundary of the county near Edinburg, and bears thence in a general course east of south through the central part of the county. A few rivulets and brooks that rise west of the Wall ridge flow into an arm of Salt creek that cuts the northwest corner of Harrison township, and finally united with East White river in Lawrence county. With this exception, all the streams of Bartholomew county empty into White river within the county or soon after it enters Jackson county. The general course of the creeks is

east and west, with the surface of the county. White creek and its tributaries leaves the county in a more southern direction and unite with White river near Seymour.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The act of the general assembly creating the county of Bartholomew was passed and approved on the 9th of January, 1821. Several changes in the geographical outline of the county were subsequently made, incident to the formation of new counties and the consequent shifting of boundary lines. In the state's early history the territory now comprised within Bartholomew county was a part of Delaware county and it included the greater part of what is now Brown county. Its present area is about four hundred square miles, approximating two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres. The county was named in honor of General Joseph Bartholomew, who was for many years an honored and distinguished citizen of Clarke county. He was descended from a prominent Puritan family of the Massachusetts colony, though the lustre that subsequently surrounded his name did not depend upon the achievements of his ancestors, as by his own abilities, achievements and personal services he attained to a prominence and position in public life that eminently entitled him to the honor and esteem of his fellow citizens. He took a prominent part in both the military and civil history of the state, having commanded a battalion of infantry at the noted battle of Tippecanoe and having also served his constituents in the state senate.

THE INDIANS.

When Indiana was admitted to the Union that portion now embraced within Bartholomew county was in the possession of the Delaware Indians, whose title thereto was not extinguished until 1818. This section is so situated that in early times the Indians found but little encouragement to make it their permanent home. The greater part of it is low and level and is traversed by sluggish streams that at that time for a considerable portion of the year overflowed their banks, rendering the adjacent country uninhabitable, though these same streams were the highways used by the red men in their light canoes in traversing the country. Besides the Delawares, previously referred to, there were a few other tribes located within this tract, the most prominent of whom were the Shawnees, of which tribe the noted warriors, Tecumseh and the Prophet, were members. The Delaware Indians had moved to this part of the state late in the eighteenth century, coming from the eastern part of Ohio, and was at that time one of the most powerful tribes in the New World. It has been said that "its fate has been more sorrowful and calculated to excite more sympathy than almost any other in the history of American Indians. Their original home was upon the banks of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, from which the pacific aggression, if so it may be termed, of William Penn and his followers, soon excluded them. In the early part of the eighteenth century they endeavored to abandon the haunts of white men and they took that westward march which the van of civilization has compelled them to continue to their graves. Their first

halt was in Ohio, on the banks of the Muskingum and Mahoning rivers, but scarcely had they familiarized themselves with the forests of their new tenting grounds ere they were again obliged to take up their journey. The last was about the close of the Revolution, at which time they located in Indiana, along the White river and its tributaries. * * * The original name of the Delaware tribe of Indians was Lenni-Lennepe, which was substituted for the name by which they are more generally known. As a tribe they were more friendly to the whites than many that surrounded them, although they were often found in arms against the early settlers. Their cause for hostility had much more of justice than injustice in most cases, for they were being pushed almost from the face of the earth, in order to give room for a more progressive and enlightened race." The treaty by which the Delawares relinquished all claim to their lands in Indiana was concluded at St. Mary's October 3, 1818, and in accordance with the provisions of this treaty the Indians were allowed three years in which to prepare for their departure, though they did not avail themselves of the full time.

As before stated, the new county of Bartholomew was created by legislative enactment on the 9th of January, 1821, and on the 15th day of February, that year, William Ruddick, Jesse Ruddick and Solomon Stout met at the residence of Luke Bonesteel and organized as the first board of county commissioners of the new county, producing their certificates of election from the hand of the sheriff. Their first business was the appointment of Edward Ballenger as clerk of the board and the adoption of an official seal, after which they re-

ceived the report of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to select and establish a permanent seat of justice for the county. They selected the present site of the city of Columbus, purchasing sixty acres, for which they contracted to pay the sum of three thousand dollars, though but two thousand dollars was actually paid for the same, as General Tipton donated the land sold by him, valued at one thousand dollars. The new county seat was named Tiptona, in honor of General Tipton, but at a meeting of the board of commissioners, on March 20, 1821, they ordered, without giving reasons therefor, that the town be thereafter known as Columbus.

The growth and development of a community are in no way better shown than in its financial history, and to those acquainted with the present financial standing of Bartholomew county it cannot but be of interest to note the first tax levy of the new county, which was as follows: On 355 male inhabitants, at 50 cents each, \$177.50; 444 horses and mares, at 37 1-2 cents each, \$165; 4 stallions, at the rate per season, \$11; 45 work oxen, at 25 cents each, \$11.25; 33 silver watches, at 25 cents each, \$8.25; 1 gold watch, at 50 cents, 50 cents; 3 four-wheeled pleasure carriages, at \$1.75 each, \$3.75; on John Lindsey's ferry, \$5, a total levy of \$382.25.

EARLY COURT HOUSES.

On February 26, 1821, immediately after the organization of the county, the board of commissioners purchased from Luke Bonesteel a small, double log house, to be used as a court house. It was found, however, that it was entirely too small for

the uses intended, and in November of the same year it was determined to build a new court house, to be of brick, two stories high, forty feet square and twenty-five feet high, the contract for the erection of the same being awarded to Giles Mitchell. The house purchased from Bonesteel was sold in 1824 and for several years the county officials were installed in such quarters as could be secured at different places in the town. Delays in the construction of the new building were numerous and exasperating and led to a good deal of controversy, the matter eventually going to the legislature for relief. The original contractor was unable to complete his contract and it was found difficult to raise money to push forward the work, but after many obstacles had been overcome, the building was finally, in September, 1831, ready for paint. Not many years elapsed, however, before the commissioners found that even this building was now inadequate, the constantly increasing public business demanding better facilities. A committee, composed of John B. Abbott, Ephraim Arnold and Moses Joiner, were appointed to consider the question of building a new court house, and at the suggestion of this committee another was appointed to furnish a draft and model. This, when submitted, provided for a brick building with stone trimmings and fire-proof vaults, two stories high, and in February, 1839, John Elder submitted a proposal to construct this building for eight thousand five hundred dollars, which was accepted. This building stood in the center of the present public square, and at the time of its completion was ample for the needs of the county and an ornament to the town. This did service for thirty years, but in 1870 the commissioners decided that

it was not only inadequate, but unsafe, and it was sold for three hundred and fifty dollars. It was at that time determined to erect a building that should be sufficient for the needs of the county for many years and one that should reflect honor upon the county. Accordingly the commissioners secured the services of I. Hodgson, of Indianapolis, as architect. There was some opposition to the proposed improvement, but the commissioners, feeling they were justified in the proposed expenditure, were not dissuaded and proceeded to advertise for bids. The bid of McCormack & Sweeney of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars was the lowest and they were awarded the contract. Subsequent enlargements upon the original plans increased the cost of the building, so that when completed the total cost, including heating apparatus, was about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The building stands on the northeast corner of the public square and is after the Franco-American style of architecture, its exterior being of pressed brick, with stone trimmings. It is three stories in height, with a mansard roof, surmounted by a tower twenty-five feet square and one hundred and fifty-four feet high. The building was dedicated December 29, 1874, the event being a notable one in several respects.

EARLY JAILS.

Early in the history of the county the commissioners decided upon the construction of a jail and in May, 1821, a contract for the same was let to John McEwen. The commissioners were not satisfied with the building as completed by him and refused to

accept it, but after the matter had been submitted to arbitration it was finally accepted. It was afterward repaired, but was never considered safe. In 1831 a contract was entered into with Samuel Patterson for the erection of a new jail, for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, though changes were afterwards made which reduced the cost by one hundred dollars. This jail was well built and was strong and durable, being eighteen by eighteen feet in size and two stories high. In 1845 another jail building was contracted for, at a cost of twenty-five hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be constructed of stone and to be twenty feet square. Adjoining this and under the same roof, was the jailor's residence. This structure did service until 1870, when a contract was entered into with Frank L. Farman for the construction of the jail and jailor's residence now standing near the southeast corner of the public square, the contract price being forty-one thousand nine hundred dollars, though the final cost approximated forty-five thousand dollars. The building is substantial and is handsome in design, being two stories high, built of brick, with stone trimmings and lined with iron.

CIVIL SUBDIVISIONS.

In 1821 the first board of commissioners divided the county into three voting districts, designated as Northern, Middle and Southern. On May 14, the same year, upon the petition of William Hammer and others, a new township to be known as Sand Creek, was laid off out of the Southern district, and bounds were fixed as follows: Beginning where the Jackson county line crosses

Driftwood river, thence up said river to the mouth of Clifty, thence up Clifty to the line dividing townships 8 and 9, thence with said line to the Jennings county line, thence with said line to the Jackson county line, thence with said line to the place of beginning. James Hammer was appointed inspector of elections for the township, and his house was designated as the polling place. The boundary lines of the township were several times changed, but as last fixed in 1859, they are as follows: Beginning where the Jackson county line crosses Driftwood river, and running in a northwesterly direction with said river to the northeast corner of Wayne township, thence east on the section line first south of the township line dividing townships 8 and 9, to the southwest corner of section 6, township 8 north, of range 7 east, thence due south to the northern line of Jackson county, thence along said county line in a southwesterly direction to the place of beginning.

Wayne township was organized November 12, 1821, with the following boundary: Beginning on the west bank of Driftwood river where crossed by the Jackson county line, and running with said river northwesterly to where the line dividing townships 8 and 9 crosses the river, thence west with said line to the line dividing ranges 4 and 5, thence south to the county line, thence east to the place of beginning. This boundary was also changed several times, and as last fixed, in 1837, is as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 18, township 7 north, of range 5 east, and running west to the southwest corner of section 15, township 7, of range 4 east; thence north to the northwest corner of section 10, township 8, of range 4 east, thence

east to the northwest corner of section 12, township 8, of range 4 east.

Driftwood township, organized in May, 1824, was bounded as follows: Beginning where the north county line crosses Driftwood river at the point commonly known as Berry's ford, and running down with the meanders of said river to the line dividing townships 9 and 10, thence east on said line to where it strikes Flat Rock, thence up said stream with its meanders to the county line, thence west on said line to the place of beginning. David McCoy's house was designated as the first place for holding elections. No changes have been made in the boundary of this township, but in 1824 its name was changed to German township.

Nineveh township, organized May 10, 1824, was bounded as follows: Beginning where the north county line crosses Driftwood river and running down with the meanders of said river to the line dividing townships 3 and 4, thence north to the county line, thence east with said line to the place of beginning. Thomas Roberts was appointed inspector of elections, and the house of John Macomb was designated as the first polling place. In 1837 the west line was changed to commence at the southeast corner of section 34, township 10, of range 4 east, and run north to the northeast corner of section 4, in the same township and range. In the formation of Union township twelve sections were taken from the south end of this township; otherwise it remains as here described.

Flat Rock township, organized May 11, 1824, was bounded as follows: Beginning where the line between townships 9 and 10 crosses Flat Rock creek, and running up with the meanders of said creek to the

county line; thence east on said line to the northeast corner of Bartholomew county, thence south to the line dividing townships 9 and 10; thence west on said line to the place of beginning. The first polling place was the house of Daniel Akin; the first inspector of elections, Jesse Ruddick. The creation of Haw Creek township diminished the territory of Flat Rock; otherwise it remains unchanged.

Clifty township, organized May 11, 1824, was bounded as follows: Beginning on the line dividing townships 8 and 9, at the corner of sections 33 and 34, in range 6 east, and running north to the line dividing townships 9 and 10; thence east on said line to the county line; thence south to the line dividing townships 8 and 9; thence west to the place of beginning. The house of Rachel Robertson was designated as the first polling place and William P. Nelson was appointed inspector of elections. Subsequent slight changes were made in the boundaries of the township, incident to the formation of Clay and Rock Creek townships.

Columbus township, organized May 11, 1824, was bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Wayne township and running west to the county line; thence north on said line to the line dividing townships 9 and 10; thence east on said line to the corner of Clifty township; thence south with the west line of said township to Clifty creek; thence with its meanders to the mouth of said creek; thence up Driftwood river to the place of beginning. Several changes were subsequently made in the boundary lines of the township and at present they are as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 4, township

8, of range 5 east, and running east to the southeast corner of section 2, township 8, of range 6 east; thence north two miles; thence west two miles to the northeast corner of section 33, township 9, of range 6 east; thence to the northeast corner of section 4, same township and range; thence west to Driftwood river; thence south with the meanders of said stream to where it is crossed by the section line between sections 9 and 16, township 9, of range 5 east; thence west of said line to the northwest corner of section 16; thence south to the place of beginning.

Salt Creek township, organized on the first Monday in July, 1828, included all that part of Bartholomew county west of range 5 east and south of the center of township 10 north. The house of John Adams was the first polling place and Benjamin Wellmans was the first inspector of elections. In 1829 the name of this township was changed to Jackson and shortly afterward a part of its territory was attached to Nineveh. This Jackson township is in no way identical with that now bearing the same name. It is true that the old Jackson township included in its territory that now called Jackson, but Ohio township, formed later, at first included the present Jackson township, and the first Jackson or Salt Creek township had gone entirely out of existence before the organization of the present Jackson township.

Haw Creek township, organized May 2, 1829, included all that part of Bartholomew county lying within township 10 north, of range 7 east, and remains unchanged.

Rock Creek township, organized March 1, 1830, was bounded as follows: Beginning at the county line one mile north of the

southeast corner of Clifty township, and running west with the section line to the Columbus township line; thence south to the state road; thence east with said road to the Jennings county line; thence to the place of beginning. In 1859 the line between Rock Creek, Sand Creek and Columbus townships was fixed as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 24, township 8, of range 6 east, and running north to the northeast corner of section 12, same township and range; thence west on the section line dividing sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 from 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, to where said line strikes Driftwood river in the township and range aforesaid. The territory thus cut out of Rock Creek and Sand Creek townships was attached to Columbus.

Van Buren township, organized December 7, 1841, was formed out of the west end of Columbus township, with bounds as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 3, township 9, range 4 east, and running south with the line between Brown and Bartholomew counties to the southwest corner of section 3, township 8, range 4 east; thence east to the southeast corner of section 5, township 8, range 5 east; thence north along the section line to the northeast corner of section 5, township 9, range 5 east; thence west to the place of beginning. The house of Lawson Dowel was named as the first voting place.

Clay township, organized December 7, 1841, was bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 5, township 9, of range 7 east, and running west to the northwest corner of section 3, township 9, of range 6; thence south to the southwest corner of section 27, township 9, of range 6 east; thence east to the southeast corner

of section 29, township 9, of range 7 east; thence north to the place of beginning. The house of William McFall was the first polling place. In 1843 the west line of Clifty township was moved one-half mile west; that is, made to divide sections 5, 8, 17, 20 and 29, on the half section line, thus fixing the present line between Clay and Clifty.

Ohio township, organized June 6, 1843, was formed out of Wayne with the following bounds: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 8, township 8, of range 5 east, and running south to the Jackson county line; thence west to the Brown county line; thence north to the northwest corner of section 10, township 8, of range 4 east, thence east to the place of beginning. The house of David Lock was the first polling place. This township remains as here described except the southern part now embraced in Jackson township.

Union township, organized September 3, 1845, was formed out of Nineveh, Harrison and Columbus townships, with bounds as follows: Beginning where the section line dividing sections 9 and 10, township 9, of range 5 east, strikes the west bank of Driftwood river and running north with the meanders of said river to the line dividing sections 28 and 21, township 10, of range 5 east; thence west to the Brown county line; thence south to the line dividing sections 10 and 15, township 9, of range 4 east; thence east to the place of beginning. The first polling place was the house of Peter Snyder.

Jackson township, organized March 6, 1847, was formed by dividing Ohio township on the lines separating sections 25, 26 and 27 from 34, 35 and 36, in township 8, of range 4 east, and sections 29 and 30 from 31 and 32, in township 8, range 5 east, and

giving the new name to the southern portion thus laid out. The polling places were at the residences of David Lock, in Jackson, and Samuel Thompson, in Ohio.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Prior to the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land comprised in Bartholomew county but few white men had set foot on the soil of this county. The first comers were in all probability French traders with the Indians, the first one whose name is positively known being William Connor, whose post was at what is now Connerville. He was a hardy and courageous frontiersman, thoroughly familiar with all the habits of the red men, and rendered invaluable assistance to General Harrison in his early campaigns against the Indians. No effort had been made towards settlement at this time, but as soon as the extinguishment of the Indian title became known a number of ambitious and hardy men were ready to enter the new field. Joseph Cox, a native of Virginia but at that time living in Kentucky, was the first actual settler, settling on Haw Creek above where the Lewis saw-mill was afterwards built. After him came Robert Wilkinson, David Stipp, George Frank, Jacob Hauser and Joseph Lochenour. The fertile soil of the Hawpatch attracted the first settlers and caused the northern part of the county to fill up rapidly. Most of the first settlers came in from Kentucky, some being natives of the state, and others having previously emigrated from Virginia and the Carolinas. In a few years immigrants came in from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and some who had pushed

further north at first came back and located within the boundaries of the county.

The first settler on the present site of Columbus was William Chapman, who was living in a small log cabin near where Bunnell's tannery was in later years. The next house was that of Luke Bonesteel, a double log house, which stood on the bank of the river and was afterward used by the county for a court house.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The public lands in Bartholomew county were surveyed in 1819 and were put on sale at Brookville and Jeffersonville. The land system then required the lands to be publicly sold at not less than two dollars per acre, of which one-fourth was to be paid in hand and the balance in three equal annual installments. Previous to the first sales the land had been thoroughly explored by "land hunters" with the view of securing the best tracts, and for three months after the land office had been opened for sale of the lands they were crowded with buyers. Some of these bought extensively for speculative purposes, while others entered only enough to constitute a modest home farm, upon which they expected to make residence. Entries were made in all parts of the county excepting that portion lying contiguous to what is now Brown county. The Hawpatch lands were favorites, but the stream of settlers pouring in from the south and southeast soon occupied all the best lands from Sand creek to the north county line. Nor did they overlook the rich land west of Driftwood. It was not until 1832 that the lands in the west and southwest began to be taken and from then until the

close of 1839 entries were made rapidly and the entire county was soon settled.

FARMING EFFORTS.

The first crops raised by the settlers were remarkably bountiful. The soil had, through the accumulations of years, become very rich and but little cultivation was required to produce rich harvests, potatoes and other vegetables growing to enormous size. At the outstart corn, pork, flour and other necessities were high priced, but it was not long before the settlers had an abundance for their own use and prices fell in consequence. Madison became the natural market place and soon it was a common sight to see long processions of wagons, loaded with farm products, wending their way to the market. At length the supply exceeded the demand, and there being good markets further down the Ohio, flat-boating was resorted to to supply the want. These boats, which were generally built during the winter, were flat bottomed and were from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, capable of carrying a large cargo. They would start out in the spring, loaded with lumber, corn, potatoes, lard, chickens, and every sort of country merchandise, and some sent as far south as New Orleans. Flat-boating was generally profitable, though attended with considerable danger, and when the boatmen returned, which was generally two or three months after the start, they brought with them such commodities as were needed in the settlements. The last of the flat-boats from this county floated out in the spring of 1844.

One hardship the early pioneer had to contend with was the lack of flour for bread.

The first year they had no grain from which to make the flour, and when they had the grain they had no mills to grind it. Many expedients were made use of to put the grain in shape for use and, coarse as was the product, the settlers were glad to use it. The first mill in the county was a hand mill owned by Daniel Branham and every one was allowed to use it free of cost. This process was entirely inadequate to the needs of the settlers and soon two horse-power mills were started, one on Clifty creek and the other in Harrison township, near where Depper's mill was afterward located. The first water-mill in the county was built by Joseph and Thomas Cox on Haw creek, about three miles northeast of Columbus, and was very largely patronized, though a rude affair as compared with more modern mills. Other mills were soon established and the settlers became independent in their provision of breadstuffs.

THE PIONEER LOG CABIN.

There are probably none of the original log cabins, built by the first settlers, now remaining in this section of Indiana and a detailed description of the same will be of undoubted interest to many of our readers. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet. Timber was plentiful in those days and as a rule it was not necessary to haul these logs any great distance. On the appointed day all the neighbors would assemble at the spot chosen for the proposed dwelling and have a "house raising." The logs were saddled and notched at each end so that they would lie closely to each other, and as soon as the house was

"raised" the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, snow and cold. During a season the rains would wash out a considerable part of the mortar, so that it was found necessary to re-daub the house every fall. The walls of the house were usually seven or eight feet high, and the gables were formed by gradually shortening the logs near the roof. The roof was made by laying straight small logs suitable distances apart, usually about thirty inches, from gable to gable, and on these logs were laid the "clapboards," after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These roofing boards were fastened in place by "weight-poles," corresponding in place with the joists, the weight-poles being held in place by pieces of wood fitted between them near the ends.

The chimney was made by leaving in the building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive sticks of wood six to eight feet long. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the side logs, and the hole closed sometimes by glass, but more generally by a sheet of greased paper. The doorway was generally left by shortened logs in the original building, though if a saw was to be had, it was sometimes made by cutting the wall. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door. A leather string, attached to this

latch, passed up over the top of the door and hung on the outside, enabling one to release the latch by pulling the string. For security at night, this latch-string was generally drawn in.

In the interior, over the fire-place was generally a shelf, or mantel, on which stood the candle-stick, and probably an old clock and some dishes and other articles. In the fireplace would be hung the crane, made of iron or wood, on which the pots were hung for cooking. Over the door, in forked cleats, hung the rifle and powder-horn. In one corner stood the large bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle bed for the children. In another corner stood the spinning wheel, while in another stood the only table there probably was in the house. In the remaining corner was a rude but substantial cupboard, holding the tableware, consisting of a few cups and saucers and heavy plates. Around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed chairs and a stool or two.

The bed was often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four from the other, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, or two sides, so that the other end of the two sticks could be fastened in the wall.

PIONEER DRESS.

The head dress of the pioneer for the male sex was either a coon skin cap or a home made wool hat. The feet were covered with moccasins made of deer skins or shoes of tanned leather, though shoes were more commonly worn by the pioneers, except during the warm summer months, when both males and females went barefoot a consider-

able part of the time. The blue linsey shirt was commonly worn by men and boys, being made with wide sleeves and opening in front. In the earliest days pantaloons were made of deer skin and linsey, though cotton and jeans were most common. As a rule the settlers raised their own flax, cotton and wool and the women made the garments. The head dress of the women was generally a simple cotton handkerchief or a sun bonnet. The home-made stuff used for dresses was superseded to some extent by calico, which, at first costly, finally came into common use. Of course the coming years brought changes in the necessities and tastes of the settlers, and with the increase of wealth came also more extravagant tastes in dress and other departments of living.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first marriage license issued in Bartholomew county was to Matthew Redwince and Nancy Pitcher, and was dated March 20, 1821, and the ceremony was performed by James Gardner, minister. The next couple to marry were James McCoy and Lucy Berry, the marriage license being dated March 27, 1821. Then followed the marriages of Edward Davis to Esther White, in March; Squire D. Ensley to Olive Cutler, in April; Jacob Hauser to Nancy Sims, in April; David Burkhart to Kisiah Lash, in June; Aquilla W. Rogers to Nancy Arnold, in May; Hiram Lee to Susan Dudley, in June; H. H. Lewis to Mildred Harmon, in June; Thomas Dudley to Jane Sullivan, in July; George Stilts to Susanna Carlisle, in July; H. L. Lewis to Esther Osbourne, in August; Christopher Cox to

Margaret Pope, in August; Richard Vanlandingham to Matilda Slusher, in August; Jesse Davidson to Nancy Durbin, in September; Thomas Scott to Eleanor Fortner, in October; Isaac Pancake to Micha Lemasters, in October; Solomon McKinney to Rebekah Sloan, in November; Elias A. Brock to Polly Durbin, in December; Tristram C. Lambden to Mary Wall, in December, all in 1821. The ceremonies were usually performed by ministers of the gospel, though occasionally circumstances were such that a justice of the peace was called on to perform the service.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As early as 1829 the Indiana state legislature enacted laws for the organization and encouragement of agricultural societies, and in May, 1835, the board of commissioners for Bartholomew county issued a call for a mass meeting of citizens of this county for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of organizing a county agricultural society. Nothing definite resulted from this meeting, however, and another meeting was called for the same purpose in the following year, also with no definite results. In 1839, the commissioners again attempted to encourage the movement by another call for a public meeting, but the results were discouraging and for a number of years no further attempts were made to agitate the question. In 1851 an act was passed by the legislature, organizing a state board of agriculture and offering more aid and encouragement for agricultural societies than had any former laws. This was at once followed by the organization of a number of societies through the state. In 1852 a meeting was called at

Columbus which resulted in the organization of the Bartholomew County Agricultural Society. There were forty-four members at that time and the officers of the society were as follows: President, Thomas Lawton; secretary, S. H. Kindelbaugh; treasurer, W. H. H. Terrell. The society's first fair was held in October of that year, on the ground where, in later years, stood the public school building. The initial exhibition, while limited in scope, was very creditable and enthused the citizens of the county to such an extent that the society was enabled to advance with rapid strides and each year witnessed an improvement in both the quality and quantity of the exhibited articles. Cash premiums were given and diplomas awarded and at all these early fairs speeches were made by learned men upon agricultural topics and other subjects. For a number of years the county commissioners wisely encouraged the maintenance of this society by making an appropriation from the county funds, which, though small, helped to make the annual fairs successful. Up to 1860 the fair grounds were located on a tract of land about one mile north of Columbus, but that year, largely through the efforts of William McEwen, new grounds were established a mile southeast of the city. During the days of the Civil war the fair grounds were used as drilling and camping grounds for the soldiers and were badly damaged, so that for a number of years the annual fairs were suspended. However, in 1875, an energetic effort was made to revive the interest in the society and attempts were made to give a county fair on a larger and grander scale than had ever before been attempted. Because of dissension and wrangling over

petty questions, however, public interest became lukewarm, and in 1876 it was found quite impracticable to hold a fair. The following year a mortgage on the fair grounds was foreclosed and thus the history of the first agricultural society in Bartholomew county ended. In 1881 the parties who had purchased the property of the old institution desired to continue the work, and, with the aid of other citizens, organized the second agricultural society. This was, for various reasons, short-lived, however, and two years later was succeeded by the Bartholomew County Agricultural and Industrial Association, with officers as follows: President, Simeon Boaz; vice-president, W. O. Hogue; secretary, S. M. Glick; treasurer, John D. Crump; general superintendent, Joel S. Davis.

EARLY RAILROADS.

On February 2, 1832, an act of the general assembly was approved, which authorized the organization of the Madison, Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad Company, with a capital stock of one million dollars, the purpose of the company being to construct a line from Madison to Lafayette, by way of Indianapolis. The following day another act was approved authorizing the incorporation of the Ohio & Indianapolis Railroad Company, with a capital stock of one million dollars, whose purpose was to build a line from the falls of the Ohio river to Indianapolis, by way of Columbus. In 1834 the legislature gave to the first named company authority to change its name to the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company and to reduce its capital stock to five

hundred thousand dollars. January 27, 1836, by the act providing for the general system of improvements throughout the state, there was appropriated for the use of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company one million and three hundred thousand dollars, and in February, 1839, four hundred thousand dollars more was appropriated for the same purpose. By act of the legislature, the boards of county commissioners for Bartholomew and other counties along the route of the proposed line were empowered to aid the construction of the road by a tax levy. The tax duplicates do not show that the tax was collected, although the commissioners had ordered the levy, but the facts mentioned prove the public spirit as it existed in this county at that time.

In February, 1843, the railroad was put in possession of a company whose principal office was in Columbus, and from that time the state took no part in the management of the road. The line was completed to Columbus in 1843-44 and was the first line built west of Cincinnati. About 1853 the Jeffersonville road was completed to Columbus, and afterwards the two lines were united under one management, with one main stem from here to Indianapolis, making the general system of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The Columbus & Shelby Railroad, which subsequently became a part of the above-named system, was constructed from Columbus to Shelbyville in 1853-4, and the entire system of lines is now leased by and under the control of the Pennsylvania Company.

Another road that has been of great benefit to the county is the Columbus, Hope

& Greensburg Railroad, which was subsequently leased to the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company.

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

The military record of Bartholomew county has been honorable and if narrated in detail would form a very interesting chapter, though space forbids more than passing mention of the more important events connected therewith. A militia company was organized at an early date in the county and attained such a degree of efficiency in drills that the company gained high repute. When in 1846 war was declared between the United States and Mexico, and the President issued a call for volunteers, Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, issued a proclamation calling for three regiments. Bartholomew county was prompt in its response and exactly a month after the President's proclamation was issued a company left this county for New Albany, the place of rendezvous, being mustered into service on the 24th of June, 1846. This body was made Company F of the Third Regiment and was under the command of Captain Isaac N. Boardman, who had been mainly instrumental in enlisting the men for service. The company was in the service about a year. In May, 1847, a second call was made for volunteers and in response another company was raised in Bartholomew county by Michael Fitzgibbon, who subsequently was made its captain. The company was mustered into the service June 12, 1847, and was designated Company F, Fourth Regiment. This company was also

in service about a year, having participated in a number of severe campaigns.

When, in 1861, civil war between the North and the South became a certainty, excitement was at great tension in Bartholomew county and public spirit ran high. A union mass meeting was held and various sentiments were expressed relative to the vital question at issue, some favoring the subjugation of the refractory states by physical force, while others believed they should be permitted to go in peace rather than drench the country in blood, though the latter faction were in the minority. However the firing upon Fort Sumter settled the question as far as the loyal hearts in Bartholomew county were concerned. The wildest enthusiasm was manifested at the call of the President for volunteers and intense excitement prevailed. A mass meeting was held in the court house at which all political parties were represented and there was no division of sentiment this time, all being in favor of protecting the flag. In less than a week after the fall of Fort Sumter a company was organized in this county and many were refused admission because the quota was filled. The company was under the command of Captain A. H. Abbott and was mustered into service on the 25th of April, 1861. The company was enlisted for three months, but at the expiration of that time re-entered the service. Its first designation was Company B, Sixth Regiment. The regiment was re-organized at Madison, September 20, the same year, for three years' service, and Bartholomew county was represented in seven of the ten companies, two of which, C and G, were made up almost exclusively of men from this county. The regiment left Madison the

day after its reorganization and entered Kentucky at Louisville, being the first troops to enter that state from the North. The regiment participated in the second day's fight at Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the march through Kentucky and back to Tennessee, the battle of Stone River, the campaign around Chattanooga, the battle of Chickamauga, and at Brown's Ferry and Mission Ridge, after which they took part in the march to Atlanta and the battles incident to that campaign. The non-veterans were discharged at Chattanooga September 22, 1864, while the veterans were transferred to other regiments.

Another company raised in the vicinity of Columbus was Company H, of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment, the first captain of which was George M. Trotter. The men enlisted for three years' service and immediately went to the field, its first battle being that of Richmond, in which the regiment suffered terribly. In June, 1863, the command was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, under Logan, and took part in many battles, marches and skirmishes, including the siege of Vicksburg, Sherman's march from Memphis to Chattanooga, battle of Mission Ridge, the pursuit of Bragg into Georgia, the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, all the principal battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, the pursuit of Hood through Georgia and Alabama, the march with Sherman to the sea, and thence on to Washington, where it was mustered out June 8, 1865.

Company K, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was composed entirely of Bartholomew county men, and its first captain was George W. Harrington. The command was mustered in on the 19th of June, 1861,

and took part in the following incidents: The battles of Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Alleghany, Winchester Heights, New Market, Deserted Farm, Suffolk, the sieges of Forts Waggoner and Gregg, the operations of Butler's army south of Richmond, the battle of Cold Harbor, assault of Petersburg, the battle of Strawberry Plains, and operations against Richmond. Was mustered out September 5, 1865.

Company H, of the Nineteenth Regiment, had in its ranks thirty-one men from this county, and was mustered in July 20, 1861, its first captain being Richard Kelley. It joined the Army of the Potomac and engaged the enemy at Lewisville, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Manassas Junction, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg.

In the Twenty-second Regiment were two companies recruited in this county, Company E, exclusively of residents of this county, and Company G, which also had some members from outside counties. The first captain of Company E was Josiah Wilson and of Company G, Isham Keith. The command was engaged at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kennesaw, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, Red Oak Station, Jonesboro, the siege of Atlanta, and the forward movement through the Carolinas.

In the Twenty-fourth Regiment Bartholomew county was well represented in Companies I and K.

In the Thirty-third Regiment there were two full companies from this county, G and I. The first captain of the former was I. C. Dille, and of the latter, William A. W. Hauser. Besides much garrison and other duty, the regiment participated in a number of sanguinary battles, as follows: Columbia, Thompson's Station, Franklin, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Golgotha, Culp's Farm, Kenesaw, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta, after which it took part in the march to the sea.

A large number of men from Bartholomew county were enlisted in other commands, scattered through the various armies of the North during the war. Some companies were composed largely of men from this county, while others had but one or two representatives. A number of men from this county attained prominence as leaders and several rose to the command of regiments. Records show that Bartholomew furnished three thousand two hundred and sixty-three men for the war, though re-enlistments are counted in this figure, which would probably reduce the number by five hundred.

EARLY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The following is a brief statement of the first religious organizations in Bartholomew county: Among the Methodists, itinerant preachers began to push their way into the new wilderness settlements almost as soon as the settlers themselves had arrived. The first circuit, organized in 1821, by James Garner, was extensive and included all of Bartholomew and Jennings counties, and was called the Flat Rock circuit. The

first preacher appointed to this circuit was George K. Hester, whose name soon became a household word throughout the new settlements and who exerted a powerful influence for good among all with whom he came in contact. The first Methodist society in the county was formed in the Hawpatch in 1821, under the pastorate of Joseph McQueen. The first meeting house occupied by the Methodists was a log building, twenty by twenty-six feet in size, known as the Liberty meeting and school house, though in the cabins of the settlers or even in the open woods preaching was held as frequently as possible and classes were organized wherever practicable.

The first Baptist organization was probably the one perfected February 10, 1821, at the house of Benjamin Crow, the following persons signing the act of constitution: Mignon and Sally Boaz, Joshua and Agnes Sims, Joseph H. and Elizabeth B. Van-Mater, Benjamin Crow, James Quick, John McEwen, Eleanor Folkner and William Dudley. The new society grew rapidly and soon its membership was quite large. It did much missionary work and was instrumental in organizing several other societies in the county. Elder Elijah Pope was the first pastor of the church and was an earnest and zealous minister of the gospel, ready at all times, even under the most adverse circumstances, to minister to the welfare of those under his care. The early meetings of the society were held at the home of Mignon Boaz, who, in 1821, donated two acres of land upon which the members raised a small log cabin—their first house of worship.

The first Catholic in Bartholomew county was Mrs. Basil Owens, who came

here in 1820, and who was soon followed by her three brothers, Elias, Robert and George Mahoney. The first priest who attended the spiritual interests of Catholics here was Rev. S. P. Lalumiere, who is supposed to have commenced here as early as 1821, though the exact date of his coming cannot be definitely fixed. The first regular pastor was Rev. Vincent Bacqueline, who built the church in 1841. This building was fifty by thirty feet in size originally, though additions were afterwards made. The growth of the church was rapid and has always been healthy and vigorous in this county.

The first church of the United Brethren denomination in this county was organized at Newbern in 1826 or 1827, by Revs. Aaron Davis and Aaron Farmer. Among the earliest members of this society were Richard Davis, Ransom Davis, Aaron Davis, John Edwards, John Davis, M. M. Hook and their wives. In 1838 this society erected a plain but comfortable church building, about thirty by forty feet in size, which was occupied by the denomination for many years.

The Society of Friends was also represented in Bartholomew county at an early date. In 1822 a committee of four was appointed by the Driftwood monthly meeting of Friends in Jackson county, to sit with the Friends at Sand Creek, and though meetings were occasionally held thereafter, it was until 1824 that the Sand Creek Society was organized. This organization took place at the house of Isaac Parker and meetings continued to be held there for some time. Among those belonging to this society at that early date were John S.

Chawner, Samuel Nicholson, Isaac Parker, Joel Newsom, Isaac Cox, David Newsom, Willis Newsom, William Parker, Phineas Parker, Jonathan Cox, John Hall, with their families, and Walter Cox. John S. Chawner was the first minister and for a number of years continued to conduct the services of the society. The first meeting house was a small log structure, built soon after the society was organized, and added to as it increased in membership. This was replaced by a frame building, probably thirty by forty feet in size, which for many years continued to be the church home of this denomination.

A congregation of the New Light Christians was organized in Bartholomew county in 1821 by Frederick Steinberger, a man of devotion and undoubted piety who, for fifty years, applied himself zealously to the upbuilding of God's kingdom on earth, and who commanded the respect and love of all who knew him. The society grew in numerical strength so that in four years after organization it numbered forty souls. For twenty years the meetings were held in the house of Mr. Steinberger, but it finally became necessary to erect a suitable building especially for religious purposes, and accordingly a plain but comfortable house was erected, called Union.

The Separate Baptists in Christ held their first association in the county about the year 1827 and there were in early days two societies of this denomination in the county, one at the old Liberty church in the Hawpatch, and the other near Mt. Sidney. At the former place Joseph and Uriah McQueen were the leaders and were both prominent preachers, while at the latter

place Martin Leamon was the leader. The two organizations consolidated and, about 1850 built the United or Owen's church, about midway between Clifford and St. Louis Crossing. Among those composing the first class were George Stoughton and wife, Elizabeth Stoughton, Thomas Hendricks and wife, Nathaniel Owens and wife, and Charles Klipsch and wife.

The Protestant Episcopal church was not in evidence in this county until about 1866, when members of that denomination began to hold services at Columbia, in the public hall and elsewhere, continuing the meetings in this way until 1876, when a mission was established and arrangements were made for the building of a church. The first rector was Rev. M. Turner and from the beginning the growth of the congregation was steady and substantial.

The first German Evangelical Lutheran church in this county, called St. John's, was founded on White creek, about the year 1840, by a number of settlers who had emigrated to this country from Germany, principally among whom were V. Vornholt, H. Zurwewsta, D. Sanders, D. D. Pardrick and B. Burbrink. The first pastor was Rev. C. Frincke. The congregation beyond Clifty creek is of about the same age as the one just referred to, and its first pastor was also Mr. Frincke.

A congregation of the English Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in Ohio township, in 1850, by Rev. Jacob Keller, and was called St. Paul's church. The members were zealous and active and in three weeks from the organization they had erected and were occupying a hewed-log church, twenty by thirty feet in size.

The German Methodist denomination organized a society in 1846 on the Jonesville road, three miles east of Waymansville. The first pastor was Rev. Frederick Baker and among the first members were Frederick Weichmann, Henry Krubel, William Troke, their families, and Mrs. Charlotte Krienhagen.

A congregation of the Christian Union church was organized May 14, 1865, under the name of the Mt. Pleasant Congregation, and started out with a membership of forty-five. The first pastor was Rev. Oliver H. P. Abbott, and the officers were, Philip Bambart, chief elder; Harper T. Shields, recording elder; John McClelland, financial elder. The members forming this society were, prior to the Civil war period, members of the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal church, but separated from that denomination because of a difference of opinion as to war issues. Immediately after the organization of the new society one acre of land was donated to the new church and a good, substantial frame building was erected.

The citizens of the Jewish faith residing in Columbus formed themselves into an organization for the worship of God about the year 1866. The first minister was Rev. Solomon Levi and the congregation secured a small, but neat, frame building on Mechanic street, in which their meetings were held.

The Presbyterian church had an organization early in the history of the county. It is probable that the first adherent of the Presbyterian faith who came to the vicinity of Columbus was Mrs. Elizabeth Hinkson, who, with her husband, came to this county

soon after its organization. The date of the first meeting of the society here is not definitely known, but it is said that the first meeting over which a minister of the gospel presided was held at the house of Mrs. Hinkson, and is believed to have been as early as the summer of 1822, two years prior to the organization of the church. The first sermon was preached by Rev. John M. Dickey, a missionary of the Presbyterian board of domestic missions. The organization of the first church was effected July 3, 1824, with the following members: Joseph Hart, Mary Hart, Andrew Rogers, Sarah Rogers, David Hager, Keziah Hager, Betsy Mounts, John Henry, Cynthia Brown, Elizabeth Hinkson, Ruth Miskimons, who were received by letter, and Samuel Miskimons, Abner Mounts, Mary Ann Rogers, Jane Rogers, Martha Gabbard and Edwin Brown, who were received on profession of faith. The first building in which worship was held was an old church and school house which stood on Third street. Joseph Hart was the first ruling elder of this church and to his efficient work and potent influence the subsequent welfare of the congregation was largely indebted.

The Christian church was organized in this county in 1829, this event being precipitated by a division which took place among the members of the Hope Baptist church, three miles north of Columbus. The new organization, which was effected under the leadership of Joseph Fassett, embraced the names of Benjamin Irwin, Joseph Vanmeter, William S. Jones, Samuel Crittenden, Daniel Singer, John Irwin, Rufus Gale, Hiram Troutman and their wives. The first

church edifice was a frame structure, which served the purpose of the congregation for many years.

A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY.

The city of Columbus has today a good representation of manufacturing industries and well equipped mercantile establishments; its business blocks are, in the main, of attractive and substantial order; the public improvements have been made with due conservatism and yet with a liberality which has provided the best of accessories in the line; the school and church buildings indicate the progressive attitude and the advanced moral status of the community, and here are to be found in significant evidence the various social and fraternal organizations which make for the bettering of conditions and for the enjoyment of the people of any community. Civic pride is in evidence on every hand, and is in no particular more patently exemplified than in the many beautiful homes which ornament the city. Columbus is essentially a modern little city, in all the term implies; it is a prosperous city, both as a municipality and through individual enterprise, and its people are so placed as to have the "golden mean" of neither poverty or great riches, so that social intercourse is fixed on the most happy basis. In this article it is not intended to give more than a reminiscent glance at the main features of the county's history in the early days, nor more than a word of inference as to present conditions, but it is hoped that this brief review will indicate more than superficially appears and will complement the more significant record appearing in the

personal sketches of those who have here lived and labored. That nation is greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men and faithful women, and the intrinsic safety of a community depends not so much upon methods as upon that normal development from whose deep resources proceeds all that is precious and permanent in life. Such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the actors in the great

social drama. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, the result comes as a logical sequence. In view of these facts, who can doubt as to the permanent value of a publication of this nature? Let future generations learn through its pages the story which tells of the upbuilding of Bartholomew county, while in the conditions which today obtain do we find an earnest of what the future is to bring forth.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

BY MRS. M. F. HINMAN.

Adoptive Masonry is so called because every lodge of females is obliged to be adopted by, and be under the guardianship of some regular Masonic lodge. Consequently when Brother Robert Morris, of LaGrange, Kentucky, visited St. John's Lodge No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, of Columbus, Indiana, en route to the Holy Land, in 1866, he found that St. John's Lodge had never conferred the degree of that beautiful historical lesson taught in the holy Bible, on their mothers, wives, daughters, sisters or widows. He at once proceeded to convince them that they were neglecting an important duty which they owed to their families, in case of death or danger.

Bro. M. O. Cooper, then master of St. John's Lodge, Dr. Herr, Bro. Samuel Hege and other members of the blue lodge consulted with Bro. Robert Morris and decided to confer the degree of the Eastern Star, by which ladies are adopted into the Masonic communion, because the forms, ceremonies and lectures enable them to give evidence of their claims in a manner that

no stranger to the Masonic family can do. In proof of the truth of this subject, the writer of this article gives undeniable evidence.

In the year 1872, while a lady was visiting a friend in Louisville, Kentucky, Captain Dunning, of the steamer "Mary Hauston," with his wife and daughter, invited a number of the ladies to attend the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans. The lady referred to was one of the favored ones. The Captain gave them the freedom of the boat and all employes, not busy, were at their service, one clerk to take them sightseeing, another to take them to theater or church, as they preferred. The boat stopped at every landing, at which time the ladies roamed at will over the city until the boat's bell called them in. They were one week going down, one in the city and one returning. The trip was not without danger, because the water was very high, sometimes it being impossible to make a landing without several attempts. This fact was known to the husbands of the ladies on board and

several of them came to Portland and took their wives home by land. Captain Dunning came into the cabin and gave all the privilege of following their example if nervous about going over the Falls. Many more thought it safer to go. But the especial friends of Mrs. Dunning thought it would be a breach of courtesy to leave her, when her husband was obliged to remain on duty. The Captain ordered all on board to the forecastle, as the most available place in case of accident. The ladies were all clinging to their husbands, the widow to a pillar, or support for the roof of the forecastle.

Soon Pink Varble, the Falls pilot, showed by his haste that he had lost control of his boat. All was consternation on board both boats, as they whirled and dashed against the rocks. But the pilot, with almost superhuman strength and courage, soon restored order, got control of his boat, and inspired confidence in lookers-on, who breathed easier. The crowds on shore, who had run to and fro at the water's edge, stood waiting. When quiet was restored, several asked the Mason's widow, who was clasping the post, if she was frightened. Before she could reply, a gentleman, unknown to her, being only a fellow passenger, answered, "She would not have been had she known that several Masons who had seen her signal of distress were ready to do and dare anything for her if the boat had gone to pieces." Those on shore who were Masons and saw the signal of the Eastern Star would have rushed into the water, unheeding danger. Thus it must be plain to every wife, mother, daughter or sister of a Mason, who has taken the degree of the Eastern Star, that there is something in Masonry known only to the brethren.

Pardon this digression, but the scenes just described answered so fully the question so often asked, "Of what use is Masonry to a lady?" The question is answered fully in the recital of the river trip. Besides, it makes men better husbands,—wiser and happier,—especially if their wives are members of the Eastern Star, adopted into the Masonic communion from the relationship of blood or marriage to a Master Mason, which entitles them to the respect and attention of the entire fraternity.

There is much to be learned by studious, thoughtful women in the unwritten history of Freemasonry. Its obligations, if you read between the lines, are based upon the honor of the female sex and framed upon the principles of equality and true justice. Yet it separates husband and wife, by giving the man certain secrets which the wife cannot share; though when she knows the real nature and purpose of Masonry all prejudice will be removed. Females cannot be made Masons. This is a rule that has been handed down, with other rules of Masonry, for thousands of years. The history of Masonry has never been written; we talk of "reading between the lines" only metaphorically.

This article was to be a short synopsis of the degree of the Eastern Star, established in this country during the year 1778. The theory of the order is founded upon the Holy Writings, and stands a bright monument to female secrecy and fidelity, and proves positively the fallacy of the opinion entertained by so many people that a woman cannot keep a secret or that she cannot be trusted. In this rite there is not a single point with which the moralist could find fault. On the contrary, all is pure, all is

beautiful; it is among the brightest jewels which spangle the records of Masonry.

When Brother Robert Morris was here, and the lodge was called to order, Bro. M. O. Cooper, master, Dr. Barrett, Dr. Hogue, Dr. Hess, Dr. Arwine and Bro. S. Hege (other names not remembered) presented their wives for initiation. The class was a large one. The ceremonies were beautifully impressive, made solemn by the heroic characters of Bible times. No one knows how much Bible history there is contained in Masonry until they have taken the degrees and witnessed the lessons upon which they are founded. You may read the Bible every day of your life, yet not get some of the solemn truths contained in the degrees of the Eastern Star in their full meaning. You see

them in a brighter light, giving a significance you never thought of before. Brother Morris was very earnest in giving the degrees and his lecture was of the highest standard. He was called from labor to rest eight years ago and leaves a noble lesson for his Masonic children to emulate. Death has been a busy reaper in the ranks of this lodge. There is not of that large class a half dozen now living.

"I grieve for life's bright promises, just shown
and then withdrawn,
But still the sun shines around me; the evening
birds ring on;
And I again am soothed, and beside the ancient
gate
In this soft evening twilight I calmly stand and
wait."

FREEMASONRY

ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND ADVANCEMENT, AND ITS FATHERHOOD OF ADOPTIVE MASONRY.

BY MRS. M. F. HINMAN.

Although women can never be admitted into Freemasonry proper, yet, because they are so essential to men in all walks of life, there has been created for them a semblance to the original, called Adoptive Masonry. Its first degree, the Eastern Star, is a very beautiful work, and one that every woman who has the privilege should make herself acquainted with as soon as practicable, first, because of the principles which it inculcates, and second, for her own safety in times of danger. She need fear no danger, great or small, if there be a Mason in sight to regard her signal of distress.

Eastern Star! What a world of meaning in those two words! When they strike upon the ear, one's thoughts involuntarily turn towards the place of the rising of the sun, and thence they swiftly wing their flight to the Beginning of Days—to the dawn of creation. As the mind attempts to solve that great mystery, it becomes lost in its own

finite incapacity. It can never hope to satisfactorily answer the question suggested by the eastern star—the question of "How came light?" and yet it revels in the attempt. So, turning to the first chapter of holy scripture for aid, it finds there a thought leading back to that from which it started. As these sacred words are read the mind begins to see the panorama that they suggest. Hovering in space about the newly created earth, it perceives only the darkness and confusion of a semi-chaos. Things terrestrial are without form, and void; darkness covers the face of the deep; life nowhere is manifested; and obscurity rules with undisputed sway. But God said, "Let there be light." Then the scene begins to change. There now appears in the distance a small, bright speck, almost too minute to be discernable. It expands, it grows brighter, it draws perceptibly nearer. Suddenly its rays penetrate the darkness, casting a kindly gleam on the surrounding

gloom: for behold, it is the first Eastern Star! The star of created light, which continued to grow and expand until it had filled the utmost recesses of space, and had formed suns, moons and stars for the myriads of solar systems in the infinite expanse of the universe!

How wonderfully the ages tell the history of the past, even from the beginning of time. Some authorities have stated that the first man, Adam, was a Mason. They contend that he was never married, and yet was the father of us all. We resent the assertion as one of his loyal descendants, and will, from facts gleaned, state fearlessly a successful contradiction, and show that on the second Tuesday morning of May in the year one, Adam was married to Eve.

It was a morning without a cloud, an atmosphere without a chill. The meadows were without a thorn, and luxuriant vines trailed gracefully through the forest aisles. Certainly a fit place, with perfect surroundings, for the world's first wedding. It was solemnized in God's temple, sky domed, mountain pillared and sapphire roofed, the Lord of heaven and earth officiating. The sparkling waters of Hiddekel and Gihon filled the baptismal font. The wild beasts were awed into silence, keen expectation was evinced by nature's bright feathered songsters as they chanted the wedding march, and nature's emerald carpet gave out no sound as the first human pair approached the sacred spot. The king of the human race is advancing with his bride—a perfect man leading to the altar a perfect woman. As they drew near, hushed became the winds! Hushed the birds! A holy silence reigned supreme! Adam took her fair hand in his strong grasp, and said, "This is now bone of

my bone, and flesh of my flesh." What wonder the trees nodded their approval, and all the galleries of the woods echoed with song and chant when the circle of Edanic gladness was complete.

Thus we find woman soon after the appearance of the Star. And we find her in a position of esteem and honor. If, indeed, Adam was a Mason, we may be sure that Eve was his lawful spouse, and that she was lovingly cared for and properly protected. Let us keep in mind these three things: The appearance of the Star in the East; the relation of woman to it, and the high principles of Masonry as related to both.

Thousands of years afterwards the Eastern Star appeared again, being made conspicuous by the same Great Ruler of Heaven and Earth. The first time man's attention was called to it was when God placed it as a beacon to guide the wise men in their search for Him who was to be born King of the Jews. The account of the wise men following the guiding star is so beautifully given by General Lew Wallace that I repeat his language:

"Exactly at noon the dromedary, of its own will, stopped, and uttered the cry or moan, peculiarly piteous, by which its kind always protest against an overload, and sometimes crave attention and rest. The master thereupon bestirred himself, waking, as it were, from sleep. He threw the curtains of the houdah up, looked at the sun, surveyed the country on every side long and carefully, as if to identify an appointed place. Satisfied with the inspection, he drew a deep breath and nodded, as much as to say, 'At last, at last!' A moment after, bowed his head, and prayed silently. The pious duty done, he prepared to dismount. From

his throat proceeded the sound heard doubtless by the favorite camels of Job—‘Ikh! ikh!’—the signal to kneel. Slowly the animal obeyed, grunting the while. The rider then put his foot upon the slender neck, and stepped upon the sand. The man as now revealed was of admirable proportions, not so tall as powerful. So looked the Pharaohs and the later Ptolemies; so looked Mizraim, father of the Egyptian race.

“The traveler’s limbs were numb, for the ride had been long and wearisome, so he rubbed his hands and stamped his feet, and walked around the faithful servant, whose lustrous eyes were closing in calm content with the cud he had already found. Often while making the circuit, he paused and, shading his eyes with his hands, examined the desert to the extremest verge of vision; and always, when the survey was ended, his face clouded with disappointment, slight, but enough to advise a shrewd spectator that he was there expecting company, if not by appointment; at the same time, the spectator would have been conscious of a sharpening of the curiosity to learn what the business could be that required transaction in a place so far from civilized abode.

“However disappointed, there could be little doubt of the stranger’s confidence in the coming of the expected company. In token thereof, he went to the litter and *.* * produced *.* * a circular cloth, red and white striped, a bundle of rods, and a stout cane. The latter, after some manipulation proved to be a cunning device of lesser joints, one within another, which, when united together, formed a center pole higher than his head. When the pole was planted, and the rods set around it, he spread the cloth over them, and was literally at home.

* * * From the litter again he brought a carpet or square rug, and covered the floor of the tent on the side from the sun. That done, he went out and once more, and with greater care and more eager eyes, swept the encircling country. Except a distant jackal, galloping across the plain, and an eagle flying towards the gulf of Akaba, the waste below, like the blue above it, was lifeless.

“He turned to the camel, saying low, and in a tongue strange to the desert, ‘We are far from home, O racer with the swiftest winds—we are far from home, but God is with us. Let us be patient. * * * They will come. He that led me is leading them. I will make ready.’

“From the pouches which lined the interior of the cot, and from a willow basket which was part of its furniture, he brought forth materials for a meal. * * * As the final preparation, about the provisions he laid three pieces of silk cloth, used among refined people of the east to cover the knees of guests while at table—a circumstance significant of the number of persons who were to partake of his entertainment—the number he was awaiting.

“All was now ready. He stepped out. Lo! in the east a dark speck on the face of the desert. He stood as if rooted to the ground; his eyes dilated; his flesh crept chilly, as if touched by something supernatural. The speck grew; became as large as a hand; at length assumed defined proportions. A little later, full into view swung a duplication of his own dromedary, tall and white, and bearing a houdah, the traveling litter of Hindostan.

“The stranger drew nigh—at last stopped. Then he, too, seemed just waking. He beheld the kneeling camel, the tent, and

man standing prayerfully at the door. He crossed his hands, bent his head, and prayed silently; after which, in a little while, he stepped from his camel's neck to the sand, and advanced toward the Egyptian, as did the Egyptian towards him. A moment they looked at each other; then they embraced. * * * The newcomer was tall and gaunt, with lean face, sunken eyes, white hair and beard, and a complexion between the hue of cinnamon and bronze. His costume was Hindostani. 'God only is great!' he exclaimed, when the embrace was finished. 'And blessed are they that serve Him!' the Egyptian answered, * * * 'But let us wait,' he added, 'let us wait; for see the other comes yonder!'

'They looked to the north, where, already plain to view, the third camel, of the whiteness of the others, came careening like a ship. They waited, standing together—waited until the newcomer arrived, dismounted, and advanced towards them. 'Peace to you, O my brother!' he said while embracing the Hindoo. And the Hindoo answered, 'God's will be done!' The newcomer was all unlike his friends; his frame was slighter; his complexion white; a mass of waving white hair was a perfect crown for his small but beautiful head; the warmth of his dark-blue eyes certified a delicate mind, and a cordial, brave nature. * * * No need to tell the student from what kindred he was sprung; if he came not himself from the groves of Athens, his ancestry did. When his arms fell from the Egyptian, the latter said, with a tremulous voice, 'The Spirit brought me first; wherefore I know myself chosen to be the servant of my brethren. The tent is set, and the bread is ready for the breaking. Let me perform my office.' * * *

"He took them to the repast, and seated them so that they faced each other. Simultaneously their heads bent forward, their hands crossed upon their breasts, and, speaking together they said aloud this simple grace: 'Father of all—God!—what we have here is of Thee; take our thanks and bless us, that we may continue to do thy will.' With the last word they raised their eyes, and looked at each other in wonder. Each had spoken in a language never before heard by the others; yet each understood perfectly what was said. Their souls thrilled with divine emotion, for by the miracle they recognized the Divine Presence. * * *

"A little while after the tent was struck, and, with the remains of the repast, restored to the cot; then the friends mounted, and set out single file, led by the Egyptian. Their course was due west, into the chilly night. The camels swung forward in a steady trot, keeping the line and the intervals so exactly that those following seemed to tread in the tracks of the leader. The riders spoke not once.

"By-and-by the moon came up. And as these three white figures sped, with soundless tread, through the opalescent light they appeared like spectres flying from hateful shadows. Suddenly, in the air before them, not farther up than a low hill-top, flared a lambent flame; as they looked at it, the apparition contracted into a focus of dazzling lustre. Their hearts beat fast; their souls thrilled; and they shouted as with one voice, 'The star! the star! God is with us!' * * *

"It was now the beginning of the third watch, and at Bethlehem the morning was breaking over the mountains in the east, but so feebly that it was yet night in the valley. The watchman on the roof of the old khan,

shivering in the chilly air, was listening for the first distinguishable sounds with which life, awakening, greets the dawn, when a light came moving up the hill towards the house. He thought it a torch in some one's hand; next moment he thought it a meteor; the brilliance grew, however, until it became a star. Sore afraid, he cried out, and brought everybody within the walls to the roof. The phenomenon, in eccentric motion, continued to approach; the rocks, trees and roadway under it shone as in a glare of lightning; directly its brightness became blinding; the khan and everything thereabout lay under the intolerable radiance. Such as dared look beheld the star standing still directly over the house in front of the cave where the child had been born.

"In the height of this scene, the wise men came up, and at the gate dismounted from their camels, and shouted for admission. When the steward so far mastered his terror as to give them heed, he drew the bars and opened to them. The camels looked spectral in the unnatural light, and, besides their outlandishness, there were in the faces and manners of the three visitors an eagerness and exaltation which still further excited the keeper's fears and fancy; he fell back, and for a time could not answer the question they put to him: 'Is not this Bethlehem of Judea?' But others came, and by their presence gave him assurance. 'No, this is but the khan; the town lies farther on.' 'Is there not a child newly born?' The bystanders turned to each other marveling, though some of them answered, 'Yes, yes.' 'Show us to him!'

"The people from the roof came down and followed the strangers as they were taken through the court and out into the en-

closure; at sight of the star yet above the cave, some turned back afraid; the greater part went on. As the strangers neared the house, the orb arose; when they were at the door, it was high up overhead vanishing; when they entered, it went out lost to sight. And to the witnesses of what then took place came a conviction that there was a divine relation between the star and the strangers, which extended also to at least some of the occupants of the cave. When the door was opened, they crowded in.

"The apartment was lighted by a lantern enough to enable the strangers to find the mother and the child awake in her lap. 'Is the child thine?' asked Balthasar of Mary. And she who had kept all the things in the least affecting the little one, and pondered them in her heart, held it up to the light, saying, 'He is my son!' And they fell down and worshipped him."

Here, again, we note the relation of the star not only to the wise men, but also to woman. In this instance she is raised to a position never before reached; yea, she was exalted as no other creature can be, for she was the medium through which God became incarnate. When the blessed Virgin Mary became the mother of our Lord, one was born into the world who was destined to influence it for good as it had never been influenced before. And among the institutions that have attempted to make that influence felt in the lives of men, none, save the church only, has been more instrumental than Masonry. Strike Christianity from the world, how changed would be its civilization. Strike Masonry from the past, and again how changed! But strike out both Christianity and Masonry, and how darkly changed would be the condition of man!

and his home beyond the veil, how uncertain!

Masonry may be traced through the religions of Egypt, India, Persia, Chaldea and Ethiopia; all spoke different languages. A holy of holies, a sanctuary of sanctuaries for the Most High was the grand meaning of Mason in the sacred language of Ethiopia, the Orient. This was its meaning in the Koran, the sacred book of Mohammedanism. This is its meaning in the Bible, the sacred book of the Christian world. And this should be its grand meaning to every man who bears the name of Mason today.

Some historians say that Abraham was a Mason; also beyond doubt Enoch was a Mason, because God revealed a secret to him in a vision on the holy mount. But if Masonry existed in the antedeluvian days of Abraham, Enoch, Noah and others, if before the time of Solomon Masonry had been in practice, how comes it that at the time of the building of the temple Solomon and King Hiram were, for several years, the only Master Masons in the world? Will not the well-informed Mason, who adopts the opinion that Masonry existed in all ages, marvel that the degree of Master Mason was lost because of the peculiar condition in which Solomon and Hiram of Tyre had voluntarily placed themselves? and that none others could be found upon the broad spread of earth who were not so situated but that it was necessary that it should remain buried for the space of four hundred and seventy years? After ages upon ages had rolled their ceaseless rounds, the degree of Scottish Rite Masonry dawned upon the world in the thirty-third degree, the present and only heads of which are King Edward VII, of England, for the eastern hemis-

sphere, and the Hon. James Richardson, of Tennessee, for the western, both of whom represent and control, by the power vested in them, all Masons on either or both hemispheres. Their office is for life, at a salary of three thousand a year. The next in office succeeds at the death of either of them. But they are not alone now, as were King Solomon and King Hiram, who could find nothing else to do than bury the degree. No! it will never be buried again while the sun rules the day, Luna, the night, and "Eastern Star" illuminates and guides the world's travelers to their final rest.

O! glory of our race, that so suddenly decays;
O! crimson flush of morning that darkens as we
gaze;
O! breath of summer blossoms that on the rest-
less air
Scatters a moment's sweetness, and flies we
know not where.

Coming down to more modern times, we find that Masonry has played an important part in the history of our own beloved country. In the year 1754 a congress of the American colonies was held in Albany, New York, at which Benjamin Franklin introduced a plan of perpetual union: and on the 4th day of July, 1754, herald of a more glorious Fourth of July yet to come, that plan of union was adopted by the congress, and failed only by one vote of being ratified by the colonies. That great and good man, with a prescience almost superhuman, read in the stars the portents and omens of the future; but he was in advance of his age. Yet his work was not lost. It was good seed sown in good ground, the germ and forerunner of that constitution that later became the glorious constitution under which we are living today. This same Franklin, who did

more to advance the science of electricity than any other man since the days of Thales of Miletus, afterwards was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Hence it is with pride that Masonry points to him as one of its members, and sometime grand master of Pennsylvania.

It is interesting, also, to know that the Declaration of Independence itself was written upon a white lambskin Masonic apron. I think the original parchment on which that Declaration was written is still in the archives of our government at Washington, as securely kept as were the tables of stone in the ark of the covenant at Horeb. Only a blank parchment! Only a white lambskin! Yet it is a sacred thing to patriotic millions now living, and it will be a sacred thing to patriotic millions yet unborn! For love of country, our own country, is a sacred thing! The only name still legible on this revered document is that of a Mason, John Hancock.

Look over the galaxy of brilliant men whose memory still lives in the present generation, and see how large a number wore the compass and square. The immortal George Washington, father of his country, commander-in-chief of the army from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary war, and first President of the United States, is fittingly placed at the head of the list. He was a charter member and worshipful master of a Masonic lodge in Virginia. Next to him we place General Joseph Warren, who rang the alarm bells of Boston, and fell at Bunker Hill, formerly having been grand master of Massachusetts. General Israel Putnam, who commanded at this same battle, was also a Mason. Among others, were General Stuben, who learned the art of war under Frederick the Great; General DeKalb,

who fell at the battle of Camden pierced with eleven wounds; General John Sullivan, grand master of New Hampshire; General Francis Marion, and General LaFayette, the bosom friend and companion of Washington. It was, no doubt, through the Masonic influence of Benjamin Franklin that General LaFayette, together with the French nation, came to our aid. And it was Robert Morris, a Mason, who managed the nation's financial affairs during that critical period, without which aid all else must have failed. Surely Masonry was first and foremost at the Cradle of Liberty, giving its inspiration to the Declaration, its strength to the war, and its wisdom to the Constitution.

What Masonry did in the early days of our national life, it has continued to do ever since, namely, furnished men for every emergency and for the highest positions of trust. As a representative of statesmanship, it points with pride to Henry Clay, the sage from Ashland, Kentucky, and to a long line of worthy Presidents. Among the latter are three who will live as long as the stars and stripes float on the breezes: President Abraham Lincoln, who fell a martyr to his country because of the war of the rebellion; James A. Garfield, who fell in the station at Washington, D. C., pierced by an assassin's bullet; and President McKinley, who was shot while holding a public reception at Buffalo, New York. In these noble men we see the typical President and the typical Mason. We might fill a book with other illustrations of how faithfully and conscientiously many eminent Masons have filled many public offices. But to give their history is not my purpose in this article, so let us turn our attention to Masonry in Columbus.

Until the year 1833 there were no upper rooms in Columbus affording a place of security for a secret society. But the emergency was overcome by the county having no place of safety for valuable papers. Accordingly a small brick building was erected, detached from everything else, out on the space where cattle grazed, and where grand forest trees were the only town sentinels. In these diminutive quarters, the compass and square found an abiding place for a short time.

One memorable night in that never-to-be-forgotten year, a few of the faithful lingered longer than usual. It was then in the wee small hours a'yont the wain when the door was opened for one to repair to his home. On looking out, he exclaimed, "Men, the day of judgment has come!" whereupon all fell upon their knees asking for mercy. It was that remarkable shower of stars we have all heard of since that day. There being no astronomers or preachers in the town, "mine host" of the Jones House was their ideal of all that was reliable in times of trouble or danger. Some exclaimed, "O! if the seven stars fall, then we will all go!" But it was too grand a sight to turn one's eyes from. Some of the meteors struck the ground, and then exploded, making quite a loud report. No one I have ever heard has been able to coin words eloquent enough to describe it. It beggared description. None who lived that night of falling stars in 1833 will ever forget it. Nor will those Masons forget the isolated little square brick building. This, the beginning of Masonry in Columbus, should teach us two things. First, the falling stars remind us of the star of created light at the dawn of creation, and the star of Bethlehem, and should cause us

to seek the influence of woman now, just as those stars were closely associated with her influence then. Secondly, the small building should teach us not to despise the "day of small things." Like Tennyson's brook, men may come and men may go, but Masonry goes on for ever. And wherever Masonry goes, woman will be honored and her influence sought.

From these first diminutive quarters we wish to introduce you to the present temple, with its elegant appointments. We were honored with an invitation to respond to Judge Duncan's dedicatory speech, from which response I will try to describe some of the beauties of the temple.

"Ladies and brother Masons, I certainly fully appreciate the honor conferred upon me tonight, by selecting one whose life shadows have already lengthened beyond the allotted time of man. It affords me real pleasure to be with you on this occasion, especially as my health so frequently holds me in 'durance vile,' and will not often allow me to admire the outside improvements nor the inside developments made in this beautiful temple. I am glad that my friends think my love of the beautiful has not decreased with my increasing years. Also that the feminine appreciation of surroundings, material and social, is so great that there are not words enough in our language to give it proper expression. Words may be used to express opinions and to enunciate scientific truths, but they cannot convey to human ears the sentiments or feelings of a soul.

"It has been said that we (the ladies) owe our present status to man. True; but he owes to a higher power the ability that has been given him to offer us these grand opportunities, the result of which we see

around us tonight. Second only to Christianity stands Masonry as an elevator of the human race and protector of the weaker sex. The principles of charity, benevolence and brotherly love, as coexistent in Christianity and Masonry, rise above the mere material, and bring into our existence principles of affection, loyalty and union.

"We have had comparisons drawn with the conditions that obtained in earlier days. Then women knew but little on the subject of Masonry. Even Masons themselves were being taught their first lessons, in this part of the country. Could we intelligently comprehend the first struggles of Masons' wives to understand their true relation to Masonry and its advantages to them, we would not wonder at their density. Now we can see clearly, while nestling under the shadowing wings of Christianity and Masonry, that we owe all we are and all we hope to be to these two great elevators of the human race. Masonry has developed as the cycles of time have rolled into history, and has risen from out the rude conditions of civilization into refinement and elegance, lifting up, in its progress, all that has been associated with it. We realize that Masonry in the middle ages developed an oriental splendor and magnificence equaled only by King Solomon's temple. You know that at that time woman occupied a very inferior position in human economy. At that time, too, Masonry with Christianity passed under the cloud, especially during the time of the Crusades, when "knighthood was in flower." Splendor, gorgeous magnificence and royal display took precedence, and was supreme until the more matter-of-fact Knights of Malta sounded the glorious keynote for the advancement of civilization and spread their influence and teaching over the world in all

lands. These teachings have swelled into peans of joy, as her knights have marched undaunted under the banner of the Red Cross. These orders and their work you, of course, are more familiar with than women are. Yet allow me to add, this is a progressive age; nothing stands still; and Masonry keeps fully abreast with everything calculated to advance the interests of mankind.

"But we came here tonight to admire these beautiful improvements. The bright refurnishings, the elegant rugs, the grand piano, all are here for advancement, rest and pleasure of Masons' families. Women may come here, whenever so inclined, to spend a leisure hour or an evening, in an interchange of thought that may benefit those present. Observation teaches us that we cannot live to ourselves, and that, when mingling with others, we exert an influence for good or evil, which expands and distributes itself as a benediction or as a curse while time lasts. Then how important it is that we try to make our lives a benediction instead of a curse to our friends!"

"I am happy to say that women are more liberal and better educated on many subjects, particularly on Masonry, than they were fifty years ago. Then, as stated before, women knew but little on the subject, and Masons were trammelled by inconveniences unknown to members of the order today. The first real lodge room in Columbus, on the corner of Washington and Third streets (of sacred memory to me), was very uninviting in appearance and uncomfortable because of poor ventilation. There was nothing ornate within its doors. Mere necessities were made to answer the purpose of Masons, whose hearts were loyal and earnestly devoted to the work. There may be some Masons here in the new temple, under

these brilliant chandeliers, who remember the crude oil lamps in the old building, fastened to the walls because the ceilings were too low for them to be suspended. They were an improvement on the tallow candles of the scene that preceded the lamp. But the barrenness of the place generally, compared to these rooms, constrains me to repeat that the day of small things should not be despised. And it is with sadness that we turn from the retrospection, from these old rooms and their associations. These new rooms are so well adapted to the work that they ought to be used for the restoration of that grand degree, the Eastern Star. Women have learned to love Masonry, and many would rejoice if their branch of the order could be restored at this time.

"But we are not here to repine over neglected opportunities in the past; we are here to do honor to our brother Masons who have so magnificently refurnished these rooms for us. As sickness held me captive, many have described the improvements to me as being very beautiful; and I knew they were. But since I have seen them, I can say, as did the Queen of Sheba in reference to the grandeur of King Solomon's temple. 'Behold the half has not be told me.' Then let us give due thanks and praise to our brother Masons, who have so liberally, and with such good taste, decorated these rooms in this beautiful temple."

"Father Omnipre, Supreme, and Allseeing,
Come to Thy temple and fill it with light.
Write here Thy new name:
Kindle the altar flame,
Sacred to Thee in the most holy place.
And where the cherubs fling
Light from each golden wing,
Leave us the ark with its symbols of grace."

The grand master of Indiana, Brother E.

Duning, of Lafayette, held a celebration of St. John's in Columbus on June 24, 1850. Together with many of the state officers, and Masons from almost every lodge in the state, the car stood on the side tracks nearly all day.

About five hundred Masons were banqueted at the first hotel of any size in the village. It was built in the year 1830, in real old Kentucky style, with galleries above and below. The building covered a hundred feet on the east and seventy-five feet in front on the north. The shape is a hollow square, with a well in the center. This entire square was covered as with a roof of fresh green boughs, making it a beautifully cool and inviting place for hungry men. The dining room had a seating capacity of two hundred. Under the waving leaves, over the galleries, the remaining hundreds were seated. The menu (though they would not have known it by that name in those days) was good old fashioned cooking. Everything in the culinary art was spread in abundance. And all was palatable, though "mine host" had never tasted a morsel of solid food since he was ten years of age; but he lived to be eighty-five, and always knew how to cater to a good stomach.

The wants of the inner man attended to, the lodge room next claimed their attention. None entered there without the password, which must first be given before a door opened. None but Masons knew what occurred within. But the usual work of raising candidates, initiating the new ones, making appointments, and speechmaking finished the first public celebration of St. John's day in Columbus. The grand master then called the house to order, and dismissed them.

While they were walking to and fro

through the streets, the whole town was on the *qui va la*, for such a body of men in full uniform we were not accustomed to seeing. But in the ranks were our loved ones, friends and neighbors, nearly all of whom have joined the lodge above, where no sorrow cloud can dim their love. Then let us, in the morning of 1904, pin back the curtains of sorrow with the star of hope, the star that will guide our path while life lasts.

After the celebration of the day, the grand master appointed Dr. Hinman grand lecturer of Indiana, which meant a visit to every lodge in the state. I was, of course, to accompany him on his travels for the year, and afterwards did so. During that time many very amusing episodes occurred in cases where women were opposed to the order, one of which will be given, to show the wonderful prejudice of ladies against Masonry half a century ago.

Stopping at the best hotel in Lawrenceburg where a lady, once a girl friend, lived, I sent up my card with the name she knew me by before my marriage to Dr. Hinman. She called, without my name being divulged, and invited us to tea; her husband, knowing her antipathy to Masonry, wished to see if she would keep her equilibrium. When the guests arrived and were introduced, Mrs. Melon observed that her husband did not in-

troduce me by the name she knew, but as Mrs. Hinman. Then it occurred to her that she had not been informed as to the relation of her two guests. She took the arm of her husband and left the room, saying, "O, my dear girl friend! is she married to that horrid Mason?" She afterwards said she controlled herself as best she could for my sake, and sat at the table with that horrid Mason. Her husband was leading her, through love for me, to listen to reason in regard to Masonry. The consequence was, that in her Masonry received one of its brightest lights—a sensible woman, won over to the interests of her husband, doing much good in the order in which she had trameled him.

Now that we are not so trameled by our own ignorance, but strengthened by our independence of character, and willing to leave the unfathomable to those who have more inclination to delve into mysteries, we will leave you, asking that you

Show us the truth and the pathway of duty;
Help us to lift up our standard sublime,
Till earth is restored to the order and beauty
Lost in the shadowless morning of time.
Teach us to sow the seed
Of many a noble deed;
Make us determined, unflinching and strong;
Armed with the sword of right,
Dauntless amid the fight,
Help us to level the bulwark of wrong.

BIOGRAPHICAL

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY
INDIANA



Francis T. Hord

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BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. FRANCIS T. HORD.

Among Indiana's prominent lawyers and jurists none have been more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the state than has Francis T. Hord, who has made his home within its borders for nearly half a century. Throughout this long period he has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy support of the sound principles that underlie true Democracy, and his discrimination, discretion and tact as manager and leader. His career at the bar has been one of the greatest honor, and he has given some of the best efforts of his life to the purification and elevation of all connected with jurisprudence. An eminent lawyer and a son of a distinguished jurist, he has not only maintained the high standard of his name, but has added to it a new luster. To determine which is cause and which is effect in many cases is as much a matter of serious difficulty as to discern the boundary between what is hereditary and what is suggested to us from circumstances of our early life. Many a man has no doubt taken up a course of life from mere outward suggestions during the period

of his youth, while others have naturally gravitated to a certain course from the mere force of inherited tastes and mental tendencies. Sometimes, without doubt, these two combine to influence certain careers, and it would be difficult to determine whether to credit it to the one or the other influence, or to both. Such seems to be the case in the life of the well known representative of the Indiana bar, Francis T. Hord. His father, Francis Triplett Hord, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 19th of September, 1797, his parents having moved thither from Virginia. The original American ancestors were of English birth and probably settled in the Old Dominion in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Francis T. Hord, Sr., was a man of forceful individuality, and became one of the leading members of the bar of Kentucky, retaining his residence at Maysville, that state, until his death, May 25, 1869. Passing away at a venerable age, he left a reputation for distinguished legal ability and for absolute honor in all the relations of life. In his native county he was married to Elizabeth Scott Moss, daughter of Kendall Moss, Esq., of Fleming county, Kentucky, and a relative of General Winfield Scott, of the United States army. She was born in Virginia, whence, as a girl, she ac-

companied her parents upon their removal to Kentucky.

Francis T. Hord, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, on the 24th of November, 1835, being the fifth son of his parents, and one of four to attain distinguished honors in professional life. To his three brothers brief but specific attention will be directed in pending paragraphs. Mr. Hord obtained a liberal education in the excellent seminary of Rand and Richeson, of Maysville, and after this fortifying discipline was completed he began the work of preparing himself for that profession for which he seemed to have a natural predilection and inherent aptitude. He began the study of the law in the office and under the direction of his father, applying himself to his technical studies with such diligence and discernment as to enable him to secure admission to the bar in 1856. His preparation had been such that practically nothing was needed save experience to make him a skilled and able lawyer. His mind is analytical and fond of investigation and research, and his discrimination has ever been sure and exact. In 1857, the year after his admission to the bar, he located in Columbus, Indiana, where he has ever since made his home. His comprehensive mental force and his ability as an exponent of the law were early manifested and soon gained for him a representative clientage, while his learning, ability and eloquence soon attracted public attention and naturally gained for him official preferment. In 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney in his judicial district, comprising three counties. At the expiration of his term, in 1860, he was renominated for the office, in which he had proved an able

and vigorous incumbent, but he declined re-nomination, believing it expedient to devote his attention to the regular practice of his profession. He, however, accepted the appointment as attorney for Bartholomew county, and by continued re-appointment held that office for twenty consecutive years. He also served as city attorney of Columbus for four years. In 1882 he was elected to the responsible position of attorney-general of the state of Indiana, and was chosen as his own successor in 1884, holding the office for the constitutional limit. All of these official positions were in the line of his tastes and training, and the discharge of their duties implied scope for and utilization of his fine learning in the law. His election to the circuit bench of the ninth judicial circuit occurred in November, 1892, and he soon afterward entered upon the discharge of duties for which he had been peculiarly fitted by nature, training and experience, and was re-elected circuit judge in November, 1898. He fully sustains the dignity of the law, has a mind particularly free from judicial bias, and no man ever presided in a court with more respect for his environment and obligations than does Judge Hord. As a judge his rulings and decisions are strong, and of full breadth, accuracy and force. In sound judgment, in patient industry, in clear conception of the scope of jurisprudence, and in intuitive perception of the right, he ranks high in the esteem and confidence of the bench, the bar and the public. Lawyers testify that his work, either as lawyer or judge, is performed with the utmost sincerity, is never syncopated or hastened, and that into it he puts the best of himself, his best thought, his acute observation, his

close knowledge of the law and of human nature.

Judge Hord has ever been found an active supporter of the Democratic party and its generic principles, and although he has never sought office he has been called to public service in lines less closely touching his profession than those already noted. In 1862 he was elected to the senate of the state, and after four years' service declined to become a candidate for re-election, in 1866. He is a popular campaign orator, exhibiting a clear, forcible and logical style of presenting facts and arguments, and being reinforced by an impassioned delivery that arrests attention and moves an assembly. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1876 when Tilden and Hendricks were nominated, and in 1880 he was placed on the electoral ticket of Hancock and English, for the fifth congressional district, in which he made a very thorough and effective canvass for his party. Though in a measure recapitulatory, we cannot, perhaps, give a more concise summing up of the character and work of Judge Hord than by quoting from a review of his life appearing in a recently published volume upon the "Bench and Bar of Indiana."

"In 1862 he was elected to the Indiana senate, and his ability gave him a conspicuous position in that body. He was the author of many important bills and participated in the discussion of all important measures. He held this position for four years; was renominated in 1866, and declined the renomination that he might give his whole attention to his profession. His business in the practice of law was extensive, and no lawyer in Indiana has caused the supreme court to settle more important

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questions than has Mr. Hord. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, held at St. Louis, that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president and Thomas A. Hendricks for vice-president. In 1880 he was made temporary chairman of the Democratic state convention, held at Indianapolis, and as such chairman he delivered one of his characteristic speeches, replete with splendid eloquence. Such was the effect of it that the vast audience, several times during its delivery, rose to its feet and cheered for several minutes at a time. The same convention nominated him as a candidate for presidential elector; for the fifth congressional district, Hancock and English being the candidates for president and vice-president. In 1882 he was elected attorney-general of the state of Indiana, and was re-elected to the same position in 1884. While attorney-general he attended to much state litigation of public interest. In the case of the state of Indiana against the Portsmouth Bank (106 Ind., 436), in which an action was instituted by the state to recover Beaver lake, embracing about twenty-five thousand acres, which had been drained and appropriated by individuals, he settled the question of the right of the state to the lake beds of Indiana. As attorney-general he wrote a volume of opinions on important state questions, which was published by the state for the use of its officers. His opinions as to the constitutionality and construction of statutes are of a high order. The general assembly of Indiana for fifty years had been in the habit of making hasty appropriations out of the treasury by joint resolutions. An appropriation was made to Mrs. Edwin May for ten thousand dollars. By the request of the auditor of state, as to the

validity of the appropriation, Mr. Hord gave an opinion that under the constitution of Indiana an appropriation could be made only by law, and the laws should be enacted by bill and that money could not be appropriated by joint resolution; that the auditor could not issue a warrant for money so appropriated. Mrs. May, by her attorney, Hon. T. A. Hendricks, brought suit to compel the auditor to issue his warrant. The case went to the supreme court and that tribunal sustained the constitutional construction given by the attorney-general in 91 Ind., 546. This decision corrected an unconstitutional practice of the general assembly."

Isaac P. Gray, as governor of Indiana, submitted to him, as attorney-general, this question: "In case of a vacancy in the office of lieutenant-governor, should there be an election to fill such vacancy at the next succeeding election?" Mr. Hord gave an able and elaborate opinion in response to the question, in which he held that a vacancy in the office of the lieutenant-governor should be filled at the next election. The state officers, the bar of the state, and the different political parties acquiesced in the opinion, and the different political parties in the state nominated candidates for lieutenant-governor in 1886. The Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor was elected and the opposite party forcibly held possession of the senate and refused to allow the lieutenant-governor elect to perform his functions as presiding officer of the senate, which produced a feeling and excitement in the state hitherto unparalleled. Judge Roberts, the representative from Dearborn county, a former judge and able lawyer, in addressing the general assembly

in 1887, said: "When General Manson's acceptance of the office of collector was known, the governor of this state solicited the opinion of Hon. Francis T. Hord, then attorney-general, who, after careful consideration, gave it as his opinion that a vacancy had occurred in the office of lieutenant-governor, and that it was right and proper that it should be filled by the people at the ensuing November election. Of the eminent ability of the attorney-general, I need not speak, for it is recognized by all. Not a voice from any quarter was raised adverse to the able opinion of the attorney-general. Men of all parties acquiesced in it. The Democratic state convention met in Tomlinson Hall, in this city, made up of such distinguished Democratic jurists as McDonald, Holman, Voorhees, Coffroth, the Hords and many others, and without even questioning the right of the people to fill the vacancy by a proper election, according to the law, and as a result Col. John C. Nelson was placed in nomination for lieutenant-governor. The Republicans followed with their state convention which placed in nomination for the office Col. Robert S. Robertson. No question was raised by the Republican convention as to the right of the people to elect a competent person to that office. The National Labor and Prohibition parties did likewise. The canvass was spirited and up to the election, November 2, 1886, no one anywhere doubted the right of the people to elect. I did all I could to elect Colonel Nelson and the entire Democratic ticket. The people believed, and I believed with them, that they had a right to elect a lieutenant-governor. I never cast a vote in better faith in my life. I believed I had the same lawful right to

vote for Nelson that I had to vote, two years before, for Cleveland, for president. Sir, the people have spoken in this matter. They have said, at a free and untrammeled election, held according to law, that Robert S. Robertson is their choice for lieutenant-governor, and as much as I regret the results, and as anxious as I was for the election of Colonel Nelson, yet I bow with becoming reverence to the sovereign will of the people. We must submit to the will of the majority lawfully expressed, for in this way only can we maintain popular liberty and free institutions."

In 1892, Judge Hord was elected circuit judge for the ninth judicial circuit, and he has brought his fine legal attainments to the performance of the duties of this office. He possesses a strong sense of justice, is a strong, rapid thinker; and is prompt in his decisions. He was always a great student and is a profound lawyer, an eloquent speaker and a gentleman of the old school. Judge Hord is a man of broad scholarship and wide general information, is fond of study and devotes no little attention to the pursuit of literature. His library is extensive and some of his most pleasant hours are passed in the companionship of his favorite authors.

In conclusion we will revert briefly to the brothers of the honored subject of this review. Oscar B. Hord was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 31st of August, 1829, and his death occurred at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 15, 1888. He married Mary, a daughter of Judge Samuel E. Perkins, chief justice of the supreme court of Indiana. Mr. Hord was a law partner of Thomas A. Hendricks, late vice-president of the United States. He was a presidential

elector on the Democratic ticket in 1876 and again in 1884. From 1862 to 1864 he served as attorney-general of Indiana, and as a man and a lawyer he upheld the fair fame of the name which he bore. At a meeting of the Indianapolis bar after his death, ex-President Benjamin Harrison said: "One of the greatest law firms that ever existed is now extinct. I knew and loved Oscar B. Hord. He was always a courteous adversary and a true friend."

William Tallaferro Hord, another brother of the subject, has attained high distinction for his service in the United States navy. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, March 3, 1832, and after graduating in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, entered the navy, on November 1, 1854. He was a volunteer aid on the staff of General William Nelson, before Corinth, Mississippi. In 1862 he was attached to the "Pawnee" and was injured by explosion of a torpedo, off Charleston, in 1863, having participated in the operation against Charleston, South Carolina. He was wrecked on board the "Monongahela," in an earthquake at Santa Cruz, West Indies, November 18, 1876. He is still in the service of the United States navy, being medical director in the army. Mr. Hord married Eleanor, daughter of Arnold Harris, of the United States army, and granddaughter of General Robert Armstrong, of Nashville, Tennessee. General Armstrong was distinguished in the Creek war and Florida war, having commanded the artillery in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. To him General Jackson bequeathed his sword. He was consul-general to Liverpool, England, from 1845 to 1852.

Kendall M. Hord, of Shelbyville, Indiana, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, October 20, 1840, and, like his father and brothers, has attained distinct precedence in the profession of law. He was district prosecuting attorney, 1863-5; prosecuting attorney of circuit court, 1866, and circuit judge, 1876-88. He is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and is recognized as a man of marked ability and honor.—(From Illustrated American Biography.)

JOSEPH I. IRWIN.

Joseph I. Irwin, banker, street railway president and capitalist, of Columbus, Indiana, was born near that city on August 6, 1824, the son of John and Vilinda (Finley) Irwin, both of whom were pioneers of Bartholomew county. The Irwin family comes from the north of Ireland, the progenitor of this branch of the family in America having been Joseph O. Irwin, the grandfather of Joseph I., who came at about the close of the Revolutionary war. He served under General Anthony Wayne in the Indian war in the Northwest territory, after which he settled in Bullitt county, Kentucky, at a point afterwards known as Cave Spring, where John Irwin, father of the subject, was born, November 4, 1798, and where he was reared to manhood. In 1820 John Irwin came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, to which part of the state other

members of the family had previously removed. On May 24, 1823, he married Vilinda Finley, and in 1836 he removed to Johnson county, Indiana, where he died in 1853. His widow survived until 1882.

Joseph I. Irwin was twelve years of age when his parents removed from Bartholomew county to Johnson county. In the latter county he grew to manhood, being reared on the farm and becoming inured to hard work and hardships. But the toil and outdoor life of those early days were of lasting benefit to him, from any point they may be reviewed. Experience taught him the value of industry and application, while the outdoor life imparted to him a constitution which, at his advanced age of seventy-nine years, enables him to look after his manifold interests with the same faculty he did a score of years ago. In June, 1846, Mr. Irwin returned to Columbus and took a position as salesman with Snyder & Alden, dry-goods merchants, with whom he continued until January 1, 1850, when he engaged in merchandising on the southwest corner of Walnut (now Fourth) and Washington streets, in Columbus, and continued his mercantile interests at various locations until 1891. In 1871 Mr. Irwin engaged in the banking business by establishing a private bank, first in connection with his store. A few years later this enterprise had assumed such proportions as to necessitate its separation from other interests, and the present banking house at No. 303 Washington street was opened. Of this institution Mr. Irwin is president, his son, W. G. Irwin, cashier, and Hugh Th. Miller, assistant cashier.

Mr. Irwin has always taken an active interest in all measures for the public wel-

fare. He was instrumental in securing to Bartholomew county its present system of turnpike roads and has assisted in the construction of over forty miles of this class of roads since 1866. He has also been active in the development of a number of the present leading manufacturing enterprises of Columbus, in which he yet retains a monied interest. He has platted and laid out eight additions to the city of Columbus. In 1894 Mr. Irwin, with three other gentlemen, among whom was W. H. Donner, then of Columbus, formed the National Tin Plate Company, which erected a large plant at Anderson, Indiana, and later another one at Monessen, Pennsylvania, which were successfully operated until they were sold to the American Tin Plate Company, in 1898. In the summer of 1899 Mr. Irwin began the construction of the Indianapolis, Greenwood & Franklin Electric Railway, which line was opened between Indianapolis and Greenwood on January 15, 1900, and was the first interurban road to enter Indianapolis. By June 6, 1901, it had been extended and opened to Franklin and on September 21, 1903, was opened to Columbus. The name of the corporation at this time was changed to that of the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company, of which Mr. Irwin is president, W. G. Irwin, vice-president and general manager, and Hugh Th. Miller, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Irwin has always been a staunch Republican in his views. For the greater part of the time from 1862 to 1886 he was chairman of the Republican committee of Bartholomew county. In 1872 and 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He has also served at various times as a member of both the state central

and state executive committees. In 1866 he was selected a director of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, serving as such for four years. In 1868 he was chosen a member of the board of directors of the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler University), at Irvington, and has served continuously as such to the present time, and in 1871 was elected and served for a year as president of the board. In 1869 Governor Baker appointed Mr. Irwin one of the managers of the State Reformatory for Women and Children, which position he held until 1874.

On August 15, 1850, Mr. Irwin married Harriet C., the daughter of J. H. J. and Amanda (Troutman) Glanton. To this union six children have been born, only two of whom survive, namely: Linnie I., who married Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, and William G.

HON. B. W. PARKER.

Prominent in the business and political circles of Columbus, Hon. B. W. Parker is now serving as mayor of the city and through a business-like and practical administration is gaining the confidence and endorsement of a large majority of his fellow citizens. None are more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the municipality than he. For many years he has been known for his sterling qualities,

his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his steady opposition to misrule in municipal affairs and his clearheadedness, discretion and tact as a manager and leader. He is now having opportunity to put his views in regard to municipal affairs into practice and he is fully living up to the promise which he has made in behalf of a business-like administration.

Mr. Parker is one of the native sons of Bartholomew county, his birth having here occurred on the 7th of September, 1852. The ancestry of the Parker family can be traced back through several generations and throughout the nineteenth century representatives of the name lived in Bartholomew county. In fact, prior to the year 1800 the family was established in this portion of the state and from that time down to the present the Parkers have been active, influential and helpful in matters pertaining to the material upbuilding and substantial progress and the extension of business affairs here. They have also favored everything that pertained to the general good and the name has ever been an honored one in this portion of the state. The father of the subject was also born and reared in Bartholomew county and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Sarah R. White, whose birth occurred in North Carolina. Her ancestry, however, has long been connected with America and thus in the family lineage for many generations there has been nothing but pure American ancestry. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born seven children, of whom all, with the exception of a daughter, who died at the age of five years, are yet living and, with the exception of the subject of this review, the sons have all followed agricultural pursuits.

B. W. Parker was also reared upon the old family homestead in this county and when his age and strength would permit he began to assist in the duties of the farm, at which he worked through the summer seasons, while in the winter months he attended the common schools of the district. In this manner he acquired a good English education, but at the age of twenty years felt the need of a more complete mental training and entered Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, where he pursued his studies for a year. He then became a teacher, following the profession for three years, being the principal instructor in the Jonesville and Walesboro graded school for three years. His identification with the drug trade dates from 1881, in which year he accepted a clerkship in the drug store of Barrett & Houser, there remaining until 1887, during which time he largely mastered the business and gained a comprehensive knowledge of the use of remedial agencies. In the year mentioned he purchased an interest in the business and has since been an active factor in its control and conduct. As a leading merchant of the city he is well known and his business methods have commanded him the public confidence and gained for him a large share of the public patronage.

It was in the year 1881 that Mr. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Alma Prather, a lady of culture and refinement, who has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for twenty-two years. Unto them were born two children, but both died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Parker occupy an enviable position in social circles and the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many

friends. Mr. Parker has always given his political support to the Republican party, of which he is an ardent advocate and in its behalf he is also an active worker, taking a deep interest in both city and county politics. He has served as a member of the city council of Columbus from the fourth ward, acting in that office from 1894 until 1898. He was elected mayor of Columbus in May, 1902, and in that position is now serving. He is giving to this city an excellent administration, practical and business-like in character, and he is also progressive, favoring all measures which tend to advance the welfare of the city along substantial and permanent lines of improvement. He holds membership with the Society of Friends. In consequence of his prominence in political, business and social life he has a wide acquaintance and has gained a host of warm friends who recognize his genuine worth. He holds many advanced ideas on questions of governmental policy and no soldier on the field of battle has displayed greater loyalty than has Mr. Parker in his support of American institutions and his condemnation of political intrigue. There is no doubt that had he entered into the methods of many politicians he would have obtained other positions, but with him principle is above party and purity in municipal affairs above personal interests.

GEORGE E. REYNOLDS, M. D.

Since 1891 Dr. George E. Reynolds has practiced in Elizabethtown, where he is considered a leading citizen and competent

physician. He is one of Indiana's sons, his birth having occurred in Jefferson county on the 27th of November, 1857. His parents were Dr. J. H. and Maria T. (Hall) Reynolds. The Reynolds family were natives of Vermont and the father was a practitioner of medicine in West Jefferson, Indiana, for fifty-two years. He became a large land owner and was known as one of the wealthy men of the community as well as the leading physician. His work in the line of his profession was of value to his fellow men, because of his skill and ability, and his practice was extensive and renowned. He voted with the Republican party and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church, in which he long held membership. Unto him and his wife were born four daughters and two sons. The eldest, Dr. S. H. Reynolds, now deceased, was a graduate of the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati; Lou has also passed away; Sallie is the wife of Lewis H. Holmes, of Louisville, Kentucky; Alice is the wife of Lewis H. Levey, a resident of Indianapolis, and Blanche is the wife of John I. Ross, of Madison, Indiana.

Dr. George E. Reynolds, during the twelve years of his residence in Elizabethtown, has gained an enviable position in public regard by reason of his personal characteristics and business capacity. He acquired his literary education in the graded schools of Jefferson county, and took up the study of medicine under the direction of his father for three years. He then entered the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, and in 1881 was graduated in the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis. Being thus equipped for his professional duties, he located in Scipio, this state, where he remained for three years. He practiced in

Goldsmith, Tipton county, for one year and in Kent for seven years and in 1891 he became established at Elizabethtown. He has ever had a deep interest in medicine from a scientific as well as humanitarian standpoint and is keeping in touch with the recognized advancement of this, the noblest of professions.

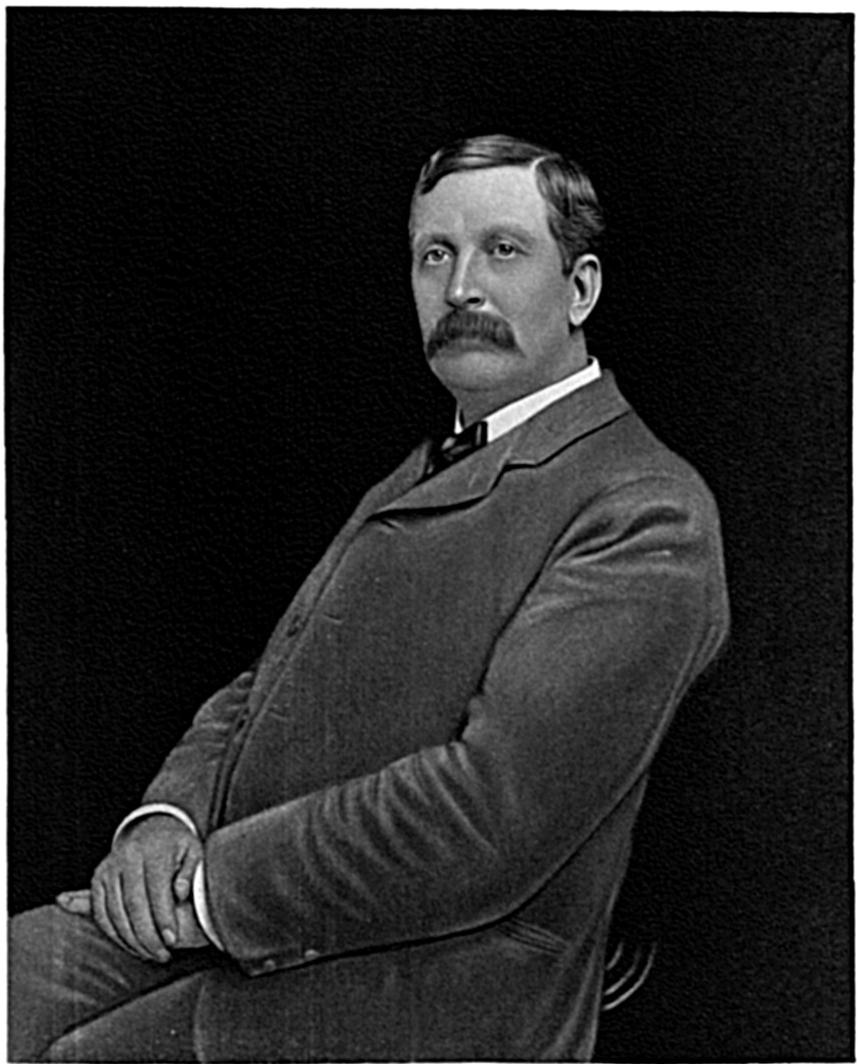
In his eighteenth year the Doctor was married to Miss Josephine Sanford, of Jefferson county, Indiana, who was born in Kentucky. They have two sons: P. L. is assistant auditor for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Muncie, Indiana. He married Miss Mamie Bradford, of Elizabethtown, and they have one daughter. J. S. Reynolds is also in the railroad service, making his home with his parents. Fraternally the Doctor is a Mason, being interested in the work of the craft and in the promulgation of its principles, and has filled nearly all of the offices in the lodge. He is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in political work. He is examiner for several insurance companies and has a remunerative general practice. Thorough and painstaking in his care of patients, courteous in manner and kindly in disposition, he has many sincere friends and congenial companions.

GEORGE W. CALDWELL.

A great man, doing a great work, in a great period of the world's history, is a sight that uniformly arrests attention and

challenges admiration. There is a happy blending of all the above in the subject of this sketch. Blessed with a heritage of a strong constitution and sensitive nerve force, from which has been developed a strong intellectual nature and sound moral convictions, he is a striking illustration of "a sound mind in a sound body." George W. Caldwell was born on August 16, 1860, on a farm near Sunbury, Delaware county, Ohio, and is the son of James and Lydia (Ginn) Caldwell and the eldest of a family of five boys. The family is of Scotch-Irish stock and was brought to America by nine brothers, who were natives of the north of Ireland. They settled in different sections of the country and many of their descendants became distinguished in different lines. One of them became a supreme judge of Ohio, two others served on the bench of Tennessee, and Judge Caldwell, present United States judge at St. Louis, Missouri, is a cousin to the subject's father. An uncle of the subject is a large publisher in Newark, Ohio, and two other uncles are among the largest stock growers and dealers in the west.

James Caldwell, father of the subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on February 9, 1840, and when two years of age was brought to Ohio by his father, Andrew Caldwell, who settled in Delaware county, where he was one of the prominent stock dealers and farmers of the county. There he grew to manhood, and was there married. The Ginns are of Scotch-English stock. Lydia Ginn, mother of the subject, was born in Ohio and was the daughter of Moses and Phoebe Ginn, both natives of Ohio. Her grandfather served in the war of 1812 between this



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George M. Caldwell

country and Great Britain, and at the battle of Lundy's Lane was a colonel in command of an American regiment. The parents of the subject removed to Laporte, Indiana, in 1874, where the mother died in 1881. Later they removed to South Dakota, where they spent seven years, then returned to Indiana and settled on a farm in Wayne township, Bartholomew county, where the father still resides, following, as he has all his life, agricultural pursuits. He has always been an energetic, hard worker and a good provider.

As a boy George W. Caldwell was ambitious of acquiring an education. With the permission of his father, and the gift of twenty dollars from the same source, he started in to "work his way" through the Valparaiso Normal when sixteen years old. No honest work was too disagreeable for him to do to help pay his way, and during the four years he attended the normal he was putting in his time doing whatever work he could find to do, while the other boys were enjoying the after-school hours. In this way he worked his way through the course without financial assistance from anyone. After leaving the normal, he taught district and graded schools in the vicinity of his home, and farmed, and for three years was principal of graded schools at Hanna, Indiana. In 1885 he married Miss Lydia A. Ross, of St. Joseph, Michigan. Her parents were among the pioneer settlers of Michigan and are counted one of her most respected families. To their union was born, August 2, 1895, one son, Ross George Caldwell, who is past eight years old.

In 1886 he engaged in the insurance and real estate business in Laporte, Indi-

ana, and the following year came to Columbus, where he continued in the same line of business for a few years until he had the largest insurance and real estate business in the county, Maple Grove addition to the city of Columbus being largely handled by him. Subsequently he formed a partnership with B. M. Hutchins in the business of real estate, contracting and building, which co-partnership continued for three years, during which period the firm erected one hundred and forty-seven dwelling houses and in one year did a volume of business exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars. At the end of the above time Mr. Hutchins retired from the firm and was succeeded by Lester Drake, which partnership still exists, continuing in the same line of business. During the years when the latter partnership has existed the firm of Caldwell & Drake has been more than ordinarily successful. Mr. Caldwell's well-known executive ability, united with Mr. Drake's untiring attention to the details of the business, have made the firm strong competitors in their line of business. Besides erecting many large residences, the foresight and energy of Mr. Caldwell has led them into larger and still larger fields. The building of court houses was next taken up as a specialty by the firm, and they have a long list of them to their credit, beginning in Indiana and extending through Ohio and West Virginia, Illinois and Missouri. Among the largest are Putnam County Court House, at Greencastle, Indiana; Superior Court House, at Hammond, Indiana, and Crawford County Court House, at English, Stark County Court House, at Knox, Indiana, Ottawa County Court House, at Port Clinton,

Ohio, and Wood County Court House, Nash School Building, Camden Opera Block and Guaranty Trust Block, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Wetzel County Court House, at New Martinsville, West Virginia. While working in West Virginia the firm also erected a number of other public buildings, among them being three State University buildings, at Morgantown, West Virginia, and two state asylum buildings, at Huntington, West Virginia, the state capitol annex, Charleston, West Virginia.

When the West Baden (Indiana) hotel, one of the largest in the country, was prospected, the firm of Caldwell & Drake was the only one daring to try to complete it on schedule time, and also to construct the dome, and they received the contract without competition, at a price of five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, which is the largest contract ever awarded without competition in the history of building in the United States. This magnificent edifice is the most remarkable hotel structure in originality of design in the world, and contains the largest dome ever constructed, being two hundred feet in diameter, not even excluding the dome of St. Peters, at Rome, or of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople, and the building entire was completed in eight months and two days. Other buildings completed by the firm and in course of construction are the Superior Court House, at Hammond, Indiana, and the Court House at Greencastle, Indiana, Perryville, Missouri, Court House, five asylum buildings at Gallipolis, Ohio, the state capitol building, at Little Rock, Arkansas, a two-million-dollar structure, the state capitol annex, at Charleston,

West Virginia, and the Inter-State Railroad power house and state asylum buildings, at Huntington, West Virginia.

At St. Louis, Missouri, the firm, under the direction of Mr. Caldwell's brother Charles, erected the Palace of Agriculture. This building, which covers twenty-two and a half acres of ground, and is the largest building under one roof in the world, was raised in the remarkably short time of forty-five days, a fact that attracted notice from every building periodical in the country and elicited inquiries in regard to methods from both the United States and Canada. On the fair grounds they also erected the Palace of Horticulture, and now have completed or under contract twenty-one other exposition and state buildings, their contracts for this great historical event aggregating over one million six hundred thousand dollars.

In Mr. Caldwell's short public life he has met with the same success that he has in his business career. In 1892 he, with his partner, Mr. Drake, were elected first councilmen from the fifth ward, receiving a handsome majority vote, although they were Democrats representing a Republican ward. Mr. Caldwell served as a member of the council until May, 1896, during which time he gave the city conscientious service and fidelity. He was during that time the promoter of many public improvements, and while serving the public was at all times the careful guardian of the people's money. He was chairman of the finance committee of Columbus, and during the period he was in the council twenty-six thousand dollars of the city's indebtedness was paid off, the city paying a premium of one dollar and eight cents for part

of the same. It was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Caldwell in the council of which he was a member that Columbus owns today a beautiful city hall, which is paid for; a well-equipped and efficient fire department, engine house and a self-sustaining water-works system.

Mr. Caldwell is father to the bill introduced into the legislature a few years ago abolishing the office of water-works trustees, which became a law, and has proved the means of saving the cities of Indiana thousands of dollars. On the 6th of April, 1898, Mr. Caldwell was nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for mayor of the city of Columbus. He received the nomination on the first ballot, receiving eighty-five delegate votes out of a total of ninety-six delegates, there being six candidates in the field. On May the 3d following the election took place and Mr. Caldwell was elected by a majority of three hundred, carrying with him every Democratic candidate on the ticket, and demonstrating the high esteem the people of Columbus place upon his ability to serve the public acceptably, as the normal Republican majority in the city is about one hundred and thirty. During the four years of his incumbency as mayor more money was spent in public improvements in Columbus than at any other similar period in the history of the city; a great amount of the public debt was paid off each year and the tax rate was reduced to a lower point than that of any city in the state of Indiana, i. e., eighty-five cents, with a single exception. In fact, when Mr. Caldwell left the mayor's office, after all public improvements had been paid for, a balance of twenty thousand dollars was turned over to the incoming ad-

ministration. At the time of this writing, in the year 1904, he is being very strongly solicited and urged to become the Democratic candidate for congress from the fourth congressional district, which has about two thousand Democratic majority.

Mr. Caldwell's business interests are extensive and varied. He is president of the Caldwell & Drake Iron Works, president of the National Machine Company, both of Columbus; president of the Indiana Handle Company, at Vincennes, Indiana; trustee and vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Illinois; a stockholder of the Citizens' Guarantee and Trust Company, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and a stockholder in the Federal Surety Company, of Indianapolis. He also owns and operates a farm of six hundred acres in Wayne township, six miles south of Columbus, which is considered one of the best stock farms in the county.

Personally Mr. Caldwell is a very pleasant and genial gentleman, easy to approach, and always ready to spare a few moments of his valuable time to anyone, rich or poor, high or lowly, who may wish to consult him on any matter.

His characteristics are pronounced: Keen witted, quick of perception, original and progressive, with strong likes and dislikes, yet warm hearted and true and loyal to his friends. His sympathetic and magnetic temperament attracts men to him, and once a friend to him is to remain a friend. He is a just man in his relations to his fellow beings, and as an evidence of this it may be pointed out that there has never been a strike of the employes of the firm of Caldwell & Drake in the history of the firm. Mr. Caldwell is a Knight Templar

and Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, a member of the T. P. A., also an Elk. He is a member of the Monongahela Club of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and of the Indiana Democratic Club.

With indomitable will, extraordinary energy, iron muscle, unceasing perseverance and the rugged constitution of the pioneer, Mr. Caldwell has permitted no circumstance to become an obstacle in his path, but forging untiringly ahead has won for himself honor, distinction and wealth, standing today a notable example for the emulation of ambitious boys of the state.

MAJOR WILLIAM T. STRICKLAND.

Among Indiana's distinguished citizens Major William Thomas Strickland, of Columbus, was accorded a conspicuous place. Honored as a soldier and civilian, his record in whatever capacity considered was eminently creditable, and it is with pleasure that we present the following tribute to his worth, hoping not only to throw light upon his long and useful career, but also to bring to the notice of the public some of the more prominent of his many sterling characteristics of head and heart.

Major Strickland came of an old North Carolina family, the history of which is traceable to Scotland, and from there to the Hoods of England, from which the famous forester and noted outlaw, Robin Hood, is said to have sprung. Indeed, it has long been a pleasing tradition, if nothing more, that the Strickland family descended from this noted freebooter, evidences of the fact being so conclusive as to admit of little question or doubt. Whether this be the case or not, the family is a very old one, and many bearing the name have been prominent in the annals of the various localities in which they lived, both in Europe and America. Among the first of the family of whom there is definite knowledge is William Strickland, the Major's grandfather, who was born August 21, 1795, in North Carolina, and there married when a young man Miss Delaney Creach, whose antecedents were also early pioneers of the Old North state. To this couple a son, Samuel, was born on the 2d day of October, 1814, and in 1826 the family migrated to Bartholomew county, Indiana, settling in the woods of what is now Rock Creek township, where the father entered a tract of land from which he subsequently developed a farm. According to the most reliable information obtainable, this was the first settlement by white people within the present bounds of the above township, and from that remote period to the present time the name Strickland has been very closely interwoven with the history and development of the county of Bartholomew. William Strickland was a man of excellent parts, a true type of the rugged frontiersman of the times, strong of body, independent in mind, industrious and frugal and withal devoutly religious, having

been for many years an earnest and consistent member of the Christian (or Disciple) church. He was highly regarded as a neighbor, attended strictly to his own affairs, but did much in a quiet way to advance the interests of the community which he founded. This sturdy old pioneer made a good home, was fairly prosperous and his death, which occurred in the month of December, 1864, at an advanced age, was deeply lamented by a large circle of acquaintances and friends in his own township and other parts of the country. His wife, whose ancestors for many generations were devout Baptists, united with the Christian church some time after her marriage and lived the life of a faithful Christian the remainder of her days, dying at the old home in Rock Creek, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years.

Samuel Strickland was about twelve years old when his parents moved to Indiana. He assisted in clearing the farm and cultivating the same until reaching the years of young manhood, when he entered land of his own, but later, on the death of his father, purchased the family homestead and spent the remainder of his life thereon. Like his father, he too was a typical pioneer, spending nearly all of his leisure in the woods in search of game, having been a skillful hunter and exceedingly fond of the sport. He united with the Christian church in early life and when about twenty-four years old entered the public ministry of the same, which work he continued during the remainder of his life. He was pastor of the church at Burnsville for a number of years and preached at regular intervals for several other congregations, his labors having been greatly blessed in spreading the

cause of the reformation throughout Bartholomew and neighboring counties. Samuel Strickland was a good man, as all who came within the range of his influence were ready to testify, and he always tried to live according to his highest ideals of right and to make the world better by his presence. He was also successful in his temporal affairs, having accumulated a comfortable competence, which consisted largely of valuable real estate, his property at one time being estimated at considerably in excess of twenty thousand dollars. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Piercefield, was a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Thomas Piercefield, a well-to-do planter of Grainger county, that state. When quite young, she was taken by her parents to Kentucky, thence, in 1831, to Bartholomew county, Indiana, the father entering land in Rock Creek township, on which he spent the remainder of his days, dying here at the age of seventy-five. Valentine Piercefield, father of Thomas, came to America from Scotland in colonial times, and, with three of his sons, served in the war of the Revolution, one of the latter being afterwards killed by the Indians when the war of 1812 broke out. Thomas tendered his services to the country and took an active part in the struggle, participating in several battles and proving under many trying circumstances a brave and gallant soldier. Mrs. Strickland was fifteen years old when the family came to Indiana, and she grew to womanhood and was married on the home place in Rock Creek. She possessed a strong mind and beautiful character, was in every respect a truly noble and exemplary woman and a sincere and devoted member of the Christian church.

She lived to a good old age, greatly beloved by all who knew her, departing this life in her seventy-fourth year, the mother of thirteen children, eight of whom survive; Samuel Strickland also rounded out a well spent life, dying at the age of seventy-five.

William Thomas Strickland, to a brief review of whose career the residue of this sketch is devoted, was born May 24, 1834, on the old family homestead in Rock Creek township, and there spent the years of his childhood and youth, assisting, as soon as old enough, with the labors of the farm and at intervals attended such schools as the country afforded. Being the oldest of the children, much of the hard work naturally fell to him, but he acquitted himself manfully and grew up strong and vigorous, with a proper conception of life and its responsibilities.

On December 18, 1852, when only eighteen years of age, Mr. Strickland was united in marriage with Sarah Eddleman, a union terminated by the death of the young wife thirteen months later, after which he took an academic course and engaged in teaching. Mr. Strickland taught several terms, during which he took up the study of medicine, to which he devoted his leisure time until the breaking out of the great Civil war, when he laid aside his books, and with true patriotic fervor tendered his services to the government in its time of need. On the first day of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, and upon the organization of the company was elected captain, which position he held until September 4, 1862, when by reason of brave and meritorious conduct he was promoted to be major of the regiment. While serving as

captain he was placed in charge of the command at Ft. Pillow, Tennessee, which, in addition to his own company, consisted of a siege battery, a battalion of the Second Illinois Cavalry, and a detachment of a Pennsylvania regiment, the district over which his authority extended including five counties, infested at times with forces of the enemy as strong or stronger than his own. He discharged the duties of this responsible and trying position in an able manner, and during the eight months he was in command captured a large number of prisoners and cleared his district of every appearance of the foe. Major Strickland was discharged in 1864 after over three years of faithful and, in most part, arduous active service, and he retired from the army with well earned laurels and a record for bravery and gallantry of which any soldier might well feel proud. Returning home at the close of the war, he engaged in merchandising at the town of Alert, where for a period of ten years he conducted a general store, meeting with encouraging success a part of the time, but later encountering financial reverses. In addition to the dry-goods business, he also dealt considerably in live stock, buying and shipping to the southern markets, but by reason of financial stringency he was subsequently obliged to close out his establishment at a considerable loss, after which he resorted to school teaching for a livelihood.

While in the army, Major Strickland devoted his spare time to reading law and during his business career he also prosecuted his legal studies as opportunities afforded. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 by the supreme court, and immediately thereafter formed a partnership with Judge Hocker,

of Columbus, paying that gentleman the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars for a share of the business and a half interest in his law library. During the ensuing ten years the firm built up an extensive practice in the courts of Bartholomew and other counties, the subject devoting particular attention to probate business, for which his training especially fitted him, also achieving a wide reputation as a successful real estate lawyer. At the expiration of the time noted he sold out his practice and for about six months represented a wholesale house as traveling salesman, in addition to which he also looked after his agricultural interests, having the meanwhile purchased a valuable farm which he plentifully stocked with high grade cattle, blooded horses and fine sheep. Retiring from the road, the Major devoted his attention exclusively to farming and live stock until October, 1899, when he purchased the Columbus Marble Works, which, in connection with the interests specified, he conducted until his death, on January 29, 1903.

Major Strickland cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, but becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the Democratic party just preceding and during the Civil war, he abandoned it and gave his support to Abraham Lincoln. He remained a zealous and uncompromising Republican thereafter and for many years was not only one of the leaders of his party in Bartholomew county, but one of its most influential workers in the central part of the state. In 1861 he was elected as a union candidate to the general assembly, but feeling that his services were more needed in the field than in the halls of legislation, he refused to accept the honor and went to the front. He

was again elected in 1870, and served with honorable record in the forty-seventh assembly, during which time he was placed on several important committees and took an active part in the general deliberations of the house. He was made chairman of the Republican central committee of Bartholomew county in 1896, the only time the county ever gave a Republican majority, the success of the ticket in the campaign of that year being largely attributed to his judicious management and wise leadership. The Major was a sound, logical speaker and a most effective campaigner, and he gave the party the benefit of his services in a number of local, district and state elections, being popular with the masses and a favorite on the hustings. In addition to his brief legislative experiences, he filled a number of minor public positions, but was never a place seeker nor an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of office. He served two terms on the Columbus school board, during which time several of the best school buildings in the city were erected and equipped, and he was always a warm friend and zealous advocate of public education, having by his efforts and influence done much to advance its interests in this part of Indiana. In 1856 Major Strickland was initiated into the Masonic fraternity, joining St. John's Lodge No. 20, at Columbus. He was also a Knight-Templar and a member of the Scottish Rite, in which he was honored with every official position within the power of that branch of the order to bestow, being one of the few thirty-second-degree Masons of this part of Indiana. He was widely known to the craft throughout the state, and his popularity in his own city exceeded, perhaps, that of any other member of the mystic

tie. Without doubt he officiated at more Masonic funerals than any other man in the county of Bartholomew, and as an enthusiastic Mason, whose life and character exemplified the beautiful principles and sublime precepts of the time-honored organization to which he belonged, he stood pre-eminent among his brethren, with a prestige which few attained. Major Strickland was one of the leading members and past commander of Joseph Keith Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, in the organization of which he was a leading spirit and in the work of which he always manifested a deep and abiding interest. Religiously he accepted the plain, simple teachings of the Christian church, in the faith of which he was born and reared, being a member and elder of the Tabernacle church in Columbus, of which congregation his widow is also a communicant. He was a liberal contributor to all lines of religious and charitable work, a generous supporter of enterprises having for their object the social good of the community, and it can be truthfully stated that his influence and active co-operation were always on the right side of every great moral issue.

As may be readily inferred from the foregoing brief outline, Major Strickland had a long, active, useful and, in the main, successful career, during which his ability as a leader of men was plainly manifested, and his character, under all circumstances whatsoever, above reproach. He was a man of great personal force and superior judgment, whose enterprising spirit no difficulties could discourage and whose example is eminently worthy of imitation. With a tenacity of purpose as rare as it is admirable, he seemed to possess the faculty

of moulding conditions to suit his ends, rather than being affected by them. He was also a man of great sagacity, was rarely mistaken in his estimate of men and things, and foresaw with remarkable clearness future possibilities relating to his business interests and determined with a high degree of accuracy their probable bearing. In all of his transactions he ever maintained scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor, and by reason of his success, unblemished character and just and liberal life he nobly earned the universal esteem which he enjoyed. In every walk of life, whether as a business man or gallant leader on bloody fields, his aim was to do his duty, and his friends feel proud of him as an intelligent, high minded citizen and useful member of society. Believing from the outset that a good name is more to be desired than riches or earthly honors, and with no ambition for high station, he was governed from youth by those fixed principles of rectitude which stamped him an exemplary citizen, an obliging neighbor and a kind husband and father.

Major Strickland's first marriage, as already stated, was of short duration, but in 1857 he chose a second companion and helpmate in the person of Miss Margaret Barrett, of Ohio, to whom he was joined in the bonds of wedlock on January 22d of that year. This union has been blessed with three children, the oldest of whom, a daughter by the name of Angeline, is the wife of Hon. J. B. Reeves, a prominent manufacturer and representative citizen of Columbus; Minnie, the second in order of birth, died at the age of twelve years, and the youngest, a son by the name of John, is foreman of a large book bindery in the city of Winona, Minnesota.

REV. ANDREW OSTER.

Rev. Andrew Oster, who is a well known priest of the diocese of Indianapolis, was born in Alsace, France, on the 23d of February, 1852. It was his desire to prepare for the ministry of the Roman Catholic church and he began the study of the classics at the age of fourteen years under the direction of a private teacher. When sixteen years of age he entered the College of Strasburg, where he remained until he reached his majority, continually broadening his knowledge by research and investigation. After his graduation in the institution there he emigrated to the new world in 1873 and here entered the Seminary at St. Meinrad, Spencer county, Indiana, where he spent one year. He next became a student in the Theological Seminary at Indianapolis, Indiana, and, having thus prepared for the holy calling, he was ordained to the priesthood in May, 1875.

Rev. Oster was then appointed assistant priest at Evansville, Indiana, where he remained for two years, after which he was transferred to the cathedral at Vincennes, Indiana. He was then appointed priest of Cambridge City, Indiana, in 1881, and in 1885 he was appointed a priest of the Catholic church of Columbus, Indiana, where he has now served for seventeen years. When he took charge of this place the house of worship was located in Washington street. This was afterward sold and a fine church on Syracuse street together with a parsonage and school building have been erected and the church property is now valuable, being rated at forty-three thousand

dollars.. All of this can be credited to the untiring efforts of Rev. Oster. His duties also include the supervision of the schools and the instruction is all given under his guidance. The church work is well organized in its various departments and the influence of Catholicism in Columbus has been widely felt, being a strong factor in the moral development of the people of this city. Rev. Oster is most zealous and devoted in his work and is untiring in his labors in behalf of the cause of Christianity. He is a cultured gentleman of high literary attainments and scholarly tastes and has been a factor for good in the progress of his people along such lines as well as in the church work. People of other denominations hold him in high regard, his worth being widely acknowledged by all of the citizens of Columbus. He also has charge of the Catholic church at Edinburg, Johnson county, ten miles from Columbus, which charge he has held ever since coming to Columbus.

SAMUEL W. FITCH.

In a career that has been active and energetic Mr. Fitch has won success, his farming interests now representing two hundred and eighty acres of farming land. He has also been well known in connection with public affairs and at one time served as auditor of the county. A native of Vir-

ginia, he was born in Rockingham county, that state, on the 31st of August, 1826, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Locke) Fitch. The father was a native of England and when young left that country, accompanying two brothers to America. He settled in Virginia, where he was afterward married, and there he engaged in farming. He also used a four-horse team in hauling goods, grain and other commodities. For fifteen years he occupied the position of foreman over a number of slaves, who were engaged in the raising of tobacco. He continued to reside in the Old Dominion until 1829, when he left the south and took up his abode in Coshocton county, Ohio. There he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which was wild and unimproved, not a furrow having been turned upon the place. He at once began to cultivate it, clearing the forests and plowing and planting it. He died, however, during the early boyhood days of the subject. His was an honorable business career and his entire life was in harmony with his professions as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belonged to the Washingtonian Temperance Society and gave his political support to the Democratic party. In the family were nine children: Margaret, the wife of Thomas Allmack, a cabinetmaker; Catherine, the wife of William Linson, a farmer; Elizabeth, the wife of Israel Dillon, who is also a farmer and who for four years was clerk of the courts in Coshocton county, Ohio; Eliza, the wife of Adam Donecker, an agriculturist; Mary C., the wife of William Richards, a farmer; Gideon, who married Eliza Buckston, who is now a farmer, in early life was a school teacher; Nelson, who came from Ohio in 1843, and located

in Jackson township, Bartholomew county, married Elizabeth Buckston and is also a farmer; John, who wedded Rebecca Reecer and engaged in teaching school for many years; and Samuel W.

Mr. Fitch of this review spent the first twenty years of his life upon the old home farm, assisting in its cultivation and improvement. He then left home, starting out upon an independent business career. In 1854 he embarked in merchandising in Waymansville, Ohio township, now Jackson township, Indiana, following that pursuit for two years, after which he resumed farming. He has cleared two hundred acres of land in this county, rolling logs, teaming and doing other such work incident to the improvement of a new district. He lived here in pioneer times when this was a frontier district. He has seen many deer in the forests, also wolves and a great deal of small game. He has killed many turkeys and has thus supplied the family table with meat. He remembers when many of the houses were log cabins, when the land was not yet improved and roads were not yet laid out. As the county has advanced, however, along lines of progress and improvement he has taken a deep and abiding interest in what has been accomplished and has assisted in large measure in movements for the general good.

Mr. Fitch has been twice married. In 1847 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Wantland, a daughter of Noah P. and Mary (Dillon) Wantland. Four children have been born of this union: Emma, who is now the wife of Oscar Bradford, a carpenter; Sophina, the wife of John Ogilvie, a carpenter and farmer; Lucebe, the wife of R. M. Dye, a farmer and miller;

and Mary, the wife of R. A. Brown, a carpenter and mechanic. On the 24th of November, 1866, Mr. Fitch was again married, his second union being with Amanda M. Howbert, a daughter of George and Ann (Allen) Coons. Her father was a native of New York and a stone mason by trade. He removed from the Empire state to Ohio when a middle aged man and in 1851 he came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he entered land from the government and improved a farm, continuing to make his home here until his death, which occurred in 1875. He prospered and to his own industry and capable management could be attributed his success. He never received aid from others, but continuously worked his way upward and his labors were richly rewarded. In politics he was a stanch Republican and he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. In the family were seven children: Gilbert, Allen, Philip, George, Mrs. Fitch, Cynthia and Susan. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fitch were born six children: Minnie, the wife of Samuel Snively, a carpenter and farmer; S. Grant, who married Lillian Hanson and is now district consul for the Modern Woodmen of America; Cora, the wife of George B. Sweeny, a farmer; Vida, the wife of Oscar Snively, a carpenter; Elva, the wife of Wilson Calkins, who is also a carpenter; and Alonzo, who wedded Flora Woody. He is now acting solicitor for the International Correspondence School and makes his home in Columbus.

Mr. Fitch is today the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of valuable land in Jackson and Ohio townships, all of which is under cultivation. This he has improved and there is upon it very good buildings,

well-kept fences and all modern accessories. He also owns three pieces of town property in Columbus and also property at Mount Healthy, Jackson township. His life work has been honorable and has been attended with excellent results, for he has gained thereby very creditable success. He has also been prominent in public affairs and in 1898 he became the candidate of the Republican party for the office of county auditor, to which he was elected by a majority of two hundred and twenty-eight votes, serving in that capacity in a most acceptable manner for four years and forty days. He has, however, never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking, but has always given his time and energies to his business interests. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a man of unquestioned honor and integrity whose life has been free from the influences which leave a shadow upon character and warp one's best possibilities. In all life's relations he has been found true to the duty and trust reposed in him and was recognized as a trustworthy official as well as an honorable citizen.

JOHN S. ARWINE, M. D.

Many years have passed since Dr. John S. Arwine became a resident of Indiana and he is justly numbered among the honored pioneers and leading citizens of Bartholo-

mew county. He has been prominently identified with the business interests as a member of the medical profession. His is an honorable record of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He has rounded the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, and although the snows of many winters have whitened his hair, he has the vigor of a much younger man, and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity. It needs not suggest, as a matter of course, want of occupation or helplessness. There is an old age which is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it, that gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience, and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Dr. Arwine, an encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young.

The Doctor is a native of Anderson county, Tennessee, his birth having there occurred January 4, 1824. His parents were James and Mary (Martin) Arwine and on both the paternal and maternal sides the Doctor comes of German ancestry. The mother was of Scotch ancestry. In the family were nine brothers. Six of the Doctor's brothers served in the Civil war. Jesse and James were in the Eighty-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers; Isaac in the Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge; David L. and Thomas were in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Daniel was not with any particular regiment; Jesse, James and David still survive. The Doctor's father enlisted

in the Eighty-second Regiment Volunteer Infantry, but on account of his advanced age did not long remain in the service. In the Mexican war he belonged to the Third Indiana Regiment. In 1869 he removed to Texas, where he died. The mother also died in Texas, and is interred there beside her husband. In the place of his nativity the Doctor remained until about ten years of age, residing upon his father's farm. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to Lawrence county, Indiana, where he continued to work at farm labor in the midst of pioneer surroundings and environments. The family removed to Brown county, Indiana, in 1842. He attended the subscription schools which were common at that day and later continued his studies in a public school. He acquired a very good education for that early time, and successfully engaged in teaching for two terms. When twenty-one years of age he took up the study of medicine, having resolved to make its practice his life work. This was in 1846. About this time his father enlisted for service in the Mexican war, becoming a sergeant, and Dr. Arwine was thus detained at home and his medical education was pursued in the face of considerable difficulty, for his father lost much that he possessed and it became necessary for the Doctor to make his own way through college. He provided for the expenses of the medical course by following any employment that would yield him a fair return for his labor. In 1850 he completed his course and began practice in Nashville, Brown county, Indiana, in June, 1850. There he remained continuously until April, 1868, when he came to Columbus, where he has since made his home, covering a period of thirty-five

years. In the practice of his profession he has gained distinction and has long been recognized as one of the most prominent, influential and capable members of the medical fraternity in this part of the state.

On the 30th of May, 1854, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Manville, a native of Kentucky, who removed with her parents to Nashville, Brown county, Indiana. This union has been blessed with three sons and a daughter, but S. M. is now deceased. Harriet A. is the wife of Joseph A. Arnold, who is assistant chief in the editorial department of the agricultural bureau at Washington, D. C. Lena K. has also passed away. Lottie R. is the wife of John W. Suverkrup, a graduate of the medical department of the State University of Michigan and now making a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eyes, ears, nose and throat in his practice in Columbus. James T., who is also a graduate of medicine, is now assistant surgeon in the army, located at Camp Presidio, in California. John S., the youngest of the family, was a student in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in which he was graduated on the 2d of February, 1903, and is now midshipman on the cruiser "Boston." The Doctor's wife died November 12, 1899, aged sixty-three years.

Dr. Arwine, whose name introduces this record, is a valued and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree, and for seven years he served as master of the lodge in Nashville. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he has always been a stalwart Democrat since casting his first presidential ballot for James K. Polk, yet he has never been an aspirant

for political honors as the reward for party fealty, preferring that his time and attention should be given to his business affairs. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has lived an honorable, upright life. His nature is kindly, sympathetic and generous and these qualities have been manifested in his professional career, making his services of great value in the sick room when added to his comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine. He stands in close relation to many a household because of the aid he has rendered in the alleviation of human suffering and he is today respected by all who know him, while many give to him the warm regard which we term friendship.

REV. CHARLES G. RICHARDS.

Rev. Charles Gorman Richards, who since 1901 has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Columbus, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of June, 1872. He comes of English ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Peter Richards, was of English descent and was a resident of Sussex county, New Jersey, whence he removed to Pennsylvania. He followed the occupation of farming and lived a zealous, consistent Christian life, long serving as one of the elders in the Presbyterian church to which he belonged.

P. K. Richards, the father of Rev. Richards, was born in Newton, New Jersey, in 1832 and was reared to farm life, follow-

ing that pursuit in his early manhood. At the present time, however, he is engaged in the real-estate business in Pittston, Pennsylvania. In the community where he resides he is a prominent, influential and highly respected citizen. His political support is given the Republican party, the principles of which he warmly endorses. He has filled a number of township offices, served as superintendent of the poor farm for seven years and was at one time a candidate for the state legislature of Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a valued representative of those organizations. An active and devoted member of the Presbyterian church, his labors have promoted its growth in the community where he resides and he is now serving as one of its elders. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Rosina Corselius, who was born in Newton, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and who has been to him a faithful and devoted wife and helpmate on the journey of life. They have become the parents of six children: Floyd, who married Catherine Sharps and is a traveling salesman; Jeptha C., who wedded Eleanor Newman and is a farmer residing near Ransom, Pennsylvania; Jessie M., who is the widow of J. Nathan Sutton, who followed merchandising in Wyoming, Pennsylvania; Dorcas, the wife of Earl N. Decker, a contractor of Pittston, Pennsylvania; Charles G., of this review; and Parke, a graduate of Lafayette College, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who is now preparing for the ministry at Princeton, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Charles Gorman Richards began his education in the schools of Pittston,

Pennsylvania, and after completing the high school course became a student in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1893. In the same year he matriculated in Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1897, and with a splendid literary education to serve as a foundation he took up the study of theology as a preparation for ministerial labors. Going to Chicago, he entered the McCormick Theological Seminary, where he was graduated with the class of 1901, having complete the full course in what is recognized as one of the best divinity schools in the entire country. Accepting a call from the church of his denomination at Columbus, he has since remained in this city, as its pastor and his zealous labors have been productive of great good.

Although a young man, Rev. Richards is regarded as a strong preacher. He has excellent oratorical ability and added to this is his deep conviction and earnest desire to benefit his fellow men. While in Princeton University he was a member of the American Whig Society, which he represented in a junior oratorical contest, winning the second prize. His fluent speech and clear and forceful presentation of his thoughts has been one of the strong elements of his success in the ministry.

On the 26th of June, 1902, Rev. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louisa McKnight, a daughter of James and Louisa (Lindsay) McKnight, the former a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Peoria, Illinois. Mr. McKnight was an attorney, who gained prominence and success in his profession and served as the attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad

Company. He was a graduate of Lafayette College, of his native state, and his marked ability gained him distinction in the line of his chosen profession. His political allegiance was given the Republican party and he was a member of the Presbyterian church. Unto him and his wife were born three children: Mary L., now Mrs. Richards; Elizabeth, who is attending college at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; and one that died in infancy.

Mrs. Richards has proved most helpful to her husband in his work, being a lady of culture, of tact and of broad sympathy. Rev. Richards has accomplished much during the years of his ministry in Columbus. He brought to his work strong determination, unfaltering devotion and consecration and the church has had a gratifying growth under his guidance. He has also cleared the church of a small indebtedness and has purchased a nice manse, at No. 1039 Franklin street. He is a trustee of Hanover College and is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community. In manner social and genial, he has gained the friendship and regard of many people outside of his denomination as well as among his own parishioners.

and is a representative of one of the prominent old families of that state, coming of Irish descent. His father was born in Virginia and there spent many years. He learned the miller's trade in the Old Dominion and followed that pursuit until 1865, when he came to Indiana, settling first in Decatur county. Afterward he removed to Shelby county, Indiana, and there at Blue Ridge he spent his remaining days, and when he passed away the entire community mourned his loss, for he was a respected and worthy citizen. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom six are yet living.

Jacob A. Hughes remained at home until he was about eleven years of age. He had had no educational training up to that time and when he came to Indiana he took advantage of the opportunities afforded by the school system of this state. He lived with an uncle, who was a farmer and carpenter, and under the direction of that gentleman Mr. Hughes learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farm work until he had attained his majority. He afterward rented a farm in Bartholomew county and continued its cultivation until 1893, when he purchased a livery barn and its equipments, located on Fourth and Franklin streets in Columbus. Here he has since engaged in business and has obtained a good patronage. He is now one of the leading liverymen and horse-buyers in this section of the state, having bought and sold a large number of horses. He is an excellent judge of a good animal and his purchases have therefore been judiciously made, so that his sales bring to him a good financial return. He has a well equipped livery barn, renting teams to

JACOB A. HUGHES.

Jacob A. Hughes, who is engaged in the livery business in Columbus, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in May, 1854,

the local public, and his patronage is constantly increasing because of his recognized reliability and his obliging efforts to please the public.

In December, 1878, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca J. Merrill, a native of Jennings county, Indiana, who was educated in the public schools. Unto them have been born a son and two daughters: Daniel A., who was educated in the common schools, is now employed in his father's livery stable; and Jessie and Laurreta have both been students in the public schools of Columbus. In his political views Mr. Hughes is a Democrat and is recognized as one of the leading workers in the party in Bartholomew county. He has kept well informed on the issues of the day and has put forth every effort in his power to promote Democratic success. In 1900 he was elected county commissioner from the second district and is the present incumbent in that office, while at this writing he is serving as president of the county board, exerting his official prerogatives in support of the measures for the general good. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed all of the chairs in the local lodge and has been its representative to the grand lodge. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he holds membership in the Christian Union church. He is well known as an influential, leading and progressive citizen and one whose devotion to the general good is above question. When he was married he had a capital of only about two hundred and fifty dollars, but gradually he has advanced toward the goal of prosperity and is now a prosperous business man of his adopted city.

LESTER DRAKE.

In this era of vast enterprise and close competition business life means a "battle of the strong," and the "survival of the fittest." The man who rises above the surface possesses an integral quality of superiority, a power plus an individual force and resistance that sways men and modifies circumstances. Among the sons of Indiana who have contributed to the dignity, progress and development of the state none can excel in business acumen, moral worth and the qualities that contribute to make the ideal man, the subject of our sketch, Lester Drake, junior member of the firm of Caldwell & Drake, builders, and one of the most prominent of the younger citizens of Columbus, Indiana, who is a native of Bartholomew county, having been born there on January 3d, 1862, the son of John W. and Emeline (Bonnell) Drake, both members of representative families of the county, the Bonnells being among the pioneers of southern Indiana. John W. Drake was born in Ohio, near Cincinnati, in 1831, and when only a boy moved with his parents to Bartholomew county. His father, Henry Drake, entered land at Flatrock township, and farmed successfully up to the time of his death, 1872, owning at that time a large tract of land. John W. Drake, the son, also entered land at Flatrock and prospered. In 1880 he moved to Columbus, and continued to farm successfully until his death in 1886. Elizabeth Bonnell Drake, the mother of Lester Drake, still lives. She was born just north of Columbus, Indiana, and has always lived



Eng by E G Wilson 3200 NY

Lester Drake

in Bartholomew county. She is a daughter of Thomas Bonnell, a prosperous and successful farmer and a native of North Carolina, who came to Indiana from Kentucky in the early twenties.

Lester Drake was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, finished a course at high school and spent one year at Hartsville College. When his family removed to Columbus in 1880 he engaged in farming, and later entered the insurance and real estate business.

In 1892 he organized, with George W. Caldwell, the firm of Caldwell & Drake, since which time he has been actively engaged in looking after and promoting the extensive operations of the co-partnership, which has steadily increased its operations and multiplied its enterprises until they embrace building, the manufacture of farming implements, an iron works and holdings in various trust and insurance companies. In the building line the firm has made a specialty of public work, and have erected some of the handsomest state and county buildings in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and West Virginia.

The high reputation of the firm and their well-known ability to handle work with dispatch won for them, without competition, the contract for the West Baden Springs hotel, West Baden, Indiana, the largest contract ever let in this country without competitive bids. This absolutely fire-proof building, constructed of brick, stone and cement, was erected in the remarkably short period of eight months. The building contains seven hundred rooms and includes a novel and difficult engineering feature in the mammoth

dome, which has a clear span of two hundred feet without supports, the largest dome in the world.

Recently the firm has been prominently identified with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition work at St. Louis, Missouri, where they erected the Palace of Agriculture, the largest of the fair buildings, in so short a time as to attract the notice of every periodical devoted to building in the country. They also constructed the Palace of Horticulture and twenty-one other smaller buildings on the fair grounds; the contracts aggregating one million six hundred thousand dollars.

At present the firm has under construction the Hammond, Indiana, Superior Court House, the Putnam County Court House, Greencastle, Indiana; Perrysville, Missouri, Court House, five state asylum buildings at Gallipolis, Ohio; the state capitol annex, Charleston, West Virginia, and the state capitol building of Arkansas, a two-million-dollar contract.

In addition to the above enterprises Mr. Drake, like his forefathers, is interested in farming, being the owner of a good farm in the northern part of Bartholomew county.

Mr. Drake is a Knight Templar, a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, a Red Man, an Elk, a member of the Travelers' Protective Association, holds membership in the Indiana Democratic Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a member of the Monongahela Club of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He is treasurer and director of the National Machine Works, treasurer and director of the Caldwell & Drake Iron Works, trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Illinois, stockholder of

the Federal Union Surety Company of Indianapolis and the Citizens' Guarantee and Trust Company of Parkersburg, West Virginia. With so many duties and interests, Mr. Drake still has a little time for politics, and with his partner, George W. Caldwell, was in 1892-3 first to represent the fifth ward in the Columbus council, being elected on the Democratic ticket in a Republican ward.

On March 21, 1904, Mr. Drake married, in Washington, D. C., at the Church of the Epiphany, Mrs. Minnie Hogan Jamesson, daughter of Judge John Hogan, of Parkersburg, West Virginia.

and he labored for its welfare, its improvement and material development. At the same time he carefully conducted his own business affairs and won a creditable position as one of the men of affluence of the community.

A native of North Carolina, Mr. Rominger was born in Stokes county, on the 5th of July, 1811, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Crater) Rominger. He was reared upon his father's farm, but at the age of twenty years he came with his parents to Indiana, the family home being established in Haw Creek township, Bartholomew county. His parents afterward located in Hope, where they spent their remaining days. Mr. Rominger remained with them for only about a year after their arrival in this county for, on the 25th of June, 1832, he was married and went to a home of his own. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he won Miss Mary Carter, who was a native of this county and a daughter of William Carter. Shortly after their marriage they began their domestic life upon a farm in Haw Creek township, but their happiness was of short duration for the wife was called to her final rest. In 1835 Mr. Rominger returned to North Carolina, where he was engaged as driver of a four-horse mail coach, which work he followed for several years.

On the 18th of August, 1839, Levi J. Rominger was again married, his second union being with Miss Rebecca Ann Fetter, a daughter of Jacob and Benigna E. (Christman) Fetter. A native of Davidson county, North Carolina, her birth there occurred on the 5th of September, 1815. For about a year Mr. and Mrs. Rominger remained in the Old North state and then emigrated

LEVI J. ROMINGER.

No state in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than Indiana. In their intelligence, capability and genius they were far above the pioneers of the eastern states and in their daring and heroism they were equal to the frontiersman of Missouri and California. Their privations, hardships and earnest labors have resulted in establishing one of the foremost commonwealths in America, the possibilities of which are far greater than those possessed by many of her sister states.. It was in pioneer times that Levi J. Rominger came to Bartholomew county and though he later lived elsewhere for a brief period, much of his life was spent in this locality

westward, locating first in Benton county, Missouri, where for a short time they resided upon a farm. Afterward they established their home in Kentucky and Mr. Rominger again acted as driver of a mail coach for a period of two years. In 1843 they came to Bartholomew county and settled upon a farm in Haw Creek township, there carrying on agricultural pursuits until 1849, when they removed to Hope, in which place they spent their remaining days. In 1857 Mr. Rominger embarked in business as a general merchant and followed that pursuit continuously until 1880, when he turned his business over to his sons. He became the leading merchant of this city, having a large and well equipped store and carrying a fine stock of goods, such as is in demand by a city and country trade.

Unto Mr. Rominger by his first marriage there was born a daughter, Louisa E. He had ten children by the second marriage, six sons and four daughters, namely: Olivia, Laura M., Sophia H., William H., George R., Henry S., Sarah J., Simeon E., Julius C. and Irvin T. After traveling life's journey together for fifty years Mr. and Mrs. Rominger celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in the year 1889. It was a happy occasion, many relatives and friends being present, and it was the wish of all that they might be spared for many years to come. After three years had passed, however, Mr. Rominger was called to his final rest, his death occurring on the 13th of December, 1892. His wife survived him for about ten years, dying on the 12th of May, 1902. They were active and influential members of the Moravian church and assisted materially in its upbuilding and progress, and in his po-

litical views Mr. Rominger was a Republican. His life record covered a span of eighty-one years. He stood in his old age, when clothed with the honor of wealth and host of friends his life-work had won, just where he stood fifty years before, when, a poor young man beset with difficulties, for the best elements of Christian progress, for education, for temperance, for absolute justice, for the dignity of manual labor, for the bible, the church and the widest spread of the gospel. Such lives are well worthy of study.

JAMES GODFREY.

James Godfrey, deceased, was born in Dresden, Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 12th of May, 1825, his birthplace being his father's old farm in Virginia township. He was a son of James and Sarah Godfrey, the former a native of Maryland born in 1792, while the mother's birth also occurred in that state. When a young man James Godfrey, Sr., removed to Ohio and there he began teaming. He also aided in clearing the wild land and did whatever work came to his hand that would yield him an honest dollar. Pioneer conditions existed and the hardships and trials of frontier life were to be borne. There was a great deal of wild game in the county and to some extent Mr. Godfrey engaged in hunting. There were also wild animals in the forests and Indians

still lived in the neighborhood. The father of the subject did his full share in reclaiming the wild district for the purposes of civilization and for the uses of the white race. He became one of the progressive and substantial farmers of the locality and for many years carried on agricultural pursuits, in fact, made farming his life work. He was the owner of seventy-two acres of land which he had cleared and improved and his farm was a monument to his life of industry and enterprise. In his political views in early life he was a Whig and took an active interest in politics. He passed away in the year 1849 and his wife died when the subject of this review was about seven years of age. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children: William, John and Thomas, all of whom are now deceased; James, whose name introduces this article; Charles, a resident of near Lebanon, Indiana; and Elizabeth and Sarah, who have also passed away.

James Godfrey was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life in Ohio and witnessed many changes during the three-quarters of a century in which he traveled life's journey. The farming methods of today are very different from those followed in his boyhood and the implements which he used in plowing, planting and harvesting bore little resemblance to the improved farm machinery of the present. He early learned what it was to work in the fields, tramping back and forth across the large tract of lands as he turned the furrows and dropped the seed which in due course of time was to bring forth abundant harvests. His youth was a period of earnest toil in which he had comparatively few advantages, but as the years passed, through the improve-

ment of his opportunities and his unfaltering diligence in his business affairs, he won success. He always followed farming and was the owner of two hundred and seventy-six acres of valuable land, situated in Bartholomew county. Nearly all of this is under a high state of cultivation and a part of it was cleared by Mr. Godfrey. In his youth he worked on the Ohio canal, driving a horse that hauled a canal boat used in transporting flour for the Adams Flour Company. He always made the most of his opportunities through life and at his death was the possessor of a handsome competence which enabled him to live retired.

Mr. Godfrey was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Thompson, a daughter of Joseph Thompson, and their union was blessed with three children: Harvey W.; Howard J. is engaged in the marble business in Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisa is the wife of Poe Duffey, a farmer of Cheney, Kansas, who was formerly engaged in the grocery business in Golden City, Missouri. After the death of his first wife Mr. Godfrey was again married, his second union being with Sarah Irwin, a daughter of Captain Whitesides, a former miller of Columbus. She died March 25, 1901, leaving one child, Nellie, who is still at home.

In the year 1887 Mr. Godfrey purchased property in Columbus and lived retired until his death on September 3, 1903. Since the organization of the Republican party in 1856 he gave it his unfaltering support when questions of state and national importance were involved. At local elections, however, he voted independently, casting his ballot for the men whom he thought best qualified for office. For fifty-nine years he was a resident of Columbus township and

could relate many incidents which affected the history of the county and molded its progress and upbuilding. He always took an active and helpful part in matters pertaining to the general good and took a just pride in what had been accomplished in this portion of the state. He was never an office seeker, being content to do his duty as a private citizen. His friends and neighbors speak of him in terms of praise and of high regard and there was no doubt in his life record much that is worthy of commendation and of emulation. With very limited educational privileges and with no financial assistance at the outset of his career, he steadily worked his way upward and at the time of his death was one of the wealthy men of the county whose portion of this world's goods had been worthily secured through honorable business methods. He has favored everything pertaining to the benefit of his fellowmen along material, intellectual and moral lines and well does he deserve their respect and regard.

ORVILLE A. DELONG, M. D:

Actively connected with the profession of medicine, Dr. Orville A. DeLong has won that favorable regard that comes only as the result of superior ability and personal worth. Having carefully prepared for the

practice of his profession, he is now devoted to his work and his strict regard for the ethics of the profession has gained for him the confidence of his brethren of the fraternity as well as of the general public. The lines are continually being more tightly drawn and only he who has comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine can by law gain admission to professional ranks. Knowledge is continually being broadened in connection with the science and with this universal improvement Dr. DeLong keeps in touch, thus easily maintaining a foremost position as a leading physician of Bartholomew county.

The Doctor was born upon a farm near Freetown, Jackson county, Indiana, on the 1st of September, 1867, and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Scott) DeLong. In his early youth he worked upon the home farm, plowing many a field and dropping in the furrows the grain which later brought forth abundant harvests. He also attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, when having gained sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach, he secured a certificate and began teaching in the public schools of Jackson county, successfully following that vocation for three years. Later he accepted a position as attendant in the Central Hospital in Indianapolis, Indiana, and this awakened his interest in the study of medicine. He began reading text books upon the subject and resolving to make the practice of medicine his life work, he then matriculated in the Physio-Medical College, at Indianapolis, in 1888. After pursuing the regular course of study, covering three years, he was graduated on the 19th of March, 1891, and granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Being now prepared for the practice of medicine, Dr. DeLong entered upon his work in Heltonville, Indiana, where he opened an office and practiced for a year. He then removed to Muncie, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Spurgeon, remaining there until September, 1892, when he located at Azalia, where he has since made his home. He has since acquired a large and satisfactory practice, his patronage constantly growing as he has shown his capability in handling important cases. The Doctor is a member of both the county and the state medical societies, where the interchange of thought and experience proves most helpful to the members. In addition to his large private practice, he is also serving as examiner for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Modern Woodmen of America. Of the latter organization he is also a valued member, and takes an active interest in its work and in the social department of the order.

On the 30th of August, 1894, Dr. DeLong was happily married, the lady of his choice being Miss Emma Davis, a resident of Azalia and a daughter of John R. and Millicent Davis. She was born on her father's farm near the town and is a graduate of Earlham College, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Unto the Doctor and his wife has been born a daughter, Mildred. The parents are members of the Friends church of this place and take an active interest in its work and the extension of its influence. In his political affiliations the Doctor is a Republican, and while he always votes with the party he takes no active part in public affairs along political lines. He is a man widely and favorably

known, his genial nature and social disposition having won him many friends aside from those whom he has gained in a professional way, and his salient qualities are such as command respect and confidence.

T. F. FITZGIBBON.

Although Prof. T. F. Fitzgibbon has been a resident of Columbus for only a little more than two years, he has been so closely and prominently connected with educational work and intellectual advancement during this period as to leave the impress of his individuality for good upon the community, and therefore he is entitled to representation in this volume. It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform or in the school-room. Its primary object is ever the same—the development of one's latent powers that the duties of life might be bravely met and well performed. During his incumbency as superintendent of the Columbus school Professor Fitzgibbon has instituted a number of methods which have proven of marked benefit to the educational system of the city and the general public is fast becoming cognizant of the excellent results which are attending his labors.

Professor Fitzgibbon was born at Fort Ritner, Indiana, on the 22d of July, 1861,

and is the third son of Michael and Ann Fitzgibbon. His father died when the son was only five years of age and soon after the mother with her four boys removed to a farm near Sparksville, Indiana. There he engaged in the pursuits usual to a farm boy of that time. His early education was very meager, consisting of the training received in the winter term of the country school—in those days from three to five months long. He displayed special aptitude, however, with his studies and was desirous of enjoying better educational privileges. During the year 1877-8 he had opportunity to partially satisfy his longing in this direction by attending school at Campbellsburg, Indiana, for five months. He continued his work in the common branches of learning and also studied algebra to some extent. James G. May, a pioneer educator of southern Indiana, then a venerable gentleman in his seventy-fifth year, was in charge of the Campbellsburg school at that time. In the winter of 1878-9 Professor Fitzgibbon attended school at Leesville, Indiana, for a period of five months, boarding at home and riding each night and morning to and from school, a distance of five miles. He continued his studies in algebra and in the common branches and this was the entire preparation which he had for a college course.

Throughout his entire business career Professor Fitzgibbon has engaged in educational work. He was first employed as a teacher in the country schools of his own township in September, 1880, and for six years he continued his labors as an instructor during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he carried on farming. With a clear comprehension of the duties of the

profession and believing that the teacher should make most careful preparations for his work, Mr. Fitzgibbon then entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana, in the fall of 1886, and was there graduated on the completion of the four years' course in June, 1890. He then became superintendent of the schools of Elwood, Indiana; entering upon his duties in September of the year of his graduation. There he continued to serve most acceptably until August, 1901, when he assumed the superintendency of the schools of Columbus, Indiana. He had, however, been granted a leave of absence from his work at Elwood for the year of 1896-7 in order that he might attend the Indiana University, in which he was graduated in the department of philosophy in June, 1897. For many years he has been active in the educational associations of the state and for nine years has been a member of the National Educational Association. His zeal and interest in the work is deep, sincere and abiding and has been an inspiration and aid to the teachers who have and are serving under him. He is continually thinking out new plans and methods for the benefit of the schools and already Columbus has felt the stimulus of his exertions in an educational way.

Realizing that it is not good for man to be alone, Mr. Fitzgibbon won the hand of Miss Frances A. Moore, who was one of his classmates in the State Normal School. They were married in May, 1892, and unto them have been born three sons: Paul, whose birth occurred March 9, 1898; and Robert M. and Russell H., twins, born on the 29th of June, 1902. Mr. Fitzgibbon has been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years and is a well known Mason,

having advanced through the various degrees to that of Knight Templar. A gentleman of broad humanitarian principles, his efforts have not been confined alone to the line of intellectual development, but have also been put forth in behalf of his fellow men in many ways. He was president of the Associated Charities of Elwood, Indiana, from the time of its organization until his removal from that city and since coming to Columbus he has been secretary of the Society of Associated Charities here from its organization to the present time. He attributes his success in life most largely to his mother's wise and careful training, saying that it is due to that cause more than to all the other causes combined. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing the Professor to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are, as dominating elements in his individuality, a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to him the respect and confidence of men.

JOEL NEWSOM.

The Newsom family were originally natives of Ireland, whence representatives of the name removed to England and after-

ward the family was established in American soil, the first ancestors in this country locating in North Carolina. There they remained until 1815, when five brothers of the name came to Indiana, settling first in Orange county. These were Willis, Daniel, David, Joel and John Newsom and their descendants are now numerous in this state and have been active and prominent factors in promoting the material welfare and permanent improvement of the commonwealth.

David Newsom, the father of the subject, was already married when he came to the west. He had wedded Elizabeth Woodward, who was also a native of North Carolina and was probably of English descent. On coming to Bartholomew county, about 1820, he entered land in Sand Creek township and later bought an additional tract. He became an extensive land owner and as his children reached years of maturity he gave to each of his boys one hundred acres of land. He was one of the wealthiest men in the county in his day and deserved great credit for what he accomplished, because his possessions were obtained entirely through his capable management, his unfaltering perseverance and his unremitting diligence. He was respected by all with whom he came in contact and his genuine worth made him a leading and influential citizen of Bartholomew county. In his family were nine children: Micajah, Isaac, Luke, Robert, Joel, Pennina, Lydia, Absillett and Mary.

Of this family Joel, whose name introduces this record, is the only one now living. He was born on the old family homestead April 24, 1832, and was reared to manhood in Sand Creek township amid the wild scenes of pioneer life. He assisted in the

duties of the home farm through his youth, remaining with his father until he had attained his majority. He acquired his education in the common schools of the locality and for one term engaged in teaching. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Abigail Peel. She was also born and reared in Sand Creek township, and her people came from North Carolina to Indiana. Two children were born of this union: Oscar L. and Isaac E., both of whom are married, Oscar operating the old home-stead and Isaac a partner with his father in a store at Azalia. The wife and mother died and subsequently Mr. Newsom was again married, his second union being with Margaret Hall, who was born in and spent her girlhood days in Sand Creek township. She obtained a collegiate education, being a student in Earlham College. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: John C., who is a graduate of Earlham College, and Adella May. Both are married and the son lives in New Albany. The daughter is the wife of William Donner, of Pittsburg. The parents are birthright members of the Society of Friends and for many years Mr. Newsom has served as treasurer in his church. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, is one of its active workers and has frequently been a delegate to the county and state conventions, where his opinions carry weight in the councils of his party. He became connected with the postoffice at Azalia on the 9th of March, 1859, as deputy under Postmaster T. C. Parker, and in July, 1862, he was appointed postmaster, in which position he has continuously served, being perhaps the oldest postmaster in the state.

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His long continuance in the office is certainly an indication of his marked fidelity to duty, and no higher testimonial of his faithfulness could be given. Mr. Newsom is a man who in every relation of life is found true to the trust reposed in him and to the obligations devolving upon him. He has never sought public notoriety, but has been content to do his duty in the position of life in which he has been placed. His career shows the force of industry in the active affairs of life and the power of honesty in winning success and in gaining public confidence. His name is a synonym for integrity and all who know Joel Newsom respect him for his genuine worth.

In 1903, as the guest of his son-in-law, W. H. Donner, he visited England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France, spending two months in seeing the most interesting places of Europe.

JESSE HUNTER.

In pioneer days Jesse Hunter became a resident of Indiana, and the work which he performed in the early development and improvement of Bartholomew county well entitles him to mention in this volume as one of the representative citizens to whom the county owes a debt of gratitude for what he accomplished. When he arrived much of the land was wild and where are now seen richly cultivated fields was then

timber land. The towns and villages were small and some that are now enterprisng were not yet established. Adapting himself to the conditions which then existed, Mr. Hunter made the most of his opportunities and developed a splendid farm. He did much to reclaim the wild land for the purposes of civilization and at the time of his death he was a very extensive land owner.

Jesse Hunter was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Westmoreland county, that state, on the 3d of January, 1815. His parents, Joseph and Jane Hunter, were both natives of Ireland and both came to America in early life. The father, leaving the Emerald isle, crossed the Atlantic when a young man and landed at New York with only one shilling in his pocket—equal to twelve and a half cents in our coin. He worked hard, however, and in his business affairs he prospered. During a portion of the time he remained in New York he was engaged in buying stock. He afterward removed to Pennsylvania. He seems to have been a man of excellent business ability, executive force and sound judgment, for he met with splendid success. Though he came to America empty-handed, he worked his way steadily upwards and was worth thousands of dollars at the time of his death. He died in Ohio in the year 1853. His political support was given the Democracy. He had no occasion to regret his determination to come to America for he secured him a good home and a desirable competence and also gained many friends.

Jesse Hunter was reared in his father's home and was early taught to be honest, energetic and industrious. Throughout his entire life he engaged in the occupation of farming, which was the pursuit to which

he was reared and concerning which he gained much practical experience in his youth. He was thus well qualified to carry on the work when he started out on an independent business career.

On the 31st of March, 1842, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Catherine W. Vanwy, a daughter of Arthur and Mary (James) Vanwy, both of whom were natives of Holland. In early life they left their native country and became residents of Ohio and afterward of Washington, Pennsylvania, where the father's death occurred in 1836. He was a farmer and owned a well improved tract of land in Pennsylvania, his cultivation and the improvements which he placed upon it making it a property of considerable worth. In his political affiliations he was a Whig, but was never an office seeker, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he met with gratifying success.

Mr. Hunter followed farming throughout his entire life and in 1844 he purchased a tract of land in Bartholomew county, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death. He also engaged in stock-raising to some extent. Few improvements had been made upon the land when it came into his possession and with resolute will he undertook the task of developing it into rich fields. He used the latest improved machinery in carrying on his work and he added many modern equipments and accessories to his place. Laboring diligently year after year, he gained prosperity and as his financial resources increased he invested in additional land until his holdings reached one thousand acres and he was numbered among the largest and most successful land-holders of the county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were born twelve children: Mary J., the wife of Luke Thomas, a farmer; Joseph, who also follows farming and who married Miss Louisa McCaslin; Arthur V., who wedded Jane Trent and carries on farming; William H., who married Marietta Davis and is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Lucinda, Emma and John, who all died in childhood; Lizzie died aged sixteen years; Morton Jesse, deceased; Charley G. married Emma Walker; Olive, the wife of William Vanwy, and Frank, who is a farmer and wedded Ida Walker, but his wife is now deceased.

On the organization of the Republican party Jesse Hunter became one of its stalwart supporters and always voted for its men and measures. His sons have followed in his footsteps in this respect and, like him, are public-spirited and progressive men and citizens. Mr. Hunter was an active worker in the Baptist church and lived an upright life, doing unto others as he would have them do unto him. He was always honest in his dealings with his fellow men and straightforward in every trade transaction. He passed away on the old homestead November 6, 1877, respected by all who knew him. He had long been a resident of the county and was widely known as a loyal citizen, a kind friend, a good neighbor, a devoted husband and father and a consistent Christian. Mrs. Hunter still survives her husband. She has a life lease on one hundred and fifty acres of the home farm where she continued to reside until 1895 when she purchased a nice home at the corner of Ninth and Union streets in Columbus. This she has since occupied and she also owns property on Tenth street. She is now eighty-one years of age and she can see

to read without glasses. She is extremely well informed, especially on political issues and other questions of the day, and is most companionable and entertaining. She can relate many interesting incidents concerning life in Bartholomew county in pioneer times, for her residence here dates back through many decades.

ELMER L. WILLIAMS.

Among the representative business men of Columbus who have done much toward its upbuilding and development probably none are better known than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. As a real estate dealer he is now identified with the active business interests of the city and in former years he was an important factor in educational circles, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the intellectual development of Indiana. His life record has been an honorable one and is also noble because of the fact that he has earned his own living since attaining the age of ten years.

Mr. Williams was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, on the 3d of November, 1849, and comes of an old family of North Carolina, whose members removed from North Carolina to Wayne county, Indiana, afterward lived in Pendleton, this state, subsequently in St. Joseph county and later in LaPorte county. In the last named place the family became scattered. John W.

Williams, the father of the subject, remained in St. Joseph county until 1851 and then took up his abode in LaPorte county, where he spent his remaining days. He was identified with the Society of Friends and when called to the home beyond his remains were interred in the Quaker cemetery near Westville. He died in the year 1855. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Bird, was a representative of an old Pennsylvania family of German extraction. Her father became one of the pioneer settlers of St. Joseph county, Indiana, establishing his home there in 1831. A few months after his arrival there was born unto him and his wife a son, Andrew Bird, who was the first white male child born in St. Joseph county. Throughout his entire life he resided in his native state, his death occurring at a recent date. The Williams and Riley families of Indiana were related by marriage and James Whitcomb Riley, the noted Indiana poet, is a relative of the subject. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John W. Williams were born three children, a son and two daughters, of whom Elmer L. is the eldest. The sisters are Mary C., the wife of Rezener Jones, of Columbus; and Willey A., who is the wife of George Fritz, of South Bend, Indiana.

Elmer L. Williams was less than six years of age at the time of his father's death. When he was a little lad of ten summers he began earning his own living. He was very young to start out to fight life's battles, but in the strife he has come off victorious. He had a common-school education. In his early youth and in 1867 he entered a school conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church and known as the Valparaiso (Indiana)

Male and Female College. There he worked for his board and clothing while attending school and he was also employed during the months of vacation, thus earning the money necessary to meet the expenses of the course. He spent two years in that institution, after which he was taken ill because of exposure and overwork. Later he became a teacher in Porter county, Indiana, and Hon. Mr. Crumpacker was one of his students. Later Mr. Williams was very ill in South Bend, Indiana, and for some time it was thought that he could not recover. His strong constitution, however, triumphed over disease and when he had sufficiently regained his health he once more entered the schoolroom as a teacher, following that profession for five years. He was a capable instructor, an excellent disciplinarian and he had the ability to interest his pupils while impressing upon their minds the lessons that he believed would prove of value in later years.

In 1890 Mr. Williams came to Columbus and is one of the leading real estate dealers of the city at the present time. Formerly he was employed as a traveling salesman for the Newark Machine Company, and later engaged with Reeves & Company as superintendent of the sales department, but now he is operating in real estate and has thoroughly informed himself concerning realty values. He has negotiated a number of important transfers and has handled much property in this city.

On the 3d of November, 1879, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Ella I. Burditt, a native of Michigan. They became the parents of two children: M. Howard, who is now deceased; and Elsie M., born in 1889. The parents hold membership in the Christian church, in which

Mr. Williams is serving as one of the deacons. Fraternally he is a York-rite Mason and he is also connected through membership relations with the Knights of the Mac-cabees, being one of the charter members here. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he is one of the active and leading representatives of the organization in this county. He served as the president of the Lincoln League for several years and his efforts in behalf of the organization and of the party have been effective and far-reaching. His life has been actuated by high principles and his regard has ever been commendable. In business he is straightforward and reliable and all who know him have respected him for his sterling qualities of manhood. He is a self-educated and self-made man, whose force of character, strong determination and honorable purpose have enabled him to steadily advance on the road to success and also in public esteem.

FRANK PFEIFER.

Frank Pfeifer has passed the eighty-seventh milestone on life's journey. Comparatively few reach this advanced age and the lives of none of the venerable citizens of Indiana have been more stainless in reputation, more fearless in conduct or more devoted to what is right and honorable between themselves and their fellow men. He

was born on the 2d of February, 1816, in the Rhine province, Germany, and there passed the days of his childhood and youth, but as he neared the age of twenty years, knowing that he would be subjected to draft for service in the German army, he resolved to seek a home in the land of the free. Accordingly he went one hundred and fifty miles from his old home and there took passage on board a westward-bound sailing vessel, having resolved to come to America. He had worked as a plasterer and brick layer in former years and had thus earned the money which enabled him to make the voyage. After forty-five days spent upon the water he landed in New Orleans and thence proceeded northward to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade for about five years. On the expiration of that period he came to Indiana and settled near the town of Hope in Flat Rock township, where he lived for some time thereafter. Later he took up his abode in the vicinity of Columbus and in 1858 he purchased a farm adjoining the site where Henry Horn now lives. It is at the present time within the corporation limits of Columbus, bordering on Sixteenth street. This Mr. Pfeifer has since sold, disposing of the property in 1877, at which time he took up his abode in the city, where he has since continued to reside, covering a period of twenty-six consecutive years. In 1883 he purchased the Western Hotel property here. He continued to work at his trade until he was fifty-five years of age and then retired from active labor, for in the meantime he had acquired a comfortable competence as the result of his unflagging diligence and unabating energy. Whatever he possesses in life has been acquired entirely through his own labor and he cer-

tainly deserves great credit for the honorable place he has won in the regard of his fellowmen and for the prosperity that he has gained.

In 1837 Mr. Pfeifer was united in marriage to Miss Magdaline Ross, who was a native of Germany, but was living in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the time they were joined in wedlock. They became the parents of eleven children, but at this writing only three are now living, namely: Martin, George and Philippine, the last named being the wife of Henry Horn. For more than a half century Mr. and Mrs. Pfeifer traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. In November, 1889, however, they were separated by the hand of death, Mrs. Pfeifer being called to her final rest. On the 5th of May, 1892, Mr. Pfeifer was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Grace Senff, the widow of Henry Senff. She bore the maiden name of Grace Troutman and was first married in Germany, her native land. Coming to the new world with her husband, they took up their abode in Hope, Bartholomew county, in 1859. By this union she had six children, of whom three have passed away. Those still living are Anna, the wife of Dr. M. M. Hart, who is living in Mississippi; Arthur, who married Pearl Transou and is engaged in harness-making in western Indiana; and Conrad, whose home is in Columbus.

Mr. Pfeifer acts as agent for the German Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis, which he has thus represented for over a half century. He was reared in the Catholic faith and his wife is a member of the Moravian church at Hope, of which organization her children also became mem-

bers. Mr. Pfeifer belongs to St. John's Lodge No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, and is one of the oldest representatives of the craft in Indiana. He is also a member of Columbus Lodge No. 58, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison and since that time has affiliated with the Democracy. He is now one of the venerable citizens of Bartholomew county and is known far and wide because of his upright, honorable and useful life. The years have been crowned with good deeds and effort, with honorable purpose and upright action and upon the county, with which he has been long identified, he has left the impress of his individuality in a most beneficial way. Friends and neighbors give to him their highest respect and esteem and upon the pages of the county's history his name is fittingly inscribed.

FRED VOLAND.

Fred Volland, well known in business circles in Columbus as a man of ability, straightforward and trustworthy, is a native of Prussia, his birth having occurred in that land on the 4th of November, 1845. His father was reared in Prussia and became a merchant and well known business man of that locality where he spent his entire

life. In his youth Mr. Volland received good educational privileges and is a graduate of the school of Rinteln, province Hes-sia, Germany, having completed the literary course. He afterward pursued a commercial course and was thus well qualified for the arduous and responsible duties of a business career. He afterward entered upon an apprenticeship in a hardware store for four years and during the greater part of his life he has been connected with the same line of trade. When a young man of twenty-three, being desirous of establishing his home in the new world, he sailed for America, taking passage on a westward-bound vessel in 1866. At length the destination was safely reached and Mr. Volland continued on his journey toward the interior of the country, first locating in Indianapolis, Indiana. There he was employed as a dry-goods clerk for two years, after which he went to California, in which state he remained for one year. In 1869 he again came to Indiana and located in Columbus, where he opened a hardware store which he has since conducted. He had little capital, but he possessed courage and resolution, and gradually he increased his stock in order to meet the growing demands of his trade. He also gained an excellent reputation for honesty and upright dealing and because of this and his enterprise and progressive methods he has built up a business which is now large and profitable. He carries a full and complete stock of hardware and also farm implements, having a store on Washington street in a large brick building. He also has a large warehouse and keeps on hand an extensive reserved stock.

In 1874 occurred the marriage of Mr. Volland and Miss Mary Roesgen, who was

born in this country but is of German lineage. They have become the parents of a son and two daughters: Carl, who is a graduate of the high school of Columbus, is now serving as city clerk; Emma, likewise a graduate here, has also been a student in the schools of Indianapolis, where she has taken kindergarten work and is now teacher in charge of the northern kindergarten school of the city schools of Columbus, Indiana, and Lillian is a graduate of the Columbus schools; the family is one of which the parents have every reason to be proud. All are attendant on the services of the German Lutheran church.

In his social relations Mr. Volland is a member of the tribe of Ben Hur and is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodges in Columbus, and in politics he is an unswerving Democrat, but has never sought office as the reward for party fealty. In 1891 he paid a visit to his native country, again looking upon the scenes amid which his youth was passed and renewing the friendships of his boyhood. The trip was very enjoyable, but he gladly returned to the new world, for he is a most devoted and loyal son of his adopted country. In the control of extensive business interests he has displayed marked capabilities and gradually has advanced until he is now one of the prosperous men of the community. It is with pleasure that we contemplate the life history of such a man as Fred Volland, for his record shows the force of upright character and of unremitting diligence. He has placed his dependence upon characteristics that everywhere command respect and confidence and as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. He is today the oldest hardware merchant of the city, his

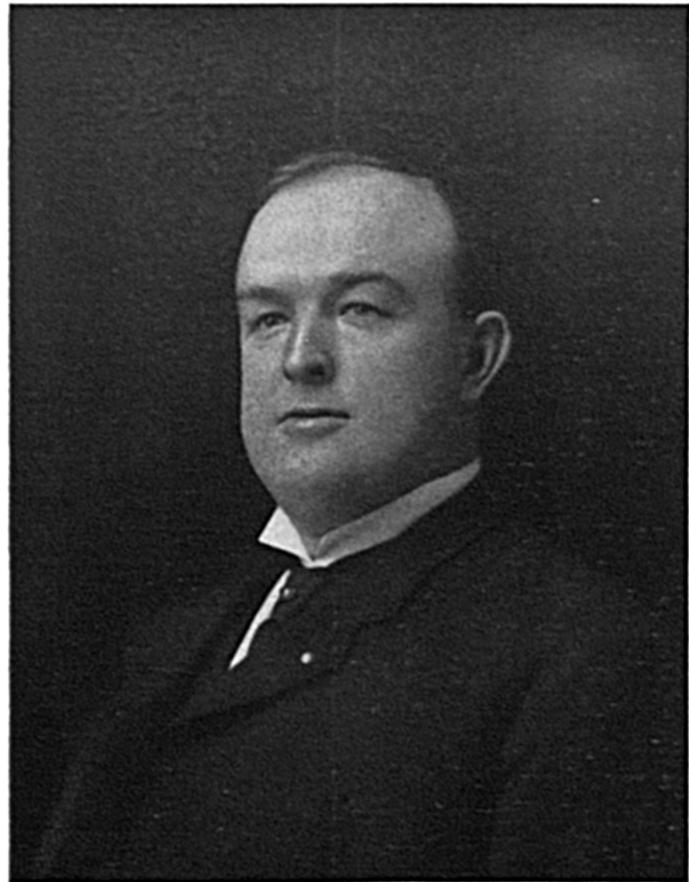
identification with business interests here dating back to 1869, and there is no man in all the trade circles of Columbus more deserving of a high place in public regard.

GIRNEY L. REEVES.

Prominent among the representative citizens of Columbus, Indiana, is Girney L. Reeves, secretary and treasurer of the Reeves Pulley Company. The Reeves family is of English stock. The family name in England was Reeve, and in fact members of the family are to be found in this country who spell their name that way. But that branch from which the subject comes spelled their name with the final "s." The grandfather of the subject was Jabez Reeves, a native of Brown county, Ohio, born in 1806. He married Nancy Coe and in 1828 he removed to Indiana. He entered a tract of government land in Rush county in the above year, cleared it and established what is now the Reeves homestead, which is still in the family. The father of Jabez Reeves, Eli Reeves, was in all probability born in Pennsylvania, his father being Asa Reeves. William F. Reeves, the father of the subject, was also born in Brown county, Ohio, his birth having occurred in 1827. He was brought by his parents to Indiana when he was six months of age. He was reared on the old homestead and became a man of comfortable means, widely known and of

excellent standing. He engaged in manufacturing during a portion of his life, both at Knightstown and Columbus, as a member of the predecessors of Reeves & Company. He married Hannah M. Gilson, who was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1831.

Girney L. Reeves was born at the Reeves homestead in Rush county, Indiana, on November 17, 1871. The first sixteen years of his life were spent on the farm in a manner common to boys in his condition in life. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood and during the years 1886 and 1887 he attended the city high school of Columbus, Indiana. Two years later he entered Butler University, at Irvington, Indiana, where he spent one year, leaving that institution in 1889 to return to Columbus and assume the secretaryship of the Reeves Pulley Works, which in that year had been removed from Edinburg to this city, he becoming the successor of Messrs. M. M. and A. B. Reeves in the company. At that time the works were a small affair, employing on an average of fifteen workmen, the plant being located in a wing of the Reeves & Company factory. Only the "Reeves wood split pulley" was manufactured at that time. In 1890 the present large brick factory of the company was completed, which is one of the largest in this part of the state. In 1897 was added to their manufactured product the "Reeves wood split pulley clutch," and in 1899 was added the "Reeves variable speed transmission." Mr. Reeves was elected secretary of the company in 1890, and in 1891 was chosen secretary and treasurer, which dual office he has since held. Mr. Reeves has other important business interests, he being financially interested in Reeves & Company



G. L. REEVES

and a member of the board of directors of the People's Savings Bank and Trust Company of Columbus.

Mr. Reeves is deeply interested in church and kindred work and gives freely of his time and means for the prosecution of work along these lines. He is president of the board of deacons of the Christian church, is a member of the board of directors of the State Young Men's Christian Association of Indiana, and is president of the Civic League of Columbus. He is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken both the York and Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the thirty-second, and also the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is liberal and inclined to independence in local matters, but has always supported the Republican party in national affairs.

Mr. Reeves was married, on December 4, 1895, to Miss Maude Jewell, of Columbus, and to them the following children have been born: William, Robert and Elizabeth.

THOMAS LESLIE.

It is customary when a life record is closed to review the past and to see what has been accomplished, giving judgment as to whether the career has been worthy of commendation. When Thomas Leslie

passed away the community felt that it had lost one of its best citizens, while the family mourned a loving husband and father and his neighbors a faithful friend. His work was ever along legitimate business lines and he advanced steadily through persistency of purpose, unfaltering diligence and unabating zeal.

Mr. Leslie was a native of Ireland, born on the 14th of March, 1834, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leslie. In 1874 he was joined in wedlock to Martha E. Baxter, a daughter of John and Margaret (Wells) Baxter. Her father was born in Lexington, Kentucky, July 4, 1821, and the mother's birth occurred on the 29th of April, 1824, near Paris, Jefferson county, Indiana. Mrs. Leslie's grandfather was John Baxter, also a native of Kentucky, while the maternal ancestors were from Ohio. John Baxter always carried on agricultural pursuits and died near Hanover, Indiana. Unto John and Margaret (Wells) Baxter were born seven children: Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Bluford Tapp, a farmer; Matilda J., the deceased wife of Thomas Tapp, who also carried on agricultural pursuits; Mary A., the deceased wife of James Graham, a blacksmith; John, who married Dora Slater, and is a farmer and carpenter; Hester, a seamstress living in Indianapolis; Lou, the wife of Robert Potter, a druggist at Poplar Bluff, Missouri; and Mrs. Leslie.

During his boyhood days Mr. Baxter came with his parents to Indiana, the family settling near Paris. In early life he engaged in hunting and he also followed the butchering business. In 1865 he removed to this county where he began working at the butcher's trade and also carried on farm-

ing. He engaged in the latter pursuit until his death, which occurred November 1, 1877. He worked hard, was persevering in his labors and accomplished much through force of character and strong determination. At the time of his death he owned a good farm and valuable town property. In his political affiliations he was a Republican and he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, being active and earnest in church work. All he did was in harmony with his professions, for he endeavored to live a life that was guided by the Golden Rule.

Mr. Leslie was provided with good educational privileges, attending school in Ireland. After coming to America he engaged in stock dealing. In 1867 he removed to Elizabethtown, where he became a grain dealer, purchasing grain throughout the county. His business, therefore, furnished an excellent market to the producers in this locality and also brought to him a suitable return. He was a man of firm purpose, of keen foresight and of unfaltering energy and he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. His business ability and executive force were widely recognized and proved an excellent foundation upon which to build success. He left to his family a valuable estate, his widow being now the owner of two hundred acres of rich land in Bartholomew county, together with a large amount of town property. He died August 15, 1896.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leslie were born three children: Willie T., who was born February 3, 1875, died on the 1st of April, 1899; George T., born May 7, 1885, is attending school; and Lottie M., born October 6, 1889, is also in school.

In his political views Mr. Leslie was a Democrat, active in politics and earnest in

support of the men and measures of the party. On two different occasions he was a candidate for county auditor, but was defeated, and he laughingly said that a good man was always beaten. He never wavered in his allegiance to whatever he believed to be right and neither fear nor favor could turn him from a course which his conscience sanctioned. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and was an earnest Christian gentleman, whom to know was to respect and honor. He had excellent business qualifications, but he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature or to influence him in his relations with his fellowmen. His activity in business, however, brought him in contact with a large number of people and all with whom he was associated either in this way or socially entertained for him warm regard and thorough respect. He left behind him at his death a large circle of friends to mourn his loss, while his demise was a very great blow to his immediate family.

CHARLES DANFORTH.

Charles Danforth is the oldest broom manufacturer in Indiana and is not only a man of great business activity, but is also of much intellectual force. His reading has made him a man of scholarly attainments, with general information greatly exceeding that of the majority. He is also

one of the pioneers of Bartholomew county and because of his worth and prominence he certainly deserves representation in this volume.

Mr. Danforth was born near Wilkes-barre, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of November, 1836, and is a son of Elijah and Pamelia (Bodman) Danforth. The mother, a native of Massachusetts, died in early womanhood. The father was also born in Massachusetts in 1807. He continued in that state until twenty-five years of age, when he removed to Pennsylvania, where the birth of the subject occurred. In the Old Bay state he had learned the trade of making brooms and followed that calling in Pennsylvania and Indiana. His was a long and active business career, terminating in death in 1873. His political support was given in early life to the Whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the Republican party. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, his Christian faith guiding his actions and prompting his conduct toward his fellow men. Successful in business, he was the owner of two hundred acres of rich land, which he acquired through strong purpose and indefatigable energy. Unto him and his first wife were born four children, namely: Charles, of this review; W. H., now deceased, who married Rebecca Sater and is a farmer; Lyman, who wedded Ann Luker and after her death was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Hulse; and Caroline, the deceased wife of John Lamb, a tailor of Elizabethtown.. The father was later married to Mary Gullet, in Butler county, Ohio. There were five children by this marriage: Lucina, Viola, James, Eliza and one that died in infancy.

Charles Danforth began his education in the schools of Butler county, Ohio, to which place he had removed with his father in early childhood. In 1850 the father brought his family to Bartholomew county, Indiana, and here his education was completed, he studying Greek, Latin and algebra, and being the only student in the school to pursue these branches. At the age of twenty he started into business on his own account at farming and broommaking, having learned the latter pursuit under the direction of his father. Throughout his entire life he has engaged in the manufacture of brooms and is now proprietor of the oldest broom factory in the state. His labor has brought him success and yet he has been unfortunate in having to pay security debts. He has done as much physical labor as any other one man in Indiana and yet he is an earnest student. In his political affiliations he is a gold Democrat and has made a number of campaign speeches, recognized as forceful, logical and convincing. He has also contributed to the Indianapolis News and other papers. Mr. Danforth often expresses his well digested ideas on the four great questions of the day, the liquor question, the sword question, the race question and the labor question, in articles appearing in various periodicals. In religious thought he is free and untrammeled by dogma or doctrine, living peaceably and being just and considerate with all with whom he comes in contact. There are many elements in his life that have won for him the kindly consideration and confidence of those with whom he has been associated and many of his characteristics are worthy of emulation. He owns property in Elizabethtown in addition to his business interests and has the

satisfaction of knowing that all has been honestly acquired. Mr. Danforth is a man of strong character and forceful individuality and all who converse with him are impressed with his clear ideas and his interesting and logical presentation of them. For long years he has made his home in Elizabethtown, where he commands uniform confidence and respect. His wife was Eliza Sayre, who, after twenty years of companionship, passed to the brighter world on the 30th of December, 1902.

cial and industrial circles proved of marked value to the community in advancing general prosperity, while at the same time it gained for him a creditable success. At the present time he is the president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Elizabethtown, A man of excellent business ability, his activity has touched upon many lines and he has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken.

Mr. Springer votes with the Republican party and is stanch and unfaltering in his views, yet he has not given allegiance to the party with the hope of enjoying the rewards of office. It is a matter of principle with him as he is guided in everything that he does. He belongs to the Christian church and is a man of unfaltering honesty. Unto him and his wife have been born four children: Clara, who is the wife of William E. Moffat, a farmer and the vice-president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank; William E., who married Allie Clist and is the cashier in this bank; Nettie, who is the wife of D. M. Branham, a merchant of Elizabethtown; and Jerome, of this review.

One of the leading farmers of Rock Creek township is Jerome C. Springer. He was born in Elizabethtown on the 14th of March, 1859, and is a son of Edward and Nancy (Collier) Springer. His father was born in Kentucky on January 2, 1822, and while still quite young left that state and came to the section of Indiana in which he is still living. He has been a prominent and progressive business man, connected with various lines of commercial activity. He has followed carpentering and farming, conducting a sawmill, a flouring mill, a store and has engaged in banking. For forty years he conducted a general store at Elizabethtown and is now the oldest resident of that place. He helped to build the first line of railroad in this state, having a contract for seven miles, and his activity in commer-

In taking up the personal history of Jerome C. Springer we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Bartholomew county, for his entire life has been passed within its borders and his record has been as an open book which all might read. He was trained to habits of industry, economy and honesty under his father's direction and these have proven factors in his successful career. He possesses resolution and strength of character and along legitimate lines has won prosperity. He has two hundred and fifty-five acres of valuable land, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He carries

JEROME C. SPRINGER.

on general farming and raises Duroc-Jersey hogs. His farm is one of the best in the county, with modern buildings and well-equipped with all desired conveniences and accessories. In fact, it is one of the best farms in the county, as he is one of its most progressive farmers.

On the 9th of November, 1880, occurred the marriage of Mr. Springer and Miss Elizabeth Shirk, a daughter of David C. and Jennie (Hill) Shirk. The father was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in August, 1835, and is now living at Logansport. He was a leading merchant at Columbus, where he carried on business for five years. He also owned the farm upon which the subject now resides and which he largely developed from its wilderness condition. He owned a factory at Kokomo and there engaged in the manufacture of headings until a fire destroyed his plant, entailing heavy loss. He later established a similar factory at Logansport, but a few years later, in 1893, this was also destroyed by fire, greatly crippling him financially. Mr. Shirk now owns a grain elevator at Hoover, Indiana, which he is successfully conducting. Unto him and his wife have been born five children: Edward, who married Lydia Oiler and resides in Logansport; Linnie, the wife of Forest West, M. D., of Everett, Washington; Samuel, of Greensburg, Indiana; Jennie, a resident of Indianapolis; and Mrs. Springer. In his political views her father is a Republican. He belongs to the Baptist church, taking an active and helpful part in its work, and is also associated with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Springer have one son, Edward, whose birth occurred on the 19th of March, 1884. He was graduated from

the high school in 1902 and is a student in Butler University.

Mr. Springer exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is deeply interested in its success and welfare. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Masonic order. What he has accomplished has come to him through his own energy and he is today one of the county's most active and influential farmers.

H. CARL VOLLAND.

H. Carl Volland, the efficient and popular city clerk of Columbus and one of the young men of Bartholomew county who is a native son of the county seat, was born on the 20th of May, 1875, his father being Frederick Volland, the well known hardware merchant of Columbus. In public and private schools of this city Carl Volland obtained his education and was graduated on the completion of the high school course in the spring of 1896. He was employed as a clerk in his father's hardware store from that time until the 1st of September, 1902, when he entered upon the duties of the office of city clerk, having been elected to that position on the Democratic ticket in the month of May of that year. All of the other city officers except the treasurer are Republicans. The candidate for mayor of that year was defeated by a vote of eighty

and Mr. Volland was elected by a vote of one hundred and forty-two, which shows that he ran two hundred and twenty-two votes ahead of his ticket. This is a splendid compliment to his personal worth and the regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He is very popular and is a recognized leader in Democratic circles. In 1898 he served as secretary of the Democratic central committee of Columbus. He has always endorsed the principles of the party and since attaining his majority has labored earnestly for its welfare and for the adoption of its platform. He has a bright future before him. He comes of a family that has given him social prestige and he has ever shown himself worthy of the position which he holds in public regard. Should he decide to devote much of his time to political labors he will undoubtedly win further successes and future distinction, because added to his keen insight and capability as a political manager are a stalwart devotion to the general good and unquestioned loyalty to the right.

JOHN M. COX.

One of the well improved and therefore desirable farming properties of Bartholomew county is that owned by John M. Cox in Sand Creek township. His domestic animals are all of a high grade and he is one of the most enterprising and progressive

agriculturists of this part of the state. The people of the county have had ample opportunity to know of the life record of Mr. Cox for he has always lived within its borders and the favorable judgment passed upon him is the result of a life of integrity and activity. He was born in the township in which he yet makes his home, his natal day being June 13, 1860. His parents were James and Sarah (Hall) Cox. The father was born and reared in North Carolina, but prior to the Civil war he came to Bartholomew county and found employment upon a farm, being thus engaged up to the time of his marriage. He then began farming on his own account and secured a tract of land upon which he lived until his life's labors were ended in death. He developed a good property and met with well merited success. The Hall family also came to this county from North Carolina and settled in Sand Creek township, where the marriage of Mr. Cox and Miss Hall was celebrated and where they lived until the father was called to the home beyond. He died June 13, 1899, but the mother is still living on the old homestead, where her entire married life was passed. At the time of his demise Mr. Cox was the owner of two hundred and forty acres of rich land, entirely free from debt, and his farm was a monument to his life of industry, earnest toil and strong determination. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, of whom five survive: Lucius T., who is engaged in teaching and farming in Blackford county, Indiana, and who was a student in Earlham College; Achsah A., who has acquired a good education and is engaged in teaching, making her home with her mother; Lizzie, who is a graduate of Earlham College and is

now a professional nurse; Zella M., who is the wife of Alfred A. Catlin, a resident farmer of Sand Creek township; and John M., of this review.

Under the parental roof John M. Cox spent his boyhood days. Like most boys, he found play more attractive than work and yet he performed his share of the work of the fields and early became familiar with the task of cultivating crops and caring for the stock. He attended the common schools in his early youth and later continued his studies in Earlham College, thus being well equipped by a liberal education to perform the duties of a business career. When twenty-one he, in company with his brother, Lucius T., purchased the eighty-acre farm upon which he now lives. They incurred an indebtedness of thirty-two hundred dollars, but with resolute energy set to work to free it from all incumbrance and rapidly discharged the obligation during the ten years of partnership. The subject has made most of the improvements on his place, has drained it and now has a valuable farm, the soil being rich and fertile and yielding good crops.

An important event in the life of Mr. Cox was that which occurred on the 16th of October, 1884, when he was united in marriage to Miss Victoria Parker, who was born in Sand Creek township and has here spent her entire life. She was educated in the public schools and by her marriage has become the mother of three children, a daughter and two sons, Orpha L., Leland J. and Geraldine, all yet under the parental roof. The parents hold membership in the Society of Friends and Mr. Cox is one of the overseers of the church. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party for a

number of years, but during the past five years has given his attention to a close study of the issues of the day with the result that he now supports the Prohibition party, believing the temperance question to be the one of most importance and which most affects the happiness and welfare of the nation. He has always been a stanch advocate of temperance and has done everything in his power for the abolition of the liquor traffic. Upright and honorable, there is naught to be said in condemnation of his career and much in its favor and as one of the worthy citizens of his native country he deserves mention in this volume.

JOHN HALL.

One cannot carry his investigations far into the history of Bartholomew county without learning that the Hall family was established here at an early day and that its representatives have been active and prominent men, doing much for the benefit of the county, while carrying on honorable business pursuits. John Hall was born in North Carolina, the place of his nativity being in Wayne county. In early life he, in company with his brother Richard, came to Indiana, settling near Jonesville. He was united in marriage, the 17th of the tenth month, 1827, to Miss Elizabeth Newby at Driftwood Friends Meeting. She was born in North Carolina and with her parents

came, when twelve years old, to the west; her father, Thomas Newby, establishing the family home near Seymour, Jackson county, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall lived near Sand Creek meeting house and there spent their remaining days. He devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and became one of the leading farmers of the community. He was energetic and enterprising in his work and in this way accumulated a comfortable competence. He was also one of the prominent members of the Friends church, taking a deep interest in the cause of Christianity and doing all in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of his denomination. He lived a quiet, unassuming life and was widely recognized as a good neighbor, a kind friend, a loyal citizen and a devoted husband and father.

On the home farm were born eleven children, five sons and six daughters, and at the time of this writing (1904) there are seven of the number yet living. Of this number Sarah Hall, who now occupies the old Cox homestead, was reared upon the old farm, like the other members of the family, and attended the common schools. Some of the children, however, had collegiate educations. Sarah became a teacher in the common schools and was successful in that work, her capability being widely acknowledged. On the 13th of September, 1855, she gave her hand in marriage to James Cox, son of Michael and Achsah, and who was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, the 13th of the twelfth month, 1828, and who came to Bartholomew county in 1854. The young couple began their domestic life upon railroad land and where Mrs. Cox is now living. The place

comprises one hundred and sixty acres and to its development and improvement Mr. Cox devoted his energies until his death. He was practical and industrious and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cox were born eight children, five of whom are yet living. All received good educational privileges and four were teachers, while one is a professional nurse. Two of the sons and one of the daughters are now married. Mr. Cox was a prominent and influential member of the church and was very helpful in its work, contributing generously to its support and giving of his time and energies as well for its upbuilding. He served as elder of the church for many years and was a teacher in the Sabbath school for thirty years. His zeal and enthusiasm in the work was unabating and he did much good in that way. Mr. Cox took a very deep interest in everything pertaining to the moral development of the community. He was a strong temperance worker and voted with the Prohibition party. He served as a member of its executive committee and labored persistently for the abolition of the liquor traffic. He was also a member of the Horse Thief Detective Association. Dearly beloved by all who knew him because of his excellent traits of character, his loss was deeply felt when he passed away on the 15th of January, 1899. His actions were manly, his life honorable and his example well worthy of emulation. He left to his family an untarnished name and his memory is yet revered and cherished by those who knew him. Mrs. Cox, who was ever to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey, still manages the farm to

which she went as a bride in her early womanhood, and in its control she displays excellent business ability and executive force. One of the Hall family is Richard Hall, now living with his sister, Mrs. Cox. He is a cripple, so has not been able to carry on manual labor, though in a business way he owns and operates the old Hall homestead.

JOEL S. NEWSOM.

The Newsom family is a prominent one in Bartholomew county. Its members have been active business men and progressive citizens and it is to this class that the county owes its substantial upbuilding, its progress and permanent improvement. Joel S. Newsom was born on the old home farm in Sand Creek township, February 9, 1841. His parents were Jose and Mary (Stout) Newsom and the former is a son of Joel Newsom, a native of North Carolina. Under the parental roof the subject of this review was reared, spending his boyhood and youth in the usual manner of lads of the period. Undoubtedly he enjoyed the pleasures of the playground more than the duties of the fields, yet he performed his full share in the work of cultivating and improving his father's farm, becoming more and more familiar with the work as his age and strength increased. He attended the district schools in early boyhood and afterward was a student in Earlham College at

Richmond, for one year. He then engaged in teaching in Elizabethtown for one winter.

September 15, 1869, Joel S. Newsom was united in marriage to Miss Edith M. Armstrong, with whom he traveled life's journey for twelve years, when, in 1881, she was called to her final rest. There were three sons born to this union: Everett H., a graduate of Earlham College, is employed as a clerk in New York city; Curtis, who is also a graduate of Earlham College, is married and is teaching in Illinois: Ralph E. died in infancy. On the 18th of May, 1883, Mr. Newsom was again married, his second union being with Miss Belinda Mills, a daughter of Abner and Hannah (Furnas) Mills. From Ohio the Mills family came to Indiana, a young married couple, and prior to that time the ancestors lived in the south. Mr. Mills was born in Ohio and accompanied his parents to this state, the family settling first near Indianapolis, being reared upon the farm there. He obtained a common-school education and after putting aside his text books he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. His widow survived him about seventeen years, dying December 10, 1903. Unto this worthy couple were born five children, four of whom are yet living: Dr. Seth Mills, who is a physician in Valley Mills, Indiana; Professor J. J. Mills, who is the ex-president of Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana; Thornton A., a prominent farmer of Valley Mills, who formerly served as postmaster there and was also trustee, and Mrs. Newsom. The last named, like the other members of the family, received good educational privileges, which she improved. She was a successful teacher in both Marion and Bartholomew counties. By her mar-

riage she has become the mother of four interesting children, Clarence W., Floyd A., Belva H. and Clara M.

Throughout his business career Mr. Newsom has carried on general farming and stock raising. He is now engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

His political support is given to the Republican party, of which he is a stalwart advocate. He belongs to the Friends church, in which his wife is an overseer, and the cause of Christianity receives their earnest endorsement and hearty co-operation. Mr. Newsom has long been recognized as one of the leading citizens of the county, in which he was born and in which his entire life has been passed.

curred in Saxony, Germany, on the 9th of April, 1832, his parents being John and Magdalena (Dismong) Ritz. The father was a wagonmaker and millwright by trade and in the year 1842 he bade adieu to his native country and came with his family to the new world, hoping that he could provide in a better way for his wife and children in this country, where business opportunities are greater. On landing on the coast he at once started into the interior of the country and established his home in Ripley county, Indiana, settling upon a farm where he lived for eighteen months. He was then called to his final rest. His widow survived him for a number of years and became the wife of a Mr. Hartman.

George C. Ritz was a youth of ten when brought by his parents to the new world. He remained at home until fourteen years of age and then started out in life on his own account. Everything that he has enjoyed or possessed since that time has been acquired through his own labors. He first learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a number of years and it was in that way that he got his start. His career has ever been characterized by industry and his life record proves what a potent force in business circles is unremitting diligence.

In the year 1852 Mr. Ritz was united in marriage to Miss Anna B. Anwiler, who was born in Germany in 1836 and came to this country in the year 1846. They resided near Madison, Indiana, for some time and afterward removed to Shelby county, and subsequently they became residents of Jennings county, Indiana. In the year 1866 they arrived in Bartholomew county and Mr. Ritz purchased eighty acres of land

GEORGE C. RITZ.

Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task and when we examine the life record of George C. Ritz in order to find how he has won his position among the substantial residents of Bartholomew county, we find that there have been strong elements in his business career. He is now one of the old and respected citizens of Sand Creek township. His birth oc-

which he cultivated and improved in connection with carrying on the blacksmith's trade. Subsequently he purchased twenty-five acres adjoining the original purchase and he now also has a farm of forty acres in Jennings county and some town property. His farm in Bartholomew county has received his undivided attention and his energies have resulted in making it a highly cultivated tract improved with all modern equipments. His fields are richly cultivated and return to him a golden tribute for the care and labor bestowed upon them. He also has good grades of stock upon his place and everything about it is neat, thrifty and progressive.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ritz have been born ten children, of whom seven are yet living, namely: John; George; Andrew; Charles W.; Mary, who is the wife of Charles Dinkans; Christina, who is the wife of John Henney; Anna, the wife of Fred Buckingham; Carrie, the wife of James Barr; and Maggie, the wife of Alonzo McPherson. The parents reared their children in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Ritz have long been active and worthy members. Both are well known in Sand Creek township and are honorable and upright people. In his political views Mr. Ritz is a Republican, but never takes any part in politics aside from casting his ballot in support of the party. He has now lived in the county for more than a third of a century and has witnessed much of its development and progress, while his identification with agricultural interests has been a factor in winning for the county a splendid reputation as an agricultural district and also in gaining for himself a comfortable competence.

CADER NEWSOM.

Upon the farm on which he now lives Cader Newsom was born. 'Tis a record of which few men of his age can boast, for Mr. Newsom is now seventy-six years old. It is difficult for the younger generation to realize what were the conditions which existed in the county at that day, so different was it from the present, but he can well remember when many of the homes were log cabins, when much of the land was uncultivated and when the work of progress and improvement seemed scarcely begun. It was the period of the "beginning of things" in Bartholomew county. Farm implements were very crude as compared to the improved machinery of the present and much hard labor was demanded of the farmers as they undertook the task of transforming their land into rich and productive fields. Gradually time and the white race have wrought great changes here and no one has taken more pride in what the county has accomplished or has more sincerely favored substantial improvement than has Mr. Newsom.

Cader Newsom was born on the 27th of November, 1827, a son of Joel and Penninah (Woodard) Newsom. The Newsoms were of an old Wayne county, North Carolina, family and there the father was born, reared and married. The Woodard family was also from North Carolina and both families were of Irish descent. The great-grandfather of the subject was a native of the Emerald isle and became the founder of the family on American soil. The father of the subject had but limited educational

privileges, but he learned much from experience and thus gained practical knowledge. He emigrated to Indiana about 1820, settling in Orange county, and about three years later came to Bartholomew county, casting in his lot with the pioneer residents. He was one of the first settlers of Azalia and in fact laid out the town, leaving a square in the center for a court house, thinking that some day the town would become the county seat. He established his home near the river, but the close proximity to the water caused the family to suffer from fever and ague and later the father entered the land upon which Cader Newsom now resides, three miles north of Azalia. On this farm he lived until his death, devoting his time and energies to its care and improvement. He was looked upon as a man who took much pride in the advancement of the neighborhood and aided in the substantial development of his part of the state. He was trusted and honored by all and served as administrator of many important estates. Both he and his wife held membership in the Friends church and passed away in its faith, he in 1844 and she in 1848.

Cader Newsom was the seventh in order of birth in their family of ten and is the only one now living. At the proper age he began to assist in the cultivation of the farm, plowing, planting and harvesting. In the spring he tramped back and forth across the fields, turning the furrows and dropping the seed and later assisted in gathering the crops. During the winter he attended the common schools, thus gaining a knowledge of those branches of learning usually taught in such institutions. He had made arrangements to enter college, but was prevented by the illness of his parents. He was a student

in the district schools when the Hon. B. C. Hobbs was a teacher of the neighborhood. At the death of his father he took charge of the home farm and became its owner at his mother's death. Part of his present house was erected by his father prior to his own recollection.

It was on the 20th of February, 1850, that Mr. Newsom was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Lindley, a daughter of William and Michel (Holwell) Lindley. She was born in Orange county, Indiana, in 1829 and acquired a good education in the schools of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Newsom began their domestic life on the old Newsom homestead and as time passed he added to this farm until he is now the owner of two hundred and thirty acres. For many years he was extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock and in this way gained prosperity. He has kept his farm well improved with good buildings, which are always in a state of excellent repair, and everything about the place indicates the careful supervision of a progressive owner.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Newsom have been born six children, but only three are now living: Pennington, of Sand Creek township; Laura, who is the wife of Will Jeffries, of New Lisbon, Indiana, and Ella, the wife of Albert Engle, a resident of Jennings county. The parents are birthright members of the Society of Friends, have always been faithful to its teachings and precepts and have labored earnestly to promote its cause. For twenty years Mr. Newsom was an elder in the church. In politics he has been a Republican since the organization of the party and has been an earnest and helpful advocate of its principles and policy, doing all in his power to promote its growth

and insure its success. For twelve years Mr. Newsom served as township trustee and his long continuance in the office is certainly proof of his fidelity to duty and his capability in office. Another evidence of the trust reposed in him by those who know him is the fact that he has been chosen administrator to settle as many as twenty estates.

JOHN HENNEY.

Farming interests in Bartholomew county find a worthy and well known representative in John Henney, who is now carrying on agricultural pursuits in Sand Creek township. He was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, on the 14th of April, 1853, and is a son of John and Margaret (Reed) Henney. The family is of English lineage, the father being a native of England. He was born near the city of Liverpool, and when a young man he came to this county and for some time earned his living by sailing upon the seas. When he ceased to be a sailor he worked on the Ohio river boats. Richard Lawson, a brother Englishman, introduced him to Miss Margaret Reed, whom he wooed and won, their marriage being celebrated near Hanover, Indiana. After his marriage he purchased a home and his wife remained upon the farm while he was employed upon the river. He afterward, however, devoted his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits, in Saluda

township, Jefferson county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henney were born nine children, of whom seven are yet living.

John Henney of this review, however, is the only one residing in Bartholomew county. His boyhood and youth were spent upon the home farm and ere he attained his majority he became superintendent of the property which he operated and managed until he was twenty-one years of age. In his early life he worked out as a farm hand and soon came to know what hard labor meant. About 1871 he came to Bartholomew county, where he remained for six months and then returned to Jefferson county. In 1888, however, he came to Sand Creek township, and purchased his present farm, remaining here continuously since. All of the improvements upon his property are due to his work and he now has a good home and highly cultivated tract of fifty acres.

In 1884 Mr. Henney was united in marriage to Miss Christina Ritz, a record of whose parents is found elsewhere. Unto them have been born seven children, of whom one died in infancy. The others are Charles, Maggie, Evaline, Lewis, Carl and Warren.

In politics Mr. Henney is a Republican, having always given his support to the principles of the party since attaining his majority. His life has been a busy and useful one. He has had no assistance from influential friends or from his family and from early youth has depended entirely upon his own labors. All he possesses has been won through strong determination and persistency of purpose. He is well known in this locality for his sound integrity and honorable character and as a highly respected citizen.

JOHN THOMAS.

At a very early epoch in the history of Indiana the Thomas family was founded in this state and more than six decades have passed since John Thomas came to Bartholomew county. He is, therefore, numbered among its oldest settlers and is widely regarded as a man of many sterling traits of character, commanding the respect and esteem of all with whom he is associated. It was in 1811 that the grandfather of the subject, John Thomas, removed from South Carolina to Wayne county, Indiana. Several years passed ere this state was admitted to the Union, in fact, at the time of his arrival it was largely a wild and unsettled region. Its forests were uncut, its streams unbridged and its lands uncultivated and the work of progress and improvement seemed scarcely begun, but the efforts of such resolute men as Mr. Thomas and other pioneers wrought a great change in the state and their labors proved the foundation upon which has been built a splendid commonwealth. In John Thomas's family were eight children, as follows: Isaac, John, Elijah, Mary, Stephen, Francis, Benjamin and Sarah. All were married and settled in Wayne county and the different representatives of the name became active and helpful factors in the improvement of their various localities.

Francis Thomas, the father of the subject, came from South Carolina to Wayne county, Indiana, in the year 1811, settling where Newgarden church, near Fountain City, is now and where he lived until his death. His children were Mary, Luke, Sarah, Absillit, William, John, Francis,

Lydia, Isaac and Clarkson, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of four brothers of whom the subject of this review is the eldest.

John Thomas, whose name introduces this record, was born at Newgarden, Wayne county, on the 24th of February, 1820, and is a son of Francis and Lydia (Woodward) Thomas. The Woodward family was also from South Carolina and about 1819 settled in Orange county, coming to Sand Creek township. Bartholomew county, some years later. In the usual manner of farmer lads John Thomas was reared and attended the subscription schools in the winter, while in the summer months he worked in the fields. He remained upon the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age and then worked one year for his father at twelve dollars a month. In September, 1841, he came to Bartholomew county, where he has resided continuously since. Sixty-three years have come and gone and he yet remains an honored resident of this locality. Throughout the entire period his life record has been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. In the year of his removal here he was united in marriage to Miss Smithey Newsom, daughter of Willis and Sarah Newsom of Sand Creek. He took his bride to the farm upon which he yet lives. Excepting a few acres, it was covered with a dense growth of timber, but soon the sound of his ax was heard in the forest and one by one the trees were cut down and the land cleared, being thus prepared for the plow. Throughout his entire career Mr. Thomas has carried on agricultural pursuits and has met with good success in his undertakings. He has never engaged in speculation, but has earned his

competency by persistent effort, untiring energy and unfaltering perseverance.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas has been blessed with five children: Luke was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hunter, a daughter of Jesse and Catherine Hunter, and after her death he was joined in wedlock to Miss Julia Newland, of Sand Creek township; Sarah died in Parke county, Indiana, at the age of nineteen; Lydia is the wife of Jehu Millhouse; Clarkson married Caroline Parisho and after her death he wedded Lillie Shannon, and is operating the home-stead; John N. died at twenty-one, being a student in Earlham College. The wife and mother was called to her final rest and Mr. Thomas was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Hannah (Ratliff) Davis, who died thirteen years thereafter.

In his political views Mr. Thomas has always been a stanch and earnest Republican, but has never sought or desired official preferment, content to do his duty as a private citizen. During the time of the Civil war and prior to the outbreak of hostilities, he was a stanch advocate of the abolition cause and largely assisted the negroes on their way to the north and freedom, his home being a station on the famous "under-ground railroad," while he was a conductor on that line. When the negroes would cross the Ohio river they would be conducted to Mr. Thomas' home and he would give them food and shelter and assist them on their way to the next station. He believed that slavery was wrong and did everything in his power to assist those who came on their way to freedom and was successful in enabling many negroes to proceed on their way to the north. He continued in this work from about 1845 until slavery

was abolished. Mr. Thomas is a birthright member of the Friends church and has served as one of its elders for more than fifty years and has also filled other positions in the church. His life has always been in harmony with his principles and the community in which he lives passes favorable judgment upon him. His salient characteristics have ever been such as win confidence and command respect. He is among the oldest residents of the county and is well known in his locality as a man of unquestioned honor and has been a good neighbor, a faithful friend, an excellent citizen and an earnest Christian gentleman.

WILSON S. SWENGEL.

Wilson Shannon Swengel was born near Circleville, Ohio, December 13, 1845, the son of Charles Swengel. He spent his boyhood upon the farm and attended the common schools until his fourteenth year, when he entered Hartsville College, and after several years at that institution entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he completed the classical course and was graduated in the class of 1868. In 1869 he began reading law in the office of Judge Francis T. Hord in Columbus, but in the fall of that year was elected principal of the Clear Spring high school, which he conducted for nine months, and then resumed his law studies in the office of Hon.

Jason B. Brown, at Brownstown, Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar and where he began his practice. In 1870 he was elected district attorney of the seventh judicial district, composed of the counties of Jackson, Jennings, Lawrence and Bartholomew. In 1872 he was elected county school examiner of Jackson county, which position he held until March 1, 1873, when he was elected county school superintendent of the same county, in which office he served for two years. He then resumed the practice of law, and on June 29, 1875, located in Columbus. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the ninth judicial district, composed of Bartholomew and Brown counties. In May, 1883, he was elected city attorney of Columbus and was re-elected to that office in 1887. He was again elected city attorney in May, 1897, and served until May, 1901. He has since been practicing law by himself.

Mr. Swengel was married, December 27, 1870, to Sallie E. Hutchins, of Green-castle, Indiana. To this union has been born one daughter, Mary Bernice, her birth occurring February 11, 1879.

MARSHAL T. REEVES.

Marshal T. Reeves, manufacturer and inventor, and president of Reeves & Company, Reeves Pulley Company and American Foundry Company, all of Columbus, Indiana, was born in Rush county, Indiana, March 5, 1851, the son of William F. and

Hannah M. Reeves. He spent his boyhood on the farm, and early in life gave evidence of possessing inventive genius, by the improvement of farm implements and machinery. His first practical invention was a two-horse, tongueless corn plow, which he invented in 1869, and later improved upon and patented and manufactured under the name of "The Hoosier Boy Corn Plow." During the winter of 1871-2 he completed a common school education at Lebanon, Ohio, and then taught a four-months school at Red Lion, near that place, then continued teaching during the three following winters in Rush county, Indiana, near his home. In the spring of 1875 he, with his father and an uncle, Alfred B. Reeves, formed a company known as the Hoosier Boy Cultivator Company, and began the manufacture and sale of the "Hoosier Boy Tongueless Corn Plow," at Knightstown, Indiana. In the fall of the same year the company purchased and moved to their present location in Columbus. In 1881 the "Reeves Straw Stacker," another of the subject's inventions, was placed on the market, and met with good success. The "Reeves Clover Huller" was added next for manufacture in 1891, then the "Reeves Separator," 1894, and "Reeves Engine," 1895, and other machines later.

In about 1879 the company's name was changed to Reeves & Company and consisted of the subject of this sketch, Alfred B. and Milton M. Reeves. Some fifty patents have been taken out by the Reeves Company on inventions with which the subject has been identified, either as sole inventor or as a co-inventor with other members or employes of the firm. The manufacture of the cultivator was abandoned in about 1883 or '4, the object being to confine



M. T. REEVES

the output to other lines, and since then the company has manufactured straw stackers, clover hullers, separators, engines, corn shellers, saw mills and a full line of threshing machinery, most all their own inventions. In 1888 the company was incorporated and since has sold a portion of its stock to outside parties. The subject has been the company's president almost continuously since its organization. On August 20, 1890, Milton M. Reeves died and on April 3, 1891, Alfred B. sold the larger part of his interest in the company to Mr. Reeves and retired from active relations in the company and a little later disposed of the balance of his stock, which leaves Mr. Reeves the only surviving member of the original firm.

From a comparatively small concern, Reeves & Company have grown and expanded from year to year until it is now one of the largest plants in its line of manufacture, with an annual output of over six hundred complete threshing outfits, and in addition to this has a large trade in clover hullers and their other specialties. They now employ over six hundred men in the home factory, which has over six acres of floor space. The shops are located on a plat of ground containing something over twenty acres. They also have eleven branch houses located in the principal wheat-growing districts of the United States, each of which is equipped with a manager and a full complement of office and traveling sales people.

In 1888 Mr. Reeves joined his two brothers, Milton O. and Girney L. Reeves, in organizing the enterprise known as the Reeves Pulley Company, for the manufacture of wood split pulleys. This com-

pany, which is situated just across the street from Reeves & Company, employs from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, and has a floor space of about two acres. Mr. Reeves was early made president of this organization and has since continued in that capacity. Mr. Reeves is also president of the American Foundry Company, a new enterprise which is run in connection with the Reeves Pulley Company and gives employment to quite a number of men. The aggregate shop pay-roll of these three concerns is now more than seven thousand dollars weekly.

On October 17, 1872, Mr. Reeves was married to Louisa J., the daughter of William J. and Nancy A. McBride. Mrs. Reeves was born in Rush county, Indiana, October 4, 1851. To this union one daughter, Grace May, was born October 6, 1873, and married Dr. J. L. Morris, of Chicago, now of Columbus.

Mr. Reeves in politics was a Democrat until his party espoused free silver as an issue, when he left them and since, on national issues, has voted mainly with the Republican party. In religion he and his wife, daughter and son-in-law are members of the Christian (or Disciples) church. Mr. Reeves is now and has been for many years an officer in this church, and served as superintendent of the Sunday school from 1892 to 1894 inclusive. Mr. Reeves is a member of the board of directors of Butler University, having been twice elected as such. He is a member of Columbus Commandery No. 14, Knights Templar, and Indianapolis Consistory, and is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has served two terms in the city council.

REV. DAVID T. NEWSOM.

For about forty years the Rev. David Newsom has labored for the moral development of his fellow men as a minister of the gospel, and throughout this period has maintained his residence in Bartholomew county, whence he has gone forth to proclaim the "glad tidings" to those about him. He is also one of the older native sons of the county and an honored representative of a prominent pioneer family, for his birth occurred on the old homestead farm in Sand Creek township on the 17th of January, 1837. His parents were Willis and Sarah (Hall) Newsom. The father was a native of Wayne county, North Carolina, and on emigrating westward located first in Orange county, Indiana, but soon afterward came to Bartholomew county, where he established his home in 1827. In the early part of the century this was a wild region, almost upon the border of civilization, and Willis Newsom belonged to that band of courageous frontiersmen who aided in reclaiming this district from the domain of the red men and making it a cultivable and productive tract. Hardships were to be met in the undertaking and difficulties were to be overcome, but he resolutely pressed forward in the task and became one of the early and prosperous farmers of his locality. In his family were twelve children, but only two of the number are now living: David T., and Millicent, who is the widow of John R. Davis.

David T. Newsom lost his parents, who both died when he was about three years old. He was then reared by his brother John until the latter's wife's death, and then

by his brother Nathan. He aided in gathering the crops in the late autumn and in the winter attended the public schools until he has mastered the branches of learning therein taught, when he further continued his studies in the Friends' Boarding School, now Earlham College. There he remained for two years when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to abandon his studies. After somewhat recuperating he turned his attention to teaching, which profession he followed in the district schools of Bartholomew and Hendricks counties. He was a successful educator, clear and concise in his explanation and helpful in his efforts to enable the pupils to retain a correct and practical knowledge. Much of his life has been devoted to the instruction of his fellow men, not only in the schoolroom, but also from the pulpit, his ministry in behalf of the church covering forty years. His service has been almost uninterrupted during this period. He has labored as an evangelist, visiting several states in the interest of the church, making no specified charge for his work but accepting that which the congregations have desired to give him. Earnest and zealous, the influence of his life and teachings have been felt for good in many a household and they who have followed his teachings have risen "to a clearer air and a broader view," and have found that the greatest happiness comes from the consciousness of duty ably and cheerfully performed. He resides on a valuable farm near Azalia and which formerly was the Isaac Newsom homestead.

On the 3d of March, 1860, Mr. Newsom was united in marriage to Miss Lydia J. Newsom, daughter of Luke and Elizabeth (Parker) Newsom. The children born of

that marriage died in early life, and the wife and mother was called to her final rest on the 3d of December, 1880. On the 13th of July, 1882, Mr. Newsom was again united in the holy bonds of matrimony, his second marriage being with Miss Ruth Woodard, a daughter of Zachariah and Harmony (Cox) Woodard. She was born in Parke county, Indiana, May 23, 1851, and is a graduate of the State Normal School of the class of 1879. She engaged in teaching for a number of years, including two years spent in the Bloomingdale Academy, and is a lady of natural refinement, whose home is the center of a cultivated society circle. She now has two daughters: Eva M., who was a student in Earlham College and is now a teacher in Sand Creek township; and Mabel H., a student in the Sand Creek township high school.

In his political views Mr. Newsom has followed in the footsteps of the entire family and given his support to the Republican party since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was a warm admirer. Both he and his wife are held in the highest esteem in the community in which they reside. They are people of more than ordinary intelligence and their labors have been so discerningly directed along lines for the benefit of their fellow men that many acknowledge their indebtedness for kindly counsel and generous assistance. Mr. Newsom has always lived in Bartholomew county and though he has frequently left its borders to labor in the interests of Christianity, this portion of the state is dear to him as his home and the place of his nativity, and he has taken much interest in its progress.

HENRY S. BLACKETTER.

A resident of Columbus since 1894, Henry S. Blacketter is now practically living a retired life and his rest is well merited, for through many years he was actively connected with farming interests and lived a very busy and useful life. His persistency of purpose and unflagging industry brought to him prosperity that now enables him to enjoy retirement from further labor, his needs being supplied by the income which he receives from his fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He has spent his entire life in this county, being numbered among its native citizens. His birth occurred in Columbus township, September 17, 1834, his parents being Spencer and Louisa Blacketter, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, the father born in 1809. While yet a boy he left that state and came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, to make his home with an uncle, who was engaged in farming here. Mr. Blacketter became a farmer of the locality and in later life was engaged in the milling business here. During the early years of his residence in the state he engaged in hunting to a considerable extent for deer still roamed in the forests and lesser wild game was to be had in abundance. With the aid of his trusty rifle he was enabled to provide many a meal for the family. His life was one of untiring activity and energy. He cleared a large amount of land and thus his labors were of direct benefit to the county as well as to himself. Carrying on the work of the farm, he at length developed a splendid property and

annually harvested good crops as the result of the care and labor he bestowed upon the fields. Living through pioneer times, he also lived to see this county take rank with the best counties of the commonwealth and to secure all the advantages and conveniences known to the older east. Voting with the Democracy, he gave to it his earnest support, yet never sought or desired office. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, of which he was a consistent member.

In the family of Spencer and Louisa Blacketter were ten children: Sarah J., the deceased wife of L. B. Herrod, a farmer; William, who wedded Jane Dougherty and is a farmer by occupation, in Minnesota; Henry S.; Elizabeth, the wife of John Radenbaugh, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Mary A., who became the wife of James Radenbaugh, and after his death married Alpheus Radenbaugh, both of whom were farmers; John W., who married Maria Reap and is a farmer of Owen county, Indiana, and a veteran of the Civil war, having served through the long strife; Jacob, who married Belle McCaslin and is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Cass county: Sylvanus S., who married Martha Denkins and is an agriculturist in Cass county; Catherine L., the wife of John Taylor, who resides on a farm in Rock Creek township; and Peter G., deceased.

Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, Henry S. Blacketter early became familiar with farm work, for his father trained him in the labors of cultivating the fields and caring for the stock. Through the winter months he attended the public schools and throughout his entire business career he has carried on the pur-

suit to which he was reared. He has cleared two hundred acres of land and has successfully and extensively carried on general farming. He has also engaged in feeding stock on a large scale and has found it a profitable pursuit. He still owns one hundred acres of land in Columbus township, nearly all of which is under cultivation, and his income from his farm supplies him with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

In 1866 Mr. Blacketter was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Duncan, a daughter of Alexander and Sarah Duncan, nee Rudick. The father was a native of North Carolina and at an early period in the development of Bartholomew county he became a resident of this portion of the state. He always followed farming and owned an excellent property upon which he placed modern equipments and all the accessories and conveniences necessary to carry on his farm work along progressive lines. He was a Democrat in his political views and was actively interested in the growth of his party, although he was never an office seeker. His death occurred in April, 1900, and the community thus lost one whom it had come to look upon as a man of honor and a citizen of worth. Unto him and his wife were born eleven children: John W., deceased; Susan C., Sarah J., Nancy, Minerva A., W. C., Mary C., Amanda Victoria, Laura E., Frances E., deceased, and Marion A., in Kansas. Of this number eight have been school teachers and Laura is now one of the capable and popular school teachers of Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Blacketter have but two children: William A., who married Nellie Dougherty, by whom he had two children,

but both children are now deceased; George E., who married Dessie Leiper and is a postal clerk in Indianapolis. He was graduated in Bloomington, Indiana, and at the time of the Spanish-American war he became a member of Battery A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Light Artillery. Mr. and Mrs. Blacketter have given to their children excellent educational privileges, realizing how beneficial is mental training as a preparation for life-work. In 1894 they removed to Columbus, where they have since resided, and in the city as well as in their old neighborhood they have many warm friends, who esteem them highly for their genuine worth. They hold membership in the Baptist church and Mr. Blacketter gives his political allegiance to the Democracy. His life has been well spent and his history is one which neither seeks nor requires disguise. In all his trade transactions he has been straightforward, has been loyal in his duties of citizenship and has ever been regarded as a good friend and neighbor and a devoted husband and father. Such qualities command respect in every land and clime and are particularly commended in this land, where family connections count for little or naught, the individual being judged by his own merit.

JULIUS C. ROMINGER.

It is the purpose of this volume to preserve an authentic record as far as possible of the lives and deeds of those who have assisted in the upbuilding of the varied in-

terests of Bartholomew county. The rank that a city or county holds very largely depends upon the achievements of its citizens. Some add to its reputation by efficient public service, some by professional skill, some by increasing its manufacturing or commercial interests and some by cultivating its lands. To give a faithful account of the lives of old settlers and representative citizens of the present is to write the history of a community in its truest sense. For many years Julius C. Rominger was actively associated with business affairs in Bartholomew county and took a very helpful part in promoting the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of Hope. He is pre-eminently a self-made man. He began life with a divine purpose in view, worked faithful, honestly and with a will for its accomplishment and now enjoys an enviable reputation in business circles. As the result of his well directed labors he is now enabled to live retired and, in the enjoyment of a handsome competence, is spending his days in his pleasant home in the city of Columbus.

Mr. Rominger also deserves mention in this volume as one of the native sons of Bartholomew county. He was born in Hall Creek township, on the 16th of March, 1855, and is a son of the late Levi J. and Rebecca (Fetter) Rominger, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Under the parental roof the subject of this review was reared and his education was acquired in the public schools. His boyhood and youth were quietly passed, unmarked by any event of special importance. In his business career he made for himself a splendid reputation in trade circles by reason of honorable methods, progressive ideas and close application. For twenty years he was engaged in business with his father and brother, this

being the leading mercantile establishment in Hope. For three years Mr. Rominger of this review was alone in the ownership and conduct of the men's furnishing goods store. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion and his methods were creditable and straightforward. He was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction and throughout the years of his connection with commercial interests in Hope his patronage steadily increased. He is a man of keen sagacity, quick to comprehend a business situation, a man careful, prudent and honest and was therefore favored not by chance, but by the due exercise of his own qualities.

Mr. Rominger has been twice married. On the 26th of December, 1875, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Emma A. Burcham, a daughter of Augustine and Phoebe (Gambold) Burcham, who were natives of North Carolina. Her father, who was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit throughout his business career, died on the 12th of January, 1859. In politics he was a stanch Republican, giving an unfaltering support to the principles of the party. In his family were two children: John F., who was born in 1856, and through many years was employed as a clerk in Hope; and Emma, who was born on the 9th of June, 1858, and was the wife of the subject. She traveled life's journey with him for about five and a half years and was then called to her final rest on the 20th of May, 1881. There was but one child by that marriage: Oliver F., who was born on the 22d of December, 1876, and is now a musician of Indianapolis. He wedded Miss Lucy Winterberg, November 20, 1901, and

they now have one child, Glenn E., who was born November 12, 1902. After the loss of his first wife Mr. Rominger was again married, his second union being with Clara E. Ricksecker, a daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Charlotte (Everman) Ricksecker, of Pennsylvania. Her father was a missionary to the West Indies and was most devoted and zealous in his church work, being largely successful in his efforts to advance the cause of Christianity and to extend its influence among his fellow men for their betterment. Unto the second marriage of Mr. Rominger have been born three children, a son and two daughters: Harry C., who was born March 30, 1883, and is a clerk in a store at Chicago; Ethel G., who was born February 20, 1886, and died on the 2d of December, 1892; and Florence H., who was born July 2, 1895, and completes the family. Mrs. Rominger was born at Graceham, Maryland, August 29, 1858, and is a most estimable lady.

Mr. Rominger continued to reside in Hope until April 16, 1900, although in 1897 he retired from business life. At the date mentioned he removed to Columbus, where he has since lived. He purchased a fine residence at No. 1027 Pearl street, where he and his family are now comfortably located, and in addition to this property he owns one hundred and sixty acres of valuable and productive land in Hope. It is known as the Brookside farm and is now well cultivated and highly improved. Since 1888 one man has remained continuously as a tenant upon that place. In his political views Mr. Rominger is a Republican whose allegiance to the party is unfaltering. He has firm faith in its principles and his close study of the questions and issues of the day

has led him to believe that the welfare of the nation will be greatly promoted through the adoption of the Republican platform. For four years he served as a member of the city council while in Hope. During his residence there he was also a member of the Moravian church, but since his removal to Columbus has united with the Presbyterian church. He is a charter member of Byron Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 727, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was organized in Hope April 23, 1897. He is true to the teachings of this organization and is regarded as a valued representative thereof. His entire life has been passed in this county and he is very widely and favorably known. In manner he is free from all ostentation and display, but his intrinsic worth is recognized and his friendship is most prized by those who know him best, showing that his character will bear the scrutiny of close acquaintance. He is a generous spirited, broad-minded man, a true type of American manhood and an embodiment of that progress which in the last few years has turned to this country the admiring gaze of the nations of the world.

the care of large interests in the evening of life and now retains possession of one hundred and forty acres. This is valuable land and his property is an indication of his well spent life, because he had nothing at the outset of his business career and all that he has possessed has been acquired entirely through his own efforts. There is much in his life history that is commendable and as he has many friends in Bartholomew county the record of his career will be received with interest.

Mr. Smith was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, April 25, 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Christina (Hall) Smith, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was a farmer, owning land in Pickaway, Fairfield and Franklin counties, Ohio, and was a weaver by trade. His son now has in his possession linen that was woven by the father. Removing to Ohio, he settled in Pickaway county in pioneer times and in these early days aided largely in rolling logs and making clearings that the work of improvement and development might be further carried on. His political support was given to the Democracy and he was a citizen of worth, being public spirited and active in behalf of every movement for the general good. His father was a highly educated man, but Jacob Smith had few opportunities for advancement in the schoolroom. However, he gained a good practical knowledge through reading, observation and experience and in addition to English he could read German. He belonged to the German Reformed church and took a very active and helpful part in its work. His farm comprised one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was

JONATHAN SMITH.

Jonathan Smith was at one time an extensive land owner of Bartholomew county, but he divided his realty holdings among his children that he need not be burdened with

splendidly improved. Unto him and his wife were born fourteen children: Samuel, now deceased, who wedded Mary Feller and was a farmer of Fairfield county, Ohio; Susan, the deceased wife of Sol. T. Loffers, also a farmer; Henry, who married Elizabeth Runkle and carried on farming and operated a sawmill, but is now deceased; Moses, deceased, who married Margaret Smith and followed farming; Reuben, who married Eliza Glick and is engaged in the tilling of the soil; Christina, the deceased wife of John Blackwood, a school teacher, inventor, blacksmith and farmer; Jacob, now deceased, who was also a farmer and who married for his first wife Susan Shride, while after her death he wedded Katherine Shride, also now deceased; John M., deceased, who married Elizabeth Smith and was a farmer; Emanuel, who married Elizabeth Omen and has followed shoemaking, coopering and farming, while at the present time he is running an express wagon in Logansport, Indiana; Jonathan, of this review; Nama L., the wife of Amos Culp, an agriculturist; Sarah, the wife of Caleb Brobst; David, who married Eliza Fellers and follows agricultural pursuits; and Elizabeth, who is the widow of Henry S. Glick, a farmer.

Jonathan Smith remained on the home farm in Pickaway county, Ohio, until he reached his twenty-third year. In 1854 he came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, and was here married soon afterwards to Naomi Glick, with whom he had been reared as a child, her parents removing from Pickaway county to Bartholomew county in 1846. After their marriage Mr. Smith and wife returned to Ohio, where he had a crop. They remained in Ohio until August, 1855,

and then came back to Bartholomew county and settled permanently. He bought a tract of one hundred acres of land in Clay township, seven miles due east of Columbus, on September 7, 1855. Of this, forty acres were cleared and he began farming on the same, clearing up the entire tract. He added to this tract from time to time until it contained at one time over four hundred acres, all in a body. This he has divided among his children from time to time until he now holds only one hundred and twenty acres. Besides conducting his farming operations he also raised for the market both cattle and hogs. He removed to Columbus about 1894.

On the 17th of December, 1854, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Naomi L. Glick, a daughter of Joseph and Delilah Glick, who were Ohio people, the father a farmer by occupation. In the year 1846 he came to Indiana, establishing his home amid the pioneer settlers of Bartholomew county. Throughout his entire life he carried on farming and he owned a great deal of property both in the country and in town. He made everything that he possessed and his business methods were reliable and straightforward; in fact, his life was ever honorable and upright and his example is one well worthy of emulation. He voted with the Democracy and was deeply interested in many matters pertaining to public progress and improvement. He had a family of eight children, to whom he gave excellent educational privileges. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been blessed with ten children: Emma A., the deceased wife of Lyman B. Boyer, a farmer; Clara, the wife of William A. Ross, now deceased, but who was formerly engaged in

farming and after carrying on that work for a time devoted his energies to merchandising; Homer A., deceased; Lillie, the deceased wife of Bascom Wilson, a farmer; Anna M., who died in childhood; Nora F., who has passed away; Pearl, the deceased wife of Dr. Doty, who is in Mexico; Stella D., the wife of Frank Carman, who is now living upon her father's farm in Clay township, Bartholomew county; Bertha A., the wife of Frank Fulwilder, a farmer; and Vesta N., the wife of George Mellinger, a tailor, residing in Muncie, Indiana.

Mr. Smith has provided his children with good educational privileges and has greatly assisted them in the various walks of life which they have chosen. He prospered in his business undertakings and from time to time added to his possessions until he was the owner of six hundred acres. Later he began giving of this to his children until he now retains about one hundred and twenty acres. He also has town property, including three houses in Columbus, one of which he occupies. In matters pertaining to the general welfare Mr. Smith has ever been progressive and enterprising and he has spent a large amount of money in making good roads. He withholds his co-operation from no movement or measure that is calculated to prove of public benefit. He votes with the Democracy and he holds membership in the English Evangelical Lutheran church. Although today he has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten he can do more work than many a hired man notwithstanding that his left hand is crippled. He has always led an industrious life, realizing the value of energy, activity and strong determination as factors in gaining success. Whatever he has accomplished

has been won through honorable efforts, and all who know Mr. Smith entertain for him high regard which is always given in recognition of true worth and capability.

LOUIS E. DAVIS.

Louis E. Davis, who is engaged in general farming, has spent his entire life in Sand Creek township, his birth having occurred on the farm where he now lives July 30, 1867. His parents were John R. and Millicent (Newsom) Davis. The father was a native of North Carolina, where he spent the days of his childhood, and when a young man, came to the west, settling in Bartholomew county, Indiana, which he believed offered better opportunities, because land could be purchased at more reasonable prices than in the east and competition was not so great. He became a man of considerable means as the result of his careful control of mercantile interests and farming through his untiring diligence. He was quiet and unassuming in manner and was a devoted member of the Friends church, his Christian faith permeating his entire life and shaping his daily conduct so that friends and neighbors entertained for him the highest regard. He died of paralysis, aged sixty-six years. His widow still survives and is living in Azalia. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters who reached mature years and two who died in infancy.

Those yet living are: Albert H., who is engaged in general farming in Sand Creek township; Esther, who makes her home with her mother in Azalia; Nora E., the wife of Isaac Newsom, a merchant of Azalia; Emma, the wife of Dr. O. A. DeLong, of Azalia; and Louis E., of this review.

Louis E. Davis's active connection with the cultivation of the farm began as soon as he was old enough to handle the plow. He worked in the fields through the summer months and in the winter seasons he pursued his studies in the district schools until he was eighteen years of age, thus acquiring a good common school education. Later he became a student in Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, where he remained for three years, and thus by a liberal education he was well fitted to enter upon the practical and responsible duties of a business career. Putting aside his text books, he returned to the home farm and has since been engaged in its further development and cultivation. The place has excellent improvements upon it and everything is neat and thrifty in appearance from the substantial building to the well tilled fields and good grade of stock. Mr. Davis is engaged extensively and successfully in the raising and sale of hogs and cattle, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle.

In the year 1893 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Davis and Miss Cora Parker, a daughter of Willis and Sarah R. (White) Parker. She was born in Sand Creek township and obtained her education in the public schools. By her marriage she has become the mother of three daughters, Iva, Ruth and Alma. Mr. and Mrs. Davis belong to the Friends' church, with which

they have always been associated, and they contribute generously to its support and are deeply interested in its welfare and the extension of its work along lines that will prove of marked value in the moral development of the community. Mr. Davis also has membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America. He votes with the Republican party, but has never been an active worker in its ranks aside from casting his ballot in favor of its men and measures. His interest centers in his farm, his home and his family and he puts forth his strongest efforts in order to provide his wife and children with the comforts of life and thus promote their welfare and happiness. His birthplace was also his playground in youth and is now the scene of his manhood's labors, and in the community Mr. Davis is accounted a progressive and enterprising farmer.

FREDERICK W. MILLER.

The fatherland has sent to America many worthy citizens—men who have made the most of their opportunities in a business way and while promoting their individual success have also advanced the best interests of the localities in which they have lived. To this class belongs Frederick W. Miller, who for a long period was actively associated with farming and stock raising in Bartholomew and is now living a retired life, making his home in Columbus. The fruits of his former toil supply him with a

comfortable home and provide him with not only the necessities but also many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Miller was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 27th of March, 1835, a son of Zachariah and Hannah (Cruga) Miller, who were also natives of the village in which their son was born. Through several generations representatives of the family had been millers and the father of the subject also learned and followed the same pursuit. He likewise gave some attention to farming and through his dual occupation he managed to provide a comfortable living for his family. Unto him and his wife were born six children: Henrietta, who has now passed away; Karl, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Louisa and Henry, both deceased; Frederick W., of this review, and Frederica, who is living near the old home in Germany.

Frederick W. Miller spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the fatherland and acquired his education in the public schools. He was nineteen years of age when he came to America, hoping thereby to enjoy better business opportunities and thus promote his success. He is truly a self-made man. Recognizing the fact that in America "labor is king," he put forth every energy to advance his interest by means of persistent, earnest toil, and as the result of his work he is today the possessor of valuable farming property, owning two hundred and sixteen and a half acres of fertile land, all in Bartholomew county and all under a high state of cultivation. He has himself cleared one hundred acres of his land and placed it under the plow, making it productive and valuable. In addition to the cultivation of his fields he has engaged in the

raising of stock, making a specialty of hogs and cattle. He has besides his farm land valuable town property, and in 1875 he erected one of the finest residences in Columbus. His realty holdings are as a monument to his life of thrift, diligence and perseverance and his life history proves how forceful are energy and sound judgment in winning success in a land where opportunity is not lessened by caste or class.

In 1869 Mr. Miller was united in wedlock to Miss Margaret Nickerson, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Palmer) Nickerson. Her father, a native of Maryland, was born near Whaleyville and not far from Baltimore. Her grandfather was a merchant and farmer and spent his entire life in Maryland. Her father became a school teacher and for many years was well known as a successful educator. He also engaged in agricultural pursuits to some extent, but his death occurred when he was yet a young man. In his political views he was a Democrat and in his religious faith was a Methodist, leading an earnest, consistent Christian life. Unto him and his wife were born four children: Mary, who is the widow of Elijah Davis, now deceased; Margaret, now Mrs. Miller; James, who is married and lives near Indianapolis, and Isaac, who is a resident farmer of Bartholomew county.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller was blessed with three children, but only one is now living, Albert, who was born in 1861, and is now a farmer of this county, owning and operating one hundred and sixty acres of land not far from his father's land. He married Miss Lillian King. The other son, Edgar, died in childhood, and the daughter, Alice, died at the age of eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller belong to the First Metho-

dist Episcopal church of Columbus, and in early life he was an active worker in the church. He gave his political support to the Republican party early in life, but is now a member of the Prohibition party. He takes a deep interest in its success and does all in his power to awaken temperate sentiment in the community. He believes the question of the suppression of the liquor traffic to be today one of the paramount issues before the people. Mr. Miller has always been a man of firm conviction. He is not given to forming hasty decisions or to passing quick judgment upon any subject, but when he has determined upon a course which he believes to be right neither fear nor favor can turn him aside from following this course. This determined loyalty to what he believes to be for the best is one of his strongest and most commendable traits of character and has enabled him to command the confidence and trust of all. Mr. Miller has never had occasion to regret his resolution to seek a home in America, and under the protection of the stars and stripes he has found good opportunities and excellent advantages and has won for himself a comfortable competence and gained many friends.

MICHAEL LEWIS.

Those who have faced danger and death upon the field of battle and have borne suffering and made sacrifices for their country are especially deserving of mention in its

annals and the younger generation should never forget that to them is due a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid, as the prosperity, liberty and happiness which we now enjoy is the direct outcome of their labors and loyalty. Among the honored veterans of the Civil war now living in Bartholomew county is Michael Lewis, and he is also one of the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Flat Rock township September 10, 1838. For a number of years he was identified with agricultural interests, but now makes his home in the city of Columbus. His parents were Michael and Melinda (Gentle) Lewis. The father was born in North Carolina in 1800 and was first married in that state. Soon afterward, however, he came to Indiana and purchased from the government, at a dollar and a quarter per acre, a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land lying near Hope. This he improved, developing it into a fine farm. The county was then a frontier district and Columbus was called Tipton Hill. In addition to farming Michael Lewis, Sr., engaged in real estate dealing, buying and selling much land. He was the owner of five hundred acres of valuable farming land, all of which was situated in one tract, save eighty acres lying in Haw Creek township. In his business affairs he was very successful and became one of the prosperous residents of the county, in which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1860. In early life he voted with the Whig party and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. He was four times married and by his first wife had three children: Josiah, who enlisted for service in the Civil war and died in camp; Catherine, the deceased wife of Henry Conoy, and Mary, the

wife of George Norton, a farmer, with whom she removed to Wisconsin, where both died. By his second marriage the father had one son, Armsted, who married Elizabeth Carter, and is a farmer, living at Hope. For his third wife Mr. Lewis chose Melinda Gentle, a native of Virginia, and they had a large family: Jeremiah and Absalom, the former a prominent civil engineer of Pennsylvania, now very prosperous, while the latter is carrying on farming at Norton, Kansas; Michael, of this review; Elizabeth, the widow of Owen Billard, who was a blacksmith of Hope, where she is still living; Nancy, the wife of Ephraim Berry, a cooper, now living retired; Henry, a farmer, now deceased, and Nathan, who is living in Jamestown, Indiana, near Indianapolis, where he owns property and carries on farming. The mother of these children died when the subject of this review was a lad of only eight years, and the father afterward wedded Emily McLoy. Their children were: Annie, who is living in Indianapolis; Howard; Simeon, a wealthy farmer; Timothy, also a farmer, and Robert.

Michael Lewis, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days in his father's home, worked on the farm and attended school, and when he had attained his majority he went to a home of his own, securing as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Susan M. Keeling, whom he wedded on the 9th of September, 1858. The lady is a daughter of the Rev. John and Rebecca (Ferrell) Keeling. The father, a native of Kentucky, is a minister of the Baptist church and has also carried on farming, devoting his time to the two callings. The children of his family are as follows: William, a physician practicing in

Nebraska; Nancy, who has passed away; Mary Ellen, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of James Halton; Susan (Mrs. Lewis); Mahalia, married Martin Wilson; John, dead, and Abraham.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Lewis began farming and continued to follow that pursuit until August, 1862, when, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he donned the blue uniform of the nation and went south in defense of the Union cause. He was a member of Company I, Sixty-seventh Indiana Regiment. He took part in the engagements at Monfordville, Kentucky, and Port Gibson, Arkansas, and was shot through the wrist, near Vicksburg, which permanently disabled him, so that he has been unable to use his hand since. On account of his injury he was honorably discharged in October, 1863, and returned to his home. He owned forty acres of land in Haw Creek township, which he traded for property in Hope, and he lived there eight or ten years. He removed to Columbus about thirty years ago. For several years he engaged in teaming here, but is now practically living retired from business cares.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born six children: Sylvester, who died in childhood; Mary Alice, the wife of Willis Dobson, a miller residing in Danville, Indiana; Oliver M., a decorator and trimmer living in Quincy, Illinois; Mattie, who is employed in a store in Columbus, and who is the owner of a good property in this city; Jesse, who is agent for a picture frame house of Wisconsin and lives in that state, and Harry C., now deceased. There is a boy, Lewis Bozell, now ten years old, living with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis at the present time, whom they have reared from infancy.

In his political views Mr. Lewis is a stanch Republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, yet has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and thus maintains pleasant associations with his comrades who wore the blue. To his country he is today as true and loyal as when he fought on southern battlefields, and he gives his earnest co-operation to every movement and measure which he believes will prove of benefit to county, state or nation. He is a genial gentleman, of social nature, and he has a wide circle of friends in the county of his nativity, where his entire life has been passed.

prove of benefit to their adopted country. The German element in America forms an important part of American citizenship, and while they cannot attain to the highest civil office in the gift of the people, they have given ample evidence of their power to sustain and uphold the government of the Republic and to become the factors in various communities to whom the locality owes its progress and prosperity.

Mr. Stahlhuth is today one of the successful business men and prominent and influential citizens of Columbus, Indiana, where he is conducting a drug store. He was born on the 12th of May, 1864, in Huelshagen, Schaumburg Lippe, Germany, and in October, 1866, was brought by his parents to the new world on the steamer "Hansa." He attended the German Lutheran school and also the public schools in Columbus, Indiana, where his parents established their home, and in 1878 he was confirmed in the German Lutheran church by the Rev. J. G. Nuetzel. It was his desire to become a member of the ministry of that denomination, but he was discouraged in this step by his parents, who believed it would prove better for him to enter some other field of labor and, accordingly, in April, 1879, he took up the study of pharmacy in the drug store and under the direction of Dr. Stinson J. Barrett, in whose employ he remained for five years, during which time he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the drug business and a thorough understanding of the use of remedial agencies. Forming a deep liking for the study of chemistry, he fitted up a small laboratory at his home and there his leisure hours were spent in experimenting. In the spring of 1884 he went to Cincinnati, where

ERNST STAHLHUTH.

Much of the civilization of the world has come from the Teutonic race. Continually moving westward, they have taken with them the enterprise and advancement of their eastern homes and have become valued and useful citizens of various localities. In this country especially have they demonstrated their power to adapt themselves to new circumstances, retaining at the same time their progressiveness and energy, and have become loyal and devoted citizens, true to the institutions of "the land of the free" and untiring in promotion of all that will

he matriculated in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and on the completion of a two-years' course was graduated in that institution on the 18th of March, 1886, receiving three of the five medals for the honors. One of these was the college medal, one from Professor Virgil Coblenz, now of New York city, and one from Professor J. U. Lloyd, the famous author. After his graduation Mr. Stahlhuth accepted a position as a relief clerk in the drug stores of Cincinnati, Newport, Bellevue and other places and also devoted one day a week to pursuing a post-graduate course in chemistry in the laboratories of the University of Cincinnati. He desired to make chemistry his specialty, but fate intervened, his health preventing him from continuing his studies. He was then obliged to give up his cherished plan and he returned to his boyhood home, here entering into partnership with W. H. Fulwider at the now famous Kink Korner drug store on the 1st of February, 1889. When his partner was elected county clerk, two years later, Mr. Stahlhuth became sole proprietor of the business, which he has continued alone and has succeeded in working up a splendid trade. He now has one of the best equipped drug stores in this part of the state, complete in all of its appointments, attractive in its appearance and carrying a large line of everything found in a first-class establishment of this character. He has become very prominent in drug circles not only in this city but in the country. Since 1886 he has been a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and he is also a member of the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association. In the year 1900 he was honored with official preferences of a varied character, being at that

time the chairman of the German Lutheran church of Columbus, vice-president of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, the treasurer of the citizens' Fourth of July celebration committee, the secretary of the Bartholomew County Pharmaceutical Society and a delegate to the National Association of Retail Druggists. All this is certainly indicative of the character of Mr. Stahlhuth and the confidence reposed in him by those with whom he is associated. That he stands high in drug circles is indicated by the fact that he has frequently been called upon to read papers before the Indiana and also the Ohio Pharmaceutical Associations on subjects connected with pharmacy. In the Ohio meeting he was awarded one of the prizes for presenting the finest paper.

An eminent divine has said that man's life should be like a cube, that is equal in height, breadth and length, that the length should represent his aim in life, that the breadth should indicate the extent of his sympathies and that the height should represent his faith in the Unseen, and thus in all respects the life development would be equal and the whole symmetrical. This is a good type of the character of Mr. Stahlhuth. He has not confined his attention to business to the exclusion of everything else, but is well known as one of the most active and helpful workers in the German Lutheran church. He has served as president of the Young People's Society, as chairman of the congregation and is at the present time treasurer of the church. He was also delegated from the district to the Lutheran national synod held in Milwaukee in 1902. It is perfectly characteristic of the man that his religious life should be simple, sincere

and not demonstrative, but the depth of his convictions shows itself in his daily work.

On August 20, 1893, Mr. Stahlhuth was married to Emma Lowe, who was born at Freelandville, Indiana, the daughter of Charles Lowe.

JAMES M. PERRY.

James M. Perry, who is one of the best known citizens and most successful farmers of Bartholomew county, was born in Jennings county, Indiana, January 25, 1821. His father was Ransom Perry, who had formerly lived in Alabama and eastern Tennessee, where he taught school. He was a successful man and was at one time probate judge of Bartholomew county. He served as a captain under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. The mother was Miss Katherine Martin before her marriage to Ransom Perry, and was of one of the prominent families of eastern Tennessee. One of her brothers was at one time governor of Tennessee, while another was a well-known member of congress. After their marriage they came to Indiana and were among the early pioneers of the state. It is in a great measure due to the many strong and heroic men and women who labored to clear the forests, break the ground and who reared their children to be honest, saving and industrious, that we have now the upright and prosperous citizenship of Indiana.

In the early days, when James M. Perry was a child, opportunities were not on every side, as now, for the education and cultivation of the youth. The children had but limited time to devote to their books. It was necessary that all the members of the family work to clear the land in order that it might be tilled. In those days the prime object was food and shelter. Accumulation of property was a secondary consideration. James M. Perry did not attend school until after his family moved to Bartholomew county, when he was about ten years old. He then went to what was known as the Bonnell school house for three winters. It was a log house, with one log out and greased paper over this opening to admit light. There he learned the three R's, "readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic," which were then the essentials of an education. He would have attended school longer had his father permitted. His brothers were given more schooling, one of them being sent to the State University. It is said that his father on being taken to task for not letting him go to school longer, replied: "It would spoil him. He is too d——d smart now."

James M. Perry had to begin life's struggles when a youth. He knows well the privations and troubles of the successful man who begins with nothing but his native wit and strong arms to help him make his fortune. His first effort to make money was in peddling maple sugar cakes, which he had made. He made several starts, without success, to accumulate before, to use a familiar expression, he finally "got on his feet." When not quite nineteen he was first married. His wedding presents were not numerous. His mother gave him a feather bed, his father gave him a shoulder of meat

—after he had worked a day and a half for it. About this time he worked six days in the harvest field for fifty cents a day. He traded to his brother his wedding suit for another suit and ten dollars, with which he bought a cow. This was his fortune when married. He rented a farm of his father on the shares, but feeling that he was not fairly treated, he went to a farm owned by his mother-in-law, agreeing to pay cash rent. He had to sell his corn crop for twelve cents a bushel, half of which was paid in depreciated currency, and lost his horse and wagon in paying his debts and rent at the end of the year. He then went to Owen county, where he remained about a year. Returning, he was glad to rent of his father again on the shares. This he continued to do until his father sold out and moved to Missouri, when the subject bought eighty acres for twelve hundred dollars, of which he paid four hundred dollars cash. He then began raising hogs and paid the remaining eight hundred dollars within a year. It was not until this time, which was in 1845, that he felt that he might accumulate anything. He continued with great success to feed hogs until some thirty years ago. During the war he was closely associated with Dillard Ricketts, who was then president of the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis Railroad. They were in business ventures together and Mr. Perry attributes some of his success to the wise advice of Mr. Ricketts. For the past thirty years he has not fed his farm products, but has sold them direct. He is usually so close an observer of the markets that it is not often that he fails to dispose of his corn and wheat at the highest prices. In fact, he often holds his products for years to get the price he feels

they will eventually be worth. He has been very choice in his purchase of farms. He owns now about five thousand acres of the finest land in Bartholomew and Shelby counties, land that for productiveness and location cannot be excelled anywhere. For some of this ground he has recently paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. On many of these farms are his children, who, following his early experience, rent of their father.

James M. Perry has been married three times. His first marriage was to Mary Ellen McIndoo, who was then sixteen years old, while he was eighteen. Uncle Joseph Fassett, one of the pioneer preachers of the Christian church, was the minister who united them on November 15, 1839. Mrs. Mary Perry died, leaving no children, on February 1, 1844, and Mr. Perry married, on June 18, 1844, Miss Matilda Burnett, who was then sixteen years old. She became the mother of five children, and died July 29, 1858. Mr. Perry was next married to Amanda E. Glanton, daughter of Col. J. H. Glanton, May 12, 1859, and to them have been born four children. Mr. Perry's children are: Levi; Mary, now Mrs. John L. S. Jones; Kate, now Mrs. Charles Bill; Margaret, now Mrs. Albert King; J. Glanton; Ella, now Mrs. Frank Meek, of Peoria, Illinois; Dilliard Ricketts and Benjamin Irwin.

Mr. Perry has for sixty-four years been a member of the Christian church. His membership during this time has been in the New Hope church, which is one of the oldest congregations of the church, Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian church, and other prominent ministers of the early days having preached for it. The

church, a substantial brick, is located on one of the subject's farms. In the burying ground attached to it is the lot of Mr. Perry, on which is now erected one of the handsomest monuments in this section. Around these burying grounds Mr. Perry erected, at his own expense, a fine iron fence which is said to have cost four thousand dollars. He has always been very liberal to his church, and for years has regularly contributed to the support of New Hope church, he bearing at least four-tenths of the expense of the congregation. He has recently deeded to the trustees of the church a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, situated near the church and lying in German township, the income from which farm is to be used for the maintenance of the church and graveyard.

Mr. Perry has always been a temperate man and has never used tobacco. He has always been industrious; in fact, though he is now eighty-two years old, there is no one in the county who gives closer attention to the details of his business. It is largely due to his power of close observation that he has succeeded so largely in his business affairs. Unlike many of those who have accumulated fortunes, he has stayed entirely within his own business, farming. When he sells his grain he never loans his money, but at once looks for a new farm to buy. He does not go in debt, and observes three rules: first, not to go security; second, not to trade with his kin, to do this latter he says one is sure to get into trouble; third, short settlements make long friends. Frequently he has been known to wait several hours for men to complete work they were doing for him in order that he might pay them as soon as it was finished. He says

he does not want to die owing any man. These three rules constitute his chief advice to friends. His fortune has been made by him alone; to none other does he owe any part, except that his efforts at creating and caring for his property have been ably benefited by his good wife. To those whose good privilege it is to know James M. Perry, nothing delights them more than for him to come to them for a laugh and talk. He always has some good stories to tell that are new and fresh to the hearer to illustrate a point he may desire to make. His fund of anecdotes covering the period of his life is remarkable. Brought up as he was in much the same atmosphere as Abraham Lincoln, his friends feel that he might have ranked with that famous man as a story teller. Mr. Perry served as county commissioner of Bartholomew county at two different periods, first from 1855 to 1860, and then from 1873 to 1875.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

J. M. Williams, who is one of the extensive landowners and successful citizens of Bartholomew county, now living in Columbus, was born in Clifty township January 14, 1854, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the locality. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Williams, was born in Virginia in the year 1801 and was a

farmer by occupation. Emigrating westward, he took up his abode in Indiana, where he spent his remaining days, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He died in Hartsville in 1882, when about eighty-one years of age. His wife, who was born in Virginia in 1807, has also passed away. It was their son Levi who became the father of the subject. He was born in Jackson township, Decatur county, Indiana, on the 11th of October, 1827, was reared to the occupation of farming and throughout his entire life followed that vocation, becoming one of the most prosperous and prominent agriculturists of this part of the state. He was married in early manhood to Miss Nancy Bowman, whose birth occurred in Scott county, New Jersey, in 1828. They removed to Bartholomew county, Indiana, about two years after marriage. They became the parents of two children, but the daughter, Margaret J., who was born on the 1st of March, 1852, died January 31, 1866, when in her fourteenth year. Mr. Williams, the father, carried on general farming, engaging in both the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock. He prospered in his undertakings and as his son grew to years of maturity he admitted him to a partnership in the business. Together they became the owners of seven hundred and sixty acres of rich land in Rock Creek and Clifty townships, the greater part of which was under cultivation and yielded a splendid return for the care and labor bestowed upon the fields. The father was a Republican in his political views and was active in the work of the party, for he believed that its platform contained the best elements of good government. He belonged to the Baptist church, served as one of its trustees

and did everything in his power to extend its influence and to accomplish its mission. His life was molded by his Christian faith and he was widely known as an honorable man as well as a successful farmer, so that at his death, which occurred in 1896, the community felt that it had lost a valued citizen.

Reared under the parental roof, J. M. Williams was educated in the public schools and has always associated with his father in the business from the time he was old enough to assist him in the work of the fields or the labors of the farm in any way. As he grew in age and experience greater responsibilities were entrusted to him and eventually he became his father's partner and collaborer. He is today the owner of six hundred and forty-one acres of rich land, nearly all of which is under a splendid state of cultivation, while the remainder is covered with good timber. In connection with general farming he has engaged in trading in mules. He buys, feeds and sells mules, having as high as seventy-five head upon his farm at one time, and in this way he has added materially to his income, his sales proving very profitable. He also raises shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and he feeds his farm produce to his stock. He is very progressive in his farming methods and has a finely equipped farm, supplied with large barns and sheds for the care of his stock and the shelter of his grain.

On the 22d of October, 1885, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Ora Hinds, a daughter of William and Mary (Gant) Hinds, both of whom are natives of Franklin county, Indiana, the former born on the 4th of January, 1841, and the latter in July, of the same year, her birthplace be-

ing near Brickville. Mr. Hinds is a farmer by occupation and is now living in Jennings county, where he owns and operates a good tract of land. Unto him and his wife have been born seven children: Ora, the wife of the subject; Dennia, now deceased; David G., who married Kittie Little and is engaged in farming; Zella, the deceased wife of J. F. Blocker, a Baptist minister, who was formerly a teacher in the high school of Columbus; Minnie, the wife of Eli Pike, a farmer; Fred, who is deceased; Jessie, the wife of a Mr. Blocker. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born three children: Alta, who was born August 25, 1885; Roscoe, whose birth occurred February 18, 1888, and Alma, who was born October 9, 1890. All are now attending school.

In September, 1898, Mr. Williams purchased a home on Hutchins avenue in Columbus and the family removed to the city that the children might have the advantages of the city schools. From this place he superintends his farming interests, which are extensive and important, he being one of the leading and enterprising agriculturists and stock raisers of the county. He belongs to the Baptist church and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He votes with the Republican party, takes an active interest in politics, and in 1900 he was elected a member of the city council of Columbus. During his incumbency in the office he exercised his official prerogatives in support of every measure which he believed would contribute to the public good and the permanent improvement of the city. He has traveled to a considerable extent, thus broadening his knowledge, and he is today a well informed man, keeping in touch with advanced thought and with the progress of

the world. In business affairs he has displayed keen discernment and a quick understanding of situations leading to success or affording opportunity for accomplishment.

MRS. MARY E. PURVIS.

Woman's greatest power in the world comes through her influence. Although the result of this is immeasurable, it is none the less strongly felt. There are few people who have had a better influence upon the lives of those with whom they have come in contact than has Mrs. Mary E. Purvis, who for many years devoted her time and energies to the benefit of her fellow men, assisting the poor and needy, in relieving the sick and suffering and rendering aid in many ways to those who might be benefited by her timely efforts in their behalf. She is a lady of innate culture, possessing a spirit of Christianity which has permeated her entire life and work.

Mrs. Purvis was born in Sand Creek township, Bartholomew county, Indiana, March 2, 1852, and is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hollowell) Newsom. Her birth occurred upon a farm, and when she was a little maiden of seven years her parents removed to Hendricks county, Indiana. There her father was appointed postmaster of Coatsville. He also dealt in grain and wool and acted as express agent, becoming one of the well known and leading business

men of that place. His efforts in behalf of the public good were far-reaching and beneficial, and he contributed in no small degree to the improvement of the city in which he lived.

Mrs. Purvis attended the common school until fourteen years of age, after which she pursued a scientific and classical course in Indianapolis. She also pursued a regular course in the city academy there, and when she was eighteen years of age she entered the Sand Creek Academy. She had almost completed her studies in that institution when her father's health failed and she was compelled to leave school on that account, as her father needed her care. While residing in Indianapolis her father has received an appointment as a teacher on the Indian Reserve, and at that time Mrs. Purvis also accepted a position as teacher and missionary there and was employed for seven years in that work prior to her father's death. He was also much interested in labors of a similar character and did much philanthropic work. He was one of the founders of the Colored Orphans' Home in Indianapolis, Indiana. The influences which surrounded Mrs. Purvis in her girlhood days and the atmosphere of helpfulness and humanitarianism which existed in her home led her to enter fields of labor whereby she has benefited her fellow men in many ways. In fact, throughout the greater part of her life she has been engaged more or less in mission work both in Indiana and elsewhere. She was employed as a trained nurse both in California and in this state and now has in her possession recommendations from the most eminent members of the medical fraternity in Indiana. While engaged in nursing she also had a great de-

sire to do missionary work, and in fact extended her efforts into various departments of activity leading to the moral development of those with whom she was associated. She became a worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and her powers have been strongly felt in behalf of the cause of the abolition of the liquor traffic. She is widely known in Columbus, as well as elsewhere, as a lady of strong character, whose Christianity is exemplified in her daily life. For a time Mrs. Purvis was in Kokomo, Indiana, and later she spent some time in Oklahoma engaged in both teaching and in mission work, finding greatest delight in helping those who were in need of aid and encouragement in any way. She remained in Oklahoma for four years, and then went to a training school in St. Louis, Missouri, where she spent six months. At the end of that time she came to Columbus, Indiana. Her mission work has been in the line of visiting the poor as well as the rich, in placing good books where they would do the most benefit and in caring for the needy. She has deep sympathy, broad charity and a most kindly spirit. She has received the encouragement of many influential people in her work and the gratitude of a host whom she has benefited.

On the 13th of March, 1899, Mary E. Newsom gave her hand in marriage to B. S. Purvis. Mr. Purvis is an affable and pleasant man and is well liked by those who have come in contact with him. Mrs. Purvis is still deeply interested in everything pertaining to the benefit of mankind along intellectual and moral lines, and the world is certainly better for her having lived. Though her influence cannot be measured by any known standard, it has been a po-

tent factor in the amelioration of human suffering and of various conditions which are to the detriment of the race. It has also left its impress upon many lives, whose course has been thus checked on a downward path and turned toward something higher. Never can the record of her work be adequately written until it is read in the heart histories of those who owe to her a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

FREDERICK ULRICH.

Throughout his entire business career, dating from early life to the present, Frederick Ulrich has been engaged in the bakery business and is now following that pursuit in Columbus, where he has won for himself creditable standing, as well as desirable success, in business circles. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Wed-dam, in the county of Highbrau, on the 15th of August, 1824. His father was a farmer and manufacturer of wine and owned and cultivated a vineyard in Germany, where he spent his entire life. His wife was also a native of Germany and died there during the early boyhood of her son Frederick. The boy was then reared by a step-mother, who was very good and kind to him, and he takes pleasure in paying a worthy tribute to her memory. He attended the schools of Germany until he was about fourteen years of age and was then apprenticed to a baker,

under whose guidance he learned the business, becoming an expert workman in that line. He has always followed the same pursuit, and his persistency of purpose has undoubtedly been one of the strong elements of his success. When a young man, unmarried, he came to America. He had a ticket which called for transportation as far as Cincinnati, Ohio, and there he remained for a short time. He then came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, in 1852, and now for more than a half a century has resided within its borders. He worked at different occupations at which he could earn an honest living until he could make arrangements to go into business on his own account. When he had saved some money he bought a lot on Fourth and Franklin streets, erected a building and has since been located here. He was without capital when he came to America, but he possessed strong courage, resolution and determination and gradually these have enabled him to surmount all the difficulties in his path and to climb steadily toward the goal of success. During the period of the Civil war he was employed as a baker by the government and baked thousands of loaves of bread, which were distributed among the soldiers. He still conducts a bakery in Columbus, and his enterprise is one of the important business establishments here. His manufactured goods are of such excellent quality that he finds a ready sale for them, and his patronage is an extensive one, bringing to him a good income.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Ulrich was also born in Germany. She came to America, stopping first at Cincinnati and subsequently removed to Columbus, Indiana. She bore the maiden name of Jo-

hannah Jagger and this was changed in 1852, when she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Ulrich. They became the parents of nine children, but only three are now living: Elizabeth, the wife of W. H. McFarren, a resident of Terre Haute, Indiana; John F. is living in Anderson, this state, and Fred C. is engaged in the restaurant business in Columbus. He married Miss Ida S. Shields, daughter of Felix G. Shields, and they now have five children: Charles, Jeannette, Mary, Dora and Fred. Fred C. Ulrich is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Improved Order of Red Men.

In his political views Mr. Ulrich is a Republican, and has given his support to that party continuously since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. Since 1857 he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his life being in consistent harmony with its teachings. For more than half a century he has lived in Columbus and is one of its oldest business men. No record of the city's interests would be complete without mention of Mr. Ulrich, whose career has been a credit alike to his native country and his adopted land. His history shows conclusively that success may be won in this country if one has determination and energy, guided by sound business judgment. When he came to Columbus he accepted positions in which the salaries were small, but, like many other energetic young men who came to Bartholomew county in the day of small things and have since left their impress upon the development of the county seat, he did not wait for especially grand openings; indeed, he could not, and his natural industry would not have permitted him to do so even

if his financial circumstances had been such as to make it possible. His mental and physical activity—the only capital that he brought with him—combined with his poverty to make immediate employment a necessity, brought forth the elemental strength of his character, and at that time he showed conspicuously the traits of character that have made his life successful. He performed all the duties that devolved upon him, however humble and however small the recompense might be, conscientiously and industriously. At length he was enabled to engage in business for himself, and since then his prosperity has steadily increased. He might not have found all the days equally bright in his business career, but he has made the most of his opportunities, and his strict integrity and business judgment have been so universally recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree, and annually this has brought to him a lucrative patronage. Moreover, his life has ever been in harmony with the strictest principles of upright manhood, and thus he has gained the unqualified regard of those with whom he has been associated.

GEORGE G. SCHWARTZKOPF.

A well known representative of industrial interests of Columbus is George G. Schwartzkopf. The development and prosperity of every community depends upon its

industrial and commercial activity, and therefore the men who are most prominent in its public affairs are they who are controlling the avenues of trade. In this connection Mr. Schwartzkopf has a wide acquaintance, being the general manager and book-keeper of the flouring mills conducted under the name of Schaefer & Schwartzkopf. The subject is one of the native born sons of Columbus, Indiana, his birth having here occurred on the 27th of January, 1869. His parents were Joseph and Susan (Horn) Schwartzkopf. The father came to Bartholomew county from Germany prior to his marriage, believing that he might have better business opportunities in the new world than could be secured in the older countries of Europe. Making his way to Columbus, he here embarked in business and remained a resident of this city until called to his final rest. It was here that he married Miss Susan Horn, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania and were also of German lineage. Mr. Schwartzkopf died in August, 1901, and is still survived by his wife, who makes her home in Columbus. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom are yet living, namely: George G., whose name introduces this record; Barbara, the wife of George Lang; Catherine, Emma, Joseph, Edward and Lulu, all of whom are still at home with their mother.

When about six years of age George G. Schwartzkopf began his education in the graded schools of Columbus and there pursued his studies until he had a good knowledge of the common branches of learning. He afterward attended a night school, in which he completed a commercial course, and was thus well qualified to take up the practical and responsible duties of a business

career. In October, 1893, he entered the milling business in connection with John H. and C. F. Schaefer, having a fourth interest in the enterprise. In January, 1903, the firm was changed to Schaefer & Schwartzkopf, the equal partners being John H. Schaefer and Mr. Schwartzkopf, under the firm name of C. F. Schaefer & Co. The subject is still the manager and bookkeeper, and for ten years has been identified with this industry, which is now an important one in the city. The firm manufactures a high grade of flour and does quite an extensive business, having a large trade in the city and locality. The mill is equipped with the latest improved machinery and everything is done to facilitate the work and make the product such as will find a ready sale upon the market. The firm also operates an elevator of twenty-five thousand bushels capacity, and they handle a large quantity of grain annually.

In 1893 Mr. Schwartzkopf was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Schaefer, a daughter of C. F. Schaefer, and who was born in this country. This union has been blessed with four sons: Walter, whose birth occurred in September, 1895; Clarence, born in October, 1897; Robert, born in November, 1899, and Williard, born November, 1903. The parents are members of the German Lutheran church, and in his political views Mr. Schwartzkopf is a Democrat, but never takes an active part in public affairs, preferring to give his time and energies to his business pursuits. He is yet a young man and has already attained desirable success. Energy and capability are salient features in his career, and he is at all times a gentleman in the truest and best sense of the term.

JOHN H. REDENBOUGH.

The subject of this review is a self-made man who without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages at the outset of his career has battled earnestly and energetically, and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and success. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has worked his way upward and is numbered among the leading and prosperous business men of Columbus, where he is now conducting a feed store and where he owns excellent city property. He likewise possesses valuable farm realty, and at one time was numbered among the enterprising agriculturists of this county.

Mr. Redenbough has spent his entire life in Bartholomew county, his birth having occurred in Clifty township, April 1, 1836, upon the farm where lived his parents, John and Margaret (Loller) Redenbough. The father was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, in March, 1809, and there remained until about twenty-four years of age, when he came to Bartholomew county. Here he entered forty acres of land from the government, for which he paid one dollar and a quarter per acre. He was a man who did a great amount of clearing and teaming and his labors were of direct and practical benefit to the county. Throughout his business career he carried on farming, engaging in the raising of oats, wheat and hay and the necessary farm stock. He was very successful in all he undertook, possessing keen foresight and discriminating judgment in business affairs. He took an active interest in political affairs, gave his support

to the Democratic party and served as constable. He held membership for many years in the Baptist church and his life was upright and honorable, being in close conformity to the teachings of his denomination. The subject now has in his possession the old church letter which was granted his father in 1850. Mrs. Redenbough was also a worthy Christian and the loss of both was deeply regretted when they were called to the life beyond. The father died in 1857 and the mother, whose birth occurred near Burrville, in Franklin county, Indiana, on the 14th of March, 1814, passed away in the year 1899, at the age of eighty-two. In their family were four children: Hezekiah, deceased; John H.; James, who was a farmer of this county and died leaving a widow who bore the maiden name of Mary Blacketter; and Newton, who died in childhood.

Pioneer conditions still existed in Bartholomew county during the period of John N. Redenbough's boyhood, and he has witnessed a wonderful transition since that time as the county has advanced, winning for itself a place of prominence among the leading counties of this great commonwealth. Farm work largely occupied his attention during his youth, for it was necessary that he should assist his father in the cultivation and improvement of the home place. To the public school system of the county he is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth.

On the 14th of October, 1855, the subject was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Blacketter, a daughter of Spencer and Louisa (Seibert) Blacketter. Her father was born in Kentucky, March 4, 1809, and the mother's birth occurred July 9, 1813,

also in Kentucky. He was a miller by trade and for many years followed that vocation in conjunction with farming, the dual pursuit enabling him to provide a good living for his family. He kept well informed on political questions and issues of his day and voted with the Democratic party. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church and he was accounted one of its helpful and loyal members. Prospering in his business undertaking, he became the owner of three hundred acres of valuable land, which was gained by hard work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Blacketter were born ten children, namely: Sarah J.; William; Henry; Peter, who is deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of the subject; Mary Ann; Johnny; Jacob W.; Catherine; and Sylvanus. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Redenbough have been born four children: Mary A., who was born in 1856, and is the deceased wife of George Cook, a farmer of this county; Margaret, who was born in 1860 and is the wife of George Dudley, an agriculturist; Rebecca, who was born in 1862 and is the wife of Samuel Daugherty, a pension agent who is now living in Denver, Colorado, for his health; and Etta, who was born in 1876 and is the wife of Sherman Lucas, a mechanic employed in the Reeves pulley works in Columbus, Indiana.

Mr. Redenbough was at one time the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of land in Columbus township, which he improved, making it a rich and arable tract. He continued its cultivation for a number of years, but in 1902 sold it. For fifteen years he has lived in the city of Columbus, where he is now carrying on a store, dealing in baled hay and other feeds. He is also the owner of a nice property at the corner of Seventh and Union streets. He votes with

the Democracy and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, thus being able to support his position by intelligent argument, but has never sought or desired office. He is a public spirited citizen whose aid and co-operation are freely given for the benefit of moral, material, social and intellectual improvement in his adopted city. He has a pleasant home in Columbus, which he rebuilt in 1892, and is widely recognized as a successful business man, being surrounded by the comforts of life as the result of his untiring energy and well directed efforts in former years. Mr. Redenbough cast his first vote in Columbus for the Democratic ticket and has voted the same way in the same place ever since. His first presidential vote was in 1860 for Bell and Evarts.

JOSEPH D. HUNTER.

Joseph D. Hunter, leading real estate dealer of Columbus, is a native of the neighboring state of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Niles, Trumbull county, on the 19th of October, 1854. The Hunter family is of Irish lineage and back to the Emerald Isle can the ancestry of the subject be traced. It was there that the grandfather was born and reared to manhood. Attracted by the possibilities of the new world, however, he came to America when a young man and took up his abode in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he met and married

Miss Nancy Hunter, who, though of the same name, was not a relative. They became the parents of four children: Nancy, Joseph, Jesse and John, all of whom are now deceased. John Hunter, the youngest of the family, was the father of the subject. He was reared upon a farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, at an early period in the development of that state. With others of the family he shared in the hardships and trials of pioneer life, and he also witnessed the changes that time and man wrought as the county emerged from its primitive conditions and became imbued with a progressive spirit and supplied with all of the improvements known to the older east. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Van Wye and they began their domestic life in Trumbull county, where they spent their remaining days, the mother passing away there in 1855; while two years later, in 1857, the father's death also occurred. They were the parents of five children, J. D., Jesse, Jennie, Clara and Joseph D. Clara is the wife of Charles P. Hyde, a resident farmer of Trumbull county, Ohio. Jennie is not married and lives in Bristolville, Ohio. The brothers of the subject have passed away.

Joseph D. Hunter was reared upon the home farm in the usual manner of lads of that period and under such circumstances, he perhaps had better advantages than some boys of the neighborhood and not so good as others. When still quite young he began to assist in the duties of the farm, working in the fields from the time of early spring planting until after crops were harvested in the late autumn. During the winter months, when the work upon the farm was practically over for the year, he attended the district schools and continued his studies there-

in until he had received a good common-school education. Not content, however, with his privileges in this direction and desiring a more advanced knowledge, he entered the Western Reserve Seminary at West Farmington, Ohio, and there he continued as a student for two years, performing the work of the academic course. Mr. Hunter has been a resident of Indiana since 1874. Before his marriage he made his way to this state, settling in Bartholomew county on the 4th of October. He came here to visit his uncle, Jesse Hunter, and being pleased with its prospects he decided to remain.

On the 10th of March, 1875, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Emma Clark, who was a daughter of Leonard and Mary (Marr) Clark. The lady was born in Bartholomew county and her educational attainments and natural refinement, accompanied with her kindly spirit, have endeared her to all with whom she has been brought in contact. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children, but three of the number are now deceased. Those still living are Clara, who is the wife of William Wells, of Columbus; Monta, Ralph, Mary, Ray and Roy, twins, and Jennie. Monta, who is a graduate of the high school of Columbus, is now employed in the office of Reeves & Company. The parents hold membership in the Tabernacle Christian church, and their active efforts in its behalf have been of material benefit to the church. Mr. Hunter is now serving as one of the deacons and is deeply interested in the work. He is also a valued representative of the Knights of Pythias lodge, in which he has passed all of the chairs and is now serving for the seventh consecutive term as master of

finances. He likewise belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men. His views on political questions are indicated by the loyal and stanch support which he gives to the Republican party. He has studied closely the issues and questions of the day and believes that the welfare of state and nation may be best enhanced by adopting Republican principles. He was a candidate on that ticket for the office of city clerk, but the entire ticket was defeated.

During the past ten years Mr. Hunter has been engaged in the real estate business, and has secured for himself a liberal clientele in this direction. His work has been based upon thorough preparation by learning the values of property in this locality, by progressive methods and by the institution of a systematic course that enables him to transact business with promptness and dispatch.

JOHN D. EMMONS.

Among the leading and representative business men of Columbus is John D. Emmons, who is now proprietor of an undertaking establishment here. He is also well known in political circles and in church work, and thus his influence has been felt along many lines that contribute to the welfare and permanent improvement of the city in which he makes his home. Mr. Emmons was born in Hamilton county, Indiana,

his natal day being the 26th of October, 1850. He traces his ancestry back to England, whence representatives of the name came to America at an early period in the colonization of the new world. Lucius H. Emmons, the father of the subject, was a native of Vermont, and in the year 1830 he left the Green Mountain state for the west, attracted by the possibilities of this new and rapidly growing section of the country. He found a good field of labor in Indiana and, locating in Noblesville, he there established a newspaper in 1837. When he had been connected with journalistic interests there for a year, however, he received an appointment in the treasury department at Washington under Andrew Jackson and served in that capacity during the administration of the hero of the battle of New Orleans. He was again appointed to public office by the next Democratic President, his position being one similar to that of postmaster general at the present time, and he acted in that responsible capacity until his death, which occurred in 1850. He was one of the most distinguished representatives of the Democracy in this state and was well fitted for leadership in public thought and action because of his strong intellectuality, his weight of character, his native sagacity and his own devotion to the general good. He was a brother of Commodore George F. Emmons, equally prominent in the naval service of the country. While residing in Hamilton county, this state, Lucius H. Emmons served as probate judge, and his loyalty to the public good was above question and in whatever relation of life he was found, whether in the government service, in political circles, in business or in social relations, he was al-

ways the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merited the high regard which was universally given him. He took an active part in shaping the early policy of the state, and he was also an influential man in the moral development of Indiana, being one of the leading and prominent members of the Christian church. Unto him and his wife were born three children, all of whom are now living. The daughter, Ida M., is the wife of Charles Campbell. Lucius H. has, since the administration of President Cleveland, held position in the government printing office, being assistant foreman in the folding department.

John D. Emmons, whose name introduces this record, obtained his education in the public schools and during his youth spent a part of his time in a printing office, where he learned the trade, but not finding it congenial he wished to devote his efforts to other lines. For some time he was employed on the Pan Handle Railroad, making his home at Logansport, Indiana. He there became very prominent in social circles, possessing a fine tenor voice, and in this way he became well known, his talent making him popular in music loving homes of the city. In the year 1888 he came to Columbus, where he was employed in an undertaking establishment for a number of years. He thus earned the money which enabled him to engage in business on his own account, and since 1898 he has conducted undertaking parlors at his present place, at 422 Fifth street. He has been very successful, having a large patronage. He has a well equipped undertaking establishment and justly merits the public support that is accorded him.

In the year 1871 Mr. Emmons was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Dobbins, a lady of culture, held in high esteem by all who knew her. Her people were born in the Old Dominion, and on leaving Virginia went to White county, Indiana. It was in that state that Mrs. Emmons was born, her birth occurring in White county in 1852. The subject and his wife were married at Oakandon, Marion county, Indiana, and by their union three children have been born: Edna M., who is now the wife of Norval Hege, of Columbus; Mayme, the wife of D. E. Llewellen, of Columbus, and Grace, who is the wife of Frank Flanagan, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Emmons is a member of the Christian church, to which his wife also belongs, and he has taken a very active part in its work. His musical ability has enabled him to assist very materially in that part of the church service and in other ways he has proven of value to the organization, contributing generously to its support and co-operating in many lines of its work. His political indorsement is given to the Democracy, and Bartholomew county recognizes him as one of the leading and active workers in the party ranks. He has been a member of the city council from the third ward, and he was defeated for the position of county clerk in 1892 by a vote of one hundred and fifty. In June, 1903, he was appointed to the office of county assessor to fill the unexpired term of Alex. W. Dean, deceased, and his term will expire January 1, 1907. He has served as chairman of the Democratic county executive committee and also chairman of the city central committee and as an organizer his labors are effective, for he seems to grasp readily the political

situation and to plan his work so as to meet its needs and requirements. Fraternally he is a prominent Odd Fellow, having for thirty-one years been an exemplary member of the order. He also belongs to the encampment and has served as a representative to the grand lodge and to the grand encampment. Mr. Emmons is a man of unassuming character, firm in his belief and of scrupulous honor. His sterling traits of character have made him a respected citizen of Columbus. His life is one well rounded out because his energies and efforts have not been confined along a single line, thereby producing abnormal development. He has a large circle of warm friends and his friendship is best prized by those who know him best.

JOHN CARR.

Among the representative business men of Columbus who are now administering the affairs of the city as members of the city council is John Carr, and in the varied relations of life he has been found as one who stands "four square to every wind that blows." His birth occurred on the Emerald Isle on the 29th of June, 1837. The Carr family were farming people of Ireland and the subject of this review was born upon his father's farm, early becoming familiar with the duties of field and meadow. He acquired a common-school education there and remained at home until twenty-one years

of age, when he bade adieu to friends and native land and severed the ties that bound him to Ireland, preparatory to becoming a resident of the new world. The reports which he had heard concerning its opportunities and its privileges strongly attracted him and he resolved that he would try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic. Accordingly in 1859 he sailed for America, landing in New York city. He there went to work as a laborer, but after six weeks spent in the Empire state he proceeded southward to Norfolk, Virginia, taking passage on a steamer bound for that port. From there he went to Wauthville, Virginia, where he began canvassing for the sale of dry goods and notions, traveling throughout that district of the country. The year 1861 witnessed his arrival in Indiana. He sold goods in a similar manner throughout this state and Illinois for a number of years. On the 1st of March, 1868, he came to Columbus and here he embarked in business as a merchant, conducting his store successfully until 1870. Having a desire to again see the scenes amid which he was reared and to renew the friendships of his earlier years, he returned to his native country and remained in Ireland for about sixteen months. His attachment, however, for the new world led him to return to this country in November, 1871. Locating once more in Columbus, he has since resided here and through thirty-two consecutive years has been numbered among the merchants of this place. He has now a well equipped store, in which he carries a large line of goods and as a merchant he ranks high because of his known reliability, his enterprise and his progressive methods. He was empty handed when he arrived the first

time in the new world, but gradually he has worked his way upward, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determination and persistent energy.

In religious faith Mr. Carr is a Catholic and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat, having always supported that party since becoming a naturalized American citizen. Upon this ticket he was elected to the position of city councilman, in 1890, from the first ward. He served for two years and was re-elected in 1892, and held office until 1896. In 1900 he was once more chosen for the office and again in 1902, so that he will have served ten years when he completes his present term. It has been said that you can fool some of the American people all of the time, all of the American people some of the time, but not all of the people all of the time. The truth of this expression is abundantly verified in political life, for though one may attain office, his course is so open to public inspection and to public criticism that if he is not worthy of the honor and responsibilities conferred upon him he cannot be retained long in a position depending on popular suffrage, and that Mr. Carr has for ten years been a member of the city council of Columbus is an indication of the trust reposed in him and of his allegiance to the best interests and the welfare of his adopted city. Socially he belongs to the Catholic Knights of America, which is considered one of the safest fraternal orders of the country. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought,—which by the way are always open to the ambitious, energetic man,—and making the best of these he has steadily worked

his way upward. He possesses the resolution, perseverance and reliability so characteristic of people of his nation, and his name is now enrolled among the best citizens of Bartholomew county.

A. P. ROOPE, M. D.

This is an age of specialization. The tendency is in that direction in all lines of business activity, but especially so in professional circles where knowledge has broadened and become so comprehensive that it is almost impossible for one man to be well versed in every department of any of the sciences. Dr. A. P. Roope, as a representative of the medical fraternity, is giving his attention more especially to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and nose.

The Doctor was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on the 3d of May, 1869, and became a student in the Columbus high school, in which he was graduated in the class of 1888, after which he began the study of medicine in the Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1894. In preparing himself for the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat he studied in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, completing a regular course there in 1897. He then became a student in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1899 and, going abroad in order to still further perfect himself along

the line of his specialty, he attended private clinics of Jansen and Overberg in Berlin, Germany. He spent a portion of 1901 and 1902 in the University of Vienna, Austria, and he has pursued his study of the diseases of the eye under the noted specialist Dr. Fuchs and of the ear under Dr. Politzer, receiving a special certificate from the latter. This work he completed in 1901-2 and in the latter year he located in Columbus, where he is now engaged in practice.

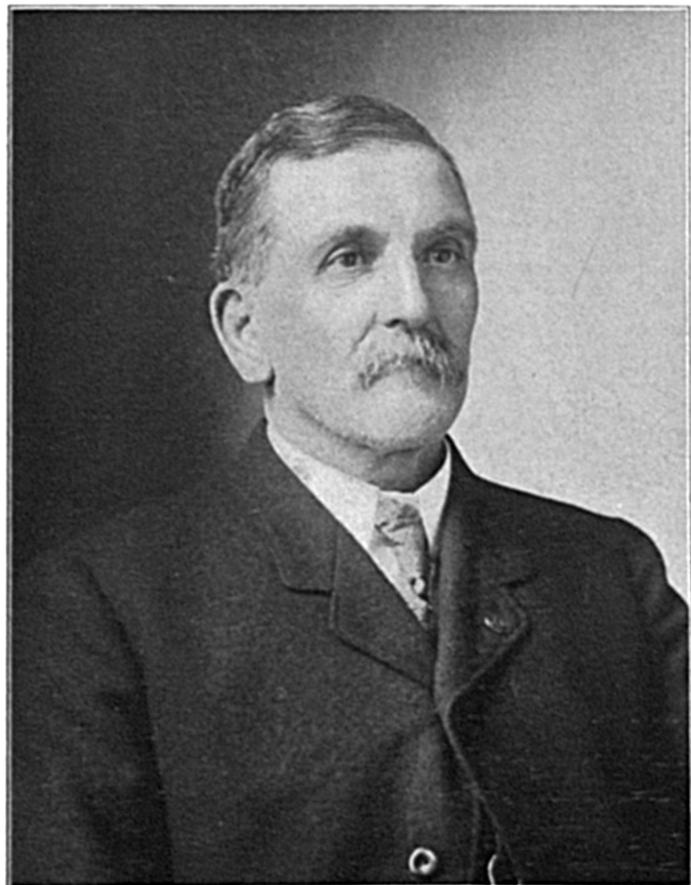
A. E. HARTMAN.

Among the most energetic, enterprising and progressive business men of Columbus, Indiana, is A. E. Hartman, who is now engaged in buying and shipping butter, eggs and poultry. He has established a business of considerable size, indicative of his own enterprise and capable management and now annually receives a good income as the reward of his labor.

Mr. Hartman is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred on the 25th of November, 1846, near the historic town of Gettysburg, where some seventeen years later was to occur one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the entire Civil war. He was a lad of twelve years when his mother died and he then went to live with an uncle at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe business. His father owned an interest in

that business and Mr. Hartman of this review represented him in the store. He afterward served in the capacity of assistant baggage master at the depot of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. After the inauguration of the Civil war his work seemed to grow monotonous and at length Mr. Hartman could no longer content himself to remain at home while his country was in danger. He offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company K, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment he went to the seat of war, serving faithfully and loyally until after the close of hostilities, when he received an honorable discharge in July, 1865. At that time he returned to Pennsylvania, but after a number of months came to Indiana.

It was in April, 1867, that Mr. Hartman arrived in Columbus as agent for Dr. Mishler, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Here he embarked in his present business in 1869 as a dealer in butter, eggs and poultry. He makes extensive purchases and thus his business furnishes an excellent market to the producers in these lines in the surrounding country. He ships to different cities and has developed a business of considerable magnitude, which annually returns to him a good income. A work which Mr. Hartman has performed during his residence in Columbus is certainly worthy of note. He saw that a certain oil company was working their horses on a scant half ration of feed to such an extent that the animals would reel with weakness under the heavy loads they were compelled to draw. He instituted investigation and inquiries and found that his opinions concerning various



A. E. HARTMAN

companies were correct, not only in Columbus but also in other cities in which the oil company had an agency. He then, with untiring zeal, began the task of suppressing this cruelty, and after about a year devoted to the work had the satisfaction of knowing that his labors were attended with good results. He feels fully repaid for what he did. He is a man of sympathetic nature who cannot bear to see any person or animal suffer and he certainly deserves great credit for what he did in this way.

Mr. Hartman has been twice married. On the 24th of December, 1868, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Josephine Sheffield and they traveled life's journey happily together for about sixteen years and were separated by death in October, 1884, Mrs. Hartman being called to her final rest. Two children were born to this union: Oliver H., who is now associated with his father in the produce business, and Jessie, at home. On the 24th of December, 1894, Mr. Hartman was again married, his second union being with Hattie B. Taylor, who is a kind and devoted wife and a most estimable lady, having many friends in the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hartman enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in this city, being widely and favorably known. In his political views Mr. Hartman is a stalwart Republican, having always given his support to the principles of the party. He served for four years during President Harrison's administration as postmaster of Columbus and in 1899 he was elected trustee of Columbus township, which position he is filling at the present time, discharging his duties in a prompt and capable manner. Always courteous and genial, he possesses a social disposition that well qualifies him for the

important part that he has taken in political affairs. His success has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances, but has come to him through energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles.

WILLIAM BROCKMAN.

Among those who have come from foreign lands to become prominent in business circles of Columbus is William Brockman, the well-known contractor. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical Indianian in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in her history. What he is today he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Brockman was born in Melle, Germany, on the 24th of November, 1837, and is a son of Frederick and Charlotte (Land-

ehr) Brockman, who were also natives of the same country. The father was born in the year 1811 and died in 1849, when only thirty-eight years of age, while attempting to save a boy from drowning. His wife's birth occurred in 1817, and she long survived him and died at a very recent date.

William Brockman was reared in the fatherland and acquired his education in the schools of that country in accordance with its educational laws. When a youth of fourteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the cabinetmaker's trade, in which he soon acquired great proficiency. Being impressed with the advantages of America and the opportunities for young men in the land of the free, he severed the ties which bound him to Germany and in the year 1857 embarked for the United States, hoping that he might have better opportunities here. He landed in New York and there pursued his trade of cabinetmaking for one year. In 1858, however, he sought a home in a district further west, coming to Indiana. He made choice of Columbus as a place of residence and has since lived in Bartholomew county. In this city he was employed by different parties who were engaged in cabinetmaking, thus spending his time until 1866, when he entered upon an independent business career by the forming of a partnership with John W. Perkinson in the planing-mill business. They were associated for some time and then Mr. Brockman entered into partnership relations with Adam Keller in 1870. They soon became recognized as the leading manufacturers in their line in Columbus and did an extensive planing-mill business, carrying on operations on a large scale. The output of their mill found a ready sale on the market, because of the ex-

cellence of the product, the well-known reliability of the house and the promptness with which contracts were executed.

Mr. Brockman may well be called a self-made man, having justly earned this title, for he has depended upon his own resources from early boyhood. His passage from Germany to New York was paid by a friend, and he labored faithfully after his arrival in the eastern metropolis in order to earn the money to discharge this indebtedness. By careful and economical expenditure in his earlier business career he gained money sufficient to enable him to start in business on his own account and eventually, by the exercise of sound judgment, close application and unfaltering energy, he gained a handsome competence that now enables him to live retired from further business cares.

Mr. Brockman has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Elizabeth Pfeifer, who died in the year 1865, leaving one child, Malinda. For his second wife Mr. Brockman chose Miss Katie Werner, their wedding being celebrated in 1868. She, too, was a native of Germany and to her husband has been a faithful companion and helpmate for more than a third of a century. This union has been blessed with five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: Frank, Charlotte, Mary, Kate and Willis.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Brockman is an Odd Fellow and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the Democracy, but aside from casting his ballot in support of its candidates he has never taken an active part in political work. He is well known in Columbus and is a high type of the German

American citizen, who has been an important factor in the development and material progress of this country. He began life a poor boy, but his financial valuation now represents a large figure. His wealth has been accumulated by untiring industry and judicious investments and throughout his entire career there has been no action on his part that could call forth adverse criticism. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world and high on the roll of honored citizens of Columbus his name is now inscribed.

W. A. DRYDEN, D. V. S.

Dr. W. A. Dryden, of Columbus, is the only graduate of a veterinary college who is now practicing his profession in Bartholomew county. He has a large patronage, which is indicative of his skill and capability, he being well equipped for his chosen work. He certainly deserves his success and is widely and favorably known in Bartholomew county.

There is no class of citizens in America of more value than those furnished to the United States by Scotland, and it was from the land of hills and heather that Dr. Dryden came to the new world. He was born in Roxburyshire, on the 25th of December, 1855, and in his life has exemplified the

sterling traits of his Scottish ancestry. He lived in his native country until a lad of five years, when he was brought by his parents to America, the family home being established in Canada. He afterward learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for nine years and then turned his attention to the veterinary science. He was a young man of twenty-five years, when he became a student in the veterinary college at Toronto, Canada, the leading institution of the kind on this side of the Atlantic. There he pursued a full course and was graduated in the class of 1882.

Dr. Dryden then located in Elkhart, Indiana, where he practiced for two years, after which he removed to Indianapolis and also spent two years in that city. In the summer of 1886 he came to Columbus, where he has since lived, and during the interval he has built up a splendid practice, his services being in constant demand by those in need of veterinary work. He has thoroughly qualified himself for his chosen calling and is continually broadening his knowledge, thus promoting his efficiency in the line of his profession.

In the year 1890 Dr. Dryden was united in marriage to Miss Christina Kaufman, a native of Canada, and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Ethel, who was born in 1892. Mrs. Dryden is a member of the Presbyterian church and an estimable lady, whose social qualities and sterling traits of character have endeared her to those with whom she has come in contact. The Doctor belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Columbus and is also associated with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is very con-

scientious in his work, and is a man of upright character who has gained for himself a host of friends during the years of his residence in Columbus. Courteous, genial, well informed, loyal and enterprising, he stands today as one of the leading and representative men of this city.

E. S. MORROW, D. O.

Dr. E. S. Morrow has the distinction of being the only osteopathic practitioner in Bartholomew county. He is located in Columbus, where in recent years he has won for himself and his profession a large patronage as the people have come to know of the worth of the science which he represents. Skillful in his chosen field of labor, he is willing that his work shall stand upon its merits and already osteopathy as represented by Dr. Morrow has gained a firm hold upon the regard of the public in this portion of the state.

The Doctor is a native of Missouri, and a son of Dr. William and Anna Morrow. He was reared upon his father's farm in that state and his youth was passed in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period, his time being devoted to the duties and labors of field and meadow and to the mastery of the branches of learning taught in the public schools of the neighborhood. He acquired a good practical English education and remained at home until twenty-one years of age.

When a young man of twenty-three Dr. Morrow was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Simpson, a native of Missouri, the wedding taking place in 1887. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm and he continued to follow the occupation to which he had been reared until 1890. In the year 1893 he took up the study of osteopathy and entered the Still College, of Kirksville, Missouri, where he remained for a year. He afterward went to Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he was graduated in the class of 1896. The course consists of anatomy and physiology, and in fact all of the work taken up in a regular medical school, outside of *materia medica*. Perhaps no better idea of the Doctor's work can be given than by presenting the following account of osteopathy.

"Adjustment is the keynote of osteopathic philosophy. Through a highly developed sense of touch, and a master mechanic's knowledge of the human machinery, the competent osteopath is able to discover these slight anatomical disorders and every move he makes in treatment is toward the definite purpose of correcting such disorders. This adjustment is accomplished by a system of scientific manipulations, so adapted and so skillfully executed that these mechanical disorders are corrected; the channels of vitality are kept open and nature, by her own marvelous processes, restores the person to health, just as surely as she heals the aseptic wound which is microscopically clean and has its parts in proper positions.

"The body is a perfect machine, and order is its first law. If in order, it will work properly and run its allotted time. A part of its work is to digest and assimilate food prescribed by the normal appetite; to manu-

facture therefrom all the chemical combinations needed by the body for its growth and repair, and excrete that which is not required. It has its own chemical laboratory, together with inherent forces sufficient to carry on all functions if allowed to act as nature intends. Here osteopathy assists nature and without any bad results to follow.

"Osteopathy is a common sense system of discovering and correcting mechanical disorders and the intelligent direction of the natural reconstructive and recuperative forces of the body for the cure of disease."

Following his graduation Dr. Morrow at once began the practice of his chosen profession in Kirksville, Missouri, and afterward lived in other places in his native state until his removal to Louisville, Kentucky. From that city he came to Columbus, Indiana, in June, 1898, and has since been located here. He has built up for himself an excellent practice which comes from an intelligent and cultured class of people of this city and surrounding country. He is the proprietor of what is known as the Dr. E. S. Morrow Public Sanitarium, located at No. 1228 Washington street. Here he treats all chronic diseases outside of venial diseases, and patients are received in his sanitarium for baths and osteopathic treatment.

His political views are in accordance with the Democracy, but he never takes an active part in the work of the organization aside from casting his ballot in support of its men and measures. He belongs to Lodge No. 17, Knights of Pythias, and to Lodge No. 521, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. In man-

ner he is cordial, courteous and genial and both Dr. and Mrs. Morrow have won many warm friends in Columbus and have enjoyed the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city.

OLIVER P. DOUP.

Oliver P. Doup, now deceased, will be remembered by many of the residents of Bartholomew county who knew him during his residence here and who entertained for him warm friendship and kindly regard. He was born on a farm near Louisville, Lexington county, Kentucky, in the year 1823, and was a son of John and Keturah (Shadman) Doup. They were also natives of the same county and there reared their family of ten children, namely: Oliver P., George, Matilda, John, William, Gibson, Henry, Mary, Thomas and one that died in early childhood. The father followed farming in order to provide for the needs and wants of his family. He owned two hundred acres of land in Kentucky, constituting a very valuable farm, and he was also one of the stockholders in the pike. His death occurred in the city of Louisville and his wife has also passed away. He voted with the Democracy and was deeply interested in the success of his party, while on several different occasions he was a candidate for office. He belonged to the Christian church and in this work was active, helpful and influential, his labors proving of value in its upbuilding.

In the state of his nativity Oliver P. Doup spent his boyhood days, remaining with his parents during the period of his minority. After arriving at years of maturity he was married, in 1851, the lady of his choice being Miss Melissa Lambert, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Wertz) Lambert, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Her father came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, in the year 1836, establishing his home in Columbus township. He settled in the midst of the green woods and at once began to clear away the timber in order to build a home and cultivate a farm. He was a carpenter by trade and always followed that pursuit until the later years of his life, when he devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. At the time of his demise he owned three hundred and twenty acres of very rich and productive land and took great pride in keeping his farm in first class condition. He raised the necessary farm stock, but was most largely engaged in the production of grain. Because of his mechanical ability he was enabled to make the repairs upon his buildings and everything about his place was neat and thrifty in appearance, giving evidence of his careful supervision and his progressive ideas. He voted with the Democracy and was deeply interested in the work of the Baptist church, in which he long held membership. Unto him and his wife were born seven children: Mrs. Doup; Lucinda, who is the wife of Simon Harker, a farmer; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Henry Knight, who also follows farming; Mary, who has passed away; Thomas, who wedded Mary Tucker and is a farmer; Samuel, who married Alevia Kennedy and is living in Hope; and Alice, the wife of Alonzo Hompshire, also a farmer.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doup were born ten children: Franklin, who married Kate Hegeman, is employed in the Reeves factory in Columbus; Lawrence died in infancy; Alvin married Annie Neible and is a carpenter; Perry and Medora are both deceased; Clarence married Mary Scott and is a farmer; Alice is the wife of J. D. Moor, a sugar expert of Cuba; Thomas, who was a farmer, married Maude White and is now deceased; Mary is the wife of Albert Clark, an agriculturist; and Miranda died in childhood. O. P. Doup died in 1868.

Mr. Doup was the owner of a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres at the time of his death. Throughout his active business career he carried on agricultural pursuits and in all of his trade transactions he was straightforward and reliable. During the latter part of his life, however, he rented his land because for fifteen years prior to his death he was largely an invalid. While on the farm he kept everything in excellent condition, being progressive and energetic. He belonged to the Christian church and was a Democrat in his political faith. His life was ever upright, his actions manly and sincere and the sterling traits of his character gained for him the confidence and good will of those with whom he came in contact. He passed away on the 30th of March, 1868, and although many years have since come and gone he is yet remembered by those who knew him as well as by his family, for his friendship was cherished by many. Mrs. Doup is the owner of a very excellent farm property, comprising one hundred and eighty-four and two-thirds acres, and in addition to this she has her city home at No. 130 Franklin street, where she is now living surrounded by many comforts and enjoyments of life.

D. A. THOMPSON, M. D.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily won, and has attained wealth by honorable methods, acquired the highest reputation in his chosen calling by merit and whose social prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. We pay the highest tribute to the heroes who, on bloody battle-fields, win victories and display a valor that is the admiration of the world. Why should the tribute be withheld from those who wage the bloodless battles of business? Greater than in almost any line of work is the responsibility that rests upon the physician. The issues of life and death are in his hands. A false prescription, an unskilled operation may take from man that which he prizes above all else—life. The physician's power must be his own; not by purchase, by gift or by influence can he gain it. He must commence at the very beginning, learn the very rudiments of medicine and surgery, continually add to his knowledge by close study and earnest application and gain reputation by merit. If he would gain the highest prominence it must come as the result of superior skill, knowledge and ability, and these qualifications are possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. Thompson, who has for a number of years successfully practiced his profession in Elizabethtown.

The Doctor was born in Scott county, Indiana, on the 26th of June, 1844, his parents being E. M. and Martha J. (Hughes) Thompson. The father was born near Boston, Massachusetts, and when a small

boy accompanied his parents to Madison, Indiana, the grandfather owning the land upon which the city of Madison now stands. He secured it from the government and for a time engaged in farming. Afterward he laid out his farm into lots and sold them as the growth of the city demanded. For a long period he occupied the position of justice of the peace, his decisions adding lustre to a well-earned reputation. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and was held in universal esteem. He there died of smallpox.

E. M. Thompson, the father of the Doctor, was born in the year 1816, and received no educational privileges save what he gained through his own efforts. He became a mechanic, millwright and carpenter and his life was one of marked industry and enterprise. Successfully he carried on this work for many years, his labors bringing to him financial return until he was the owner of a farm and two mills. Emigrating to Bartholomew county, he spent his last days in Columbus, where his widow is now living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Unto this worthy couple were born three sons and four daughters and the sons and two of the daughters are yet living. The family record is as follows: Sarah, deceased; Emeline, the wife of Rev. P. L. Ryker, of Michigan; Minnie, the wife of B. F. Cadby, of Columbus, Indiana; Oliver N., a carpenter, of Indianapolis; William H., a rural route postman, and the Doctor.

In his early youth Dr. Thompson was largely employed in his father's mill and shop, thus becoming familiar with the two branches of business. He secured his education in the graded schools of Scipio, Indiana, where he was graduated. Having

formed a desire to become a physician, he became a student in the office of Dr. D. H. Van Nuys, continuing his reading with Dr. John L. Roe, and spent the winter of 1866-7 in the medical department of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was graduated, however, in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, with the class of March 2, 1868. Dr. Thompson located in Butlerville, Jennings county, Indiana, where he remained for a year, removing to Forest Hill, Decatur county. In 1874 he came to Elizabethtown, where he has remained, covering a period of thirty consecutive years. He has enjoyed a satisfactory practice and has long maintained a foremost position in the ranks of the profession in the county. He has kept prepared to meet the difficult demands upon him by continued study and investigation, so that he has kept thoroughly informed in the progress of medical research.

In 1866 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Martha Klapp, a native of Jennings county, Indiana, and a graduate of the Western College at Oxford, Ohio. Completing her course, she subsequently engaged in teaching in the schools of Bartholomew county, attaining a high standing as an educator. She is a lady of culture and refinement and occupies an enviable position in social and religious circles. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born two daughters: Mabel, who is a graduate of the State University, of the class of 1898, and is now principal of the schools of Elizabethtown, and Inez, who was graduated in DePauw University on the completion of a course in pharmacy and is now at home. The mother and daughters are members of the Presbyterian church in Elizabethtown.

The Doctor belongs to James Moffat Post, No. 223, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has served as commander for a number of years. He is entitled to membership in this organization because of his military service in the Civil war. He enlisted in September, 1861, as a musician in the band of the Twelfth Indiana Infantry, with which he served for one year. Because of disability he is the recipient of a handsome pension. He is a stanch Republican and when opportunity affords never fails to support by ballot the men and measures of the party. Dr. Thompson is a social, genial gentleman, interested in all that pertains to the public welfare. He has a large circle of intimate friends, and his friendship is most prized by those who know him best. In his professional capacity he is extensively known and his reputation ranks him among the foremost representatives of the calling in this part of the state.

BENNETT PATTERSON.

Bennett Patterson, who is now engaged in the livery business in Columbus and who is also serving as councilman from the second ward, is a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred in that state on the 29th of January, 1849. He represents one of the old families of the south, for his ancestors established homes in North Carolina many years ago, the family having been

there represented for a number of generations. The father of the subject was George Patterson, who was also born, reared and educated in North Carolina. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Sarah Anderson, who was likewise a native of that state and spent her girlhood days there. They began their domestic life in North Carolina and it remained their place of residence until 1859, when with their family they left the South and came to Indiana, settling in Hope, Bartholomew county. Mr. Patterson became the owner of a good tract of land there and in that vicinity remained until his death. In the family were six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet living, as follows: Mary J., who is now the wife of John Short, a resident of this county; John, who is living in Hope, Indiana, and is employed as an engineer; Bennett, whose name introduces this record; Sarah, who is the wife of Hamilton McNealey; William, who is living in Hope; and Maggie, who is the wife of H. McCalop.

Bennett Patterson spent the first ten years of his life in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana, spending his boyhood days in Bartholomew county. His educational privileges were somewhat limited, but when his services were not needed on the home farm he attended the public schools and in the later years has broadened his knowledge by reading, experience and observation. On attaining his majority he started out in life on his own account, first securing employment in a livery barn. When he had worked in that way for twelve years he began business on his own account, having gained the necessary capital through industry, perseverance and economy. It was

in 1883 that he established a livery barn of his own in Columbus and here he has since engaged in business. He is now a well known business man of the city and has prospered in his undertakings because of his courteous treatment of his patrons and his fair and honorable dealings. He has a well equipped livery barn, owning a number of good horses and a fine line of vehicles, which he rented to a desirable class of patrons.

On the 15th of April, 1886, occurred the marriage of Mr. Patterson and Miss Jennie Potter, who is one of the native daughters of Bartholomew county. Their union has been blessed with one child, Lulu, who was born in 1887 and is a graduate of the high school of Columbus. She is now employed by the National Machine Company as book-keeper and stenographer. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and also holds membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America, of both of which he is a valued representative. In politics he is one of the substantial Republicans of Columbus and at the present writing in 1903 he is serving for the second term as a member of the city council, having first been elected in the spring of 1902 and again in the spring of 1903. He is now chief of police of the city and in the council he is serving as chairman of the committees on streets and alleys and also as chairman of the fire department committee. As a public officer he does everything in his power to promote the welfare and progress of the city and his course has been indeed commendable. He is an earnest and effective worker for his party and the methods which he follows in his political labors are such as to gain for him the respect of all law abiding citizens. An honest and up-

right man, he has won for himself a favorable reputation in public circles and in business life. That he is popular in his home neighborhood is shown by the fact that when elected a member of the city council he ran far ahead of his ticket. There is usually a Democratic majority of forty-three in the second ward and he was elected by a vote of thirty-three, thus gaining at least seventy-six Democratic votes. He believes that the council and mayor should give to the city a practical, business-like administration and he is doing everything in his power to advance the city's welfare along various lines.

JAMES C. TAYLOR.

One of the prominent retired citizens of Columbus, who for many years was closely identified with the business interests of the city and county, is James C. Taylor, who now resides in his comfortable residence at No. 1121 Pearl street. Mr. Taylor was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, on April 26, 1841. He is a son of James and Margaret (Chew) Taylor, both of whom were natives of England, the father having been born in the year 1810 and the mother in 1807. They came to America in 1828 and located temporarily at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1838 he came to Bartholomew county and located in Harrison township, where he lived the balance of his life, devoting his time and energies to farming and milling. He be-

came the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was a member of the Catholic church and of the Republican party. His death occurred in 1867, his wife dying in 1869. To them the following children were born: Ellen died aged twenty-one years; William A. married Margaret Salmon and resides in Harrison township, Bartholomew county; Mary married Henry Deitz, and after his death married John Hawkins, a merchant of Bethany, Indiana; James C. is the immediate subject of this sketch; John H. married Lavena Smith and is engaged in the milling business; Margaret married John Coffman, now deceased, who was a farmer; Elizabeth married Silas Bray, a teamster; Joseph died in childhood.

James C. Taylor has spent his entire life in Bartholomew county, and he has won the favor and friendship of all with whom he has come in contact. In his early youth he assisted his father in carrying on the home farm. He left the home farm in August, 1862, and enlisted in Company D, Sixty-seventh Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, with which he served for three years, being mustered out of the service at Galveston, Texas, on August 19, 1865. He was twice captured by the enemy, the first time in September, 1862, at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, but was paroled on the field. His second capture occurred on November 3, 1863, at Grand Cagkau, Louisiana, when he was held a prisoner until the day before the following Christmas. After leaving the army, Mr. Taylor returned to Bartholomew county and engaged in the milling business at Moore's Vineyard, at the old mill formerly owned and operated by his father, and for the latter named Taylor's Mill. He remained in the milling business until 1885, when he re-

moved to Columbus and engaged in manufacturing. He retired from active business in 1894. Mr. Taylor at one time owned a fine farm in Harrison township, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, which he exchanged for Columbus property. He now gives all his time and attention to the supervision of this city property, which includes twenty-five residences in Columbus and also similar property in Indianapolis, all of which is rented and returning revenue.

In 1868 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Myra B. Patterson, a daughter of Matthew and Sarah M. (Albright) Patterson. Her father was a native of Pittsburgh and in that city engaged in merchandising, and during the period of the Civil war he removed to Bartholomew county and established a store in Bethany, conducting it with success for some time. Later, however, he removed to Morgantown, this state, where he continued to live until 1894, when he removed to Columbus, and here died in June, 1895. His widow still survives him and is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Taylor at the age of eighty-six years. She is an extremely well-informed old lady, reading extensively and keeping in touch with the progress of the times. By her marriage she became the mother of six children: Amanda, Myra B., Charles, Catherine, Fred and Richard. In his political views Mr. Patterson was a Republican and was very active in support of the party, for he believed firmly in its principles and did everything in his power for its promotion. His business affairs were capably conducted, resulting in bringing to him success. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born four children: Frank, who is employed as head clerk in a hotel in St. Louis, Missouri;

Harry, who is engaged in the restaurant business in the same city; Lessie, the wife of L. C. Wallack, who is conducting one of the largest hotels in Toledo, Ohio; and James W., a successful practicing dentist of Lima, Ohio.

In his political views Mr. Taylor is an earnest Republican and for four years he acceptably filled the position of postmaster at Moore's Vineyard, this county. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is a self-made man and his career is creditable. Starting out with nothing save determination and self-reliance, he has steadily advanced, overcoming difficulties and obstacles and working his way continuously upward until he now occupies an enviable position in the community. He is also very widely known in the county of his nativity and his worth is recognized by all with whom he has come in contact. He is a popular citizen, having many warm friends and all speak of him in terms of high regard.

W. E. McLEOD, D. D. S.

The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantage of wealth or influence to aid him. The life history of Dr. McLeod illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the key-note to a

man's life. Depending upon his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, he has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence in the professional world.

One of Indiana's native sons, his birth occurred in Lebanon on the 19th of April, 1861, his parents being Dr. A. J. and Emily (Dye) McLeod. The father was born in North Carolina and came with his parents to Indiana in his boyhood days, the family home being established here at an early epoch in the development of the state. He acquired his education in the public schools and when he had completed his literary course he entered upon the study of medicine, becoming a graduate of the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. Opening an office in Lebanon, he began practice in that city and for many years followed his profession there with excellent success. He soon demonstrated his capability in coping with the intricate problems of disease and his skill won for him a large and gratifying patronage. In 1867 he removed to Burnsville, Indiana, and in the spring of 1884 arrived in Columbus, where he made his home until his death. The world accorded him admiration and respect not alone because of his professional capability, but also because of a manhood that was ever consistent with high principles. His political support was given to the Republican party and in the Masonic fraternity he attained to the Knight Templar degree and in his life exemplified the beneficent and helpful spirit of the craft. Unto him and his wife were born six children, all of whom are yet living.

Dr. W. E. McLeod removed with his parents from Lebanon to Burnsville, when he was a little lad of six summers. He there

entered the common schools and during the periods of vacation he assisted in the operation of his father's farm in Bartholomew county. His time was thus passed until he had attained the age of nineteen years and by reason of his attendance at the public schools he gained a fair English education. He afterward pursued his studies at College Hill, Indiana, and later he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a short time, but afterward turned his attention to the trade of a pattern maker. Desiring, however, to devote his energies to professional life, he made arrangements whereby he became a student in the office of Dr. Pall, who acted as his preceptor for eighteen months. He next entered a dental college at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he pursued a regular three-years course and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1900. He has practiced dentistry for several years, however, following the calling since 1892. He made his own way through college and he certainly deserves great credit for his achievements along professional lines. He has now built up for himself an excellent practice in Columbus and his patronage is steadily increasing. He has a well equipped office, supplied with the latest improved implements and facilities for carrying on the work and he keeps thoroughly abreast with the most advanced methods of dentistry. There has been no calling in which greater improvement has been made than in this profession and Dr. McLeod brings into use in his practice all of the best methods for the care of the teeth.

In September, 1900, the Doctor was happily married to Miss Lillian Harrison, of Columbus. She was born in Rising Sun, Indiana, and, like her husband, is an active

and helpful member of the Christian church of this city. The Doctor is serving as one of the deacons of the church and he and his wife have labored consecutively along lines for the advancement of the moral progress of the community. He votes with the Republican party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, thus being able to support his position by intelligent argument, yet he has never sought the rewards of office in recognition of his party fealty. Fraternally he is connected with St. John's Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, of Columbus. In manner the Doctor is unassuming and entirely free from ostentation. Integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career and in his dealings he is strictly fair and just, while in all of his professional life he lives in the strictest conformity with the ethics of the dental fraternity. His personal characteristics and his accomplishments both entitle him to representation as one of the leading residents of Columbus and it is therefore with pleasure that we present to our readers this record of his career.

JOHN N. KAILOR.

John N. Kailor, one of Columbus's well-known and prominent citizens, and superintendent of Reeves & Company, one of the largest of Indiana's manufacturing

plants, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in September, 1850, the son of David F. and Rebecca (Michael) Kailor. The parents were also natives of Maryland, but born in the neighboring county of Washington. The father, however, for many years resided in Frederick county. Until 1860 he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods and met with success in his business ventures and became a man of means.

John N. Kailor, the immediate subject of this sketch, obtained a common school education. He learned the trade of manufacturing woolen goods in his youth, but in 1868 he left home, having been apprenticed to the machinist's trade in the factory of the Hagerstown (Maryland) Agricultural Implement Company. After completing his apprenticeship of three years, a proposition was made to him by the company to remain in their employ as foreman of the wood department, which he accepted and remained with them until the removal of the works to Newark, Ohio, in 1880. The company, not wishing to part with him, induced him to go with them to their new headquarters, where the company was reorganized under the name of the Newark Machine Company. In 1884 the plant was totally destroyed by fire, and in the fall of the same year the company removed to Columbus, Ohio, where they occupied the old Gill Car Works plant, Mr. Kailor continuing with them. In 1890 Mr. Kailor came to Columbus, Indiana, to join Reeves & Company for the purpose of experimenting in clover hulling and clover feeding machinery. He continued his experiments along these lines until 1894, when he was made superintendent of the company's large plant, a position he has since filled. He is thoroughly familiar with

the mechanical departments of the business in every detail, and this practical knowledge of mechanics enables him to capably direct the workmen who are under his supervision. He is possessed of splendid natural mechanical ability, which has been developed by years of experimental and active application, and he has obtained several important and valuable patents in machinery.

On December 5, 1872, Mr. Kailor was married to Mary E. Protzman, who was born in Hagerstown, Maryland. To this union have been born the following children: Sallie R., Nora M., Joseph P., now in the employ of the Jeffries Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio; James D., who is learning the machinist's trade in Columbus, Indiana. Mrs. Kailor is a member of the Lutheran church, while her daughters belong to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kailor belongs to no church, though inclined to the Presbyterian doctrine. He is also a good Republican, and while deeply interested in political and public matters, has never taken an active part in the same, never having had any aspirations in that direction. He possesses a genial manner and a jovial disposition, which have made him popular with those with whom he comes in contact. All that he has financially is the result of his own efforts, and his labors have been conscientiously directed along well defined lines of business activity. Through his many years of business experience he has made but one change, and no higher testimonial of capability or of unfaltering loyalty could be given than he has manifested. His example in this respect is certainly well worthy of emulation, and if many young men would follow the same course they would find that success is much more easily gained.

CHARLES J. KIMSEY.

Of America is the self-made man a product. No other land offers such opportunities to its young men or furnishes so great a scope for business activity and for the development of one's latent powers along lines of trade or in professional circles. Mr. Kimsey is one who owes his success to his own well directed efforts and today he is well known in Columbus as proprietor of a bottling establishment. He was born in Jackson county, Indiana, on the 19th of May, 1866, his parents being David M. and Elizabeth (Ebaugh) Kimsey. His father was born in Pennsylvania, whence he removed to western Ohio, settling first in Cincinnati. There he met and married the lady who is his wife, and together they came to Indiana, establishing their home in Jackson county, where the father engaged in business as a huckster. They became the parents of eight children, seven sons and a daughter, and of this number six are yet living. Charles J. Kimsey, however, is the only member of the family now residing in Bartholomew county.

In his early youth Mr. Kimsey entered the public schools and mastered the common branches of learning therein taught. After entering upon his business career he found employment with Captain Morgan, then in the commission business, later the grocery business, in Columbus, whom he served as a clerk for two years. On the expiration of that period he became an employe in the Huber furniture store, and in May, 1889, he entered into the bottling business in partnership with Peter Grass. Later, however, he became sole proprietor

of the enterprise, which he has since conducted. The business has constantly grown and the house sustains an excellent reputation because of the splendid quality of its product and the honorable business methods that are followed and because of the earnest desire of Mr. Kimsey to please his patrons. Gradually he has worked his way upward and today he occupies an enviable position in the commercial circles in Columbus.

It was on the 19th day of June, 1889, that Mr. Kimsey was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Swinney, a native of Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kimsey have been born three daughters, as follows: Edna, whose birth occurred in April, 1890; Elma, born in July, 1892, and Elizabeth, born in 1894. The parents hold membership in the Christian church and Mr. Kimsey's social relations connect him with Rollo Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Traders' Protective Association. He votes with the Democrats; having always cast his ballot in support of the men and measures of that party. He is recognized as one of the leading Democrats of the city, active in the work, and in May, 1902, he was elected to represent the first ward in the city council. He became a working member of that body and one interested in everything pertaining to the progress, improvement and material development of the city. He is a member of the street and alley committee, and is chairman of the railroad committee. Mr. Kimsey is a gentleman of genial disposition, very popular with his friends and neighbors and he always has a cheery word and pleasant smile for those with whom he comes in contact. The qualities of an upright manhood are his and his reliability in

business and his trustworthiness in other relations of life have made him respected by all with whom he has been associated. He has now been an active factor in manufacturing interests in Columbus for more than thirteen years, is recognized as a man of energy and enterprise and one who has gained an excellent reputation for his house. He is also a man who conducts his business along progressive lines and commands uniform confidence.

JAMES N. MARSH.

James Newton Marsh, one of the leading newspaper men of southern Indiana, and a prominent citizen of Columbus, was born on a farm in Jennings county, Indiana, on July 9, 1844, the son of Samuel and Minerva (Brown) Marsh. Mr. Marsh was reared on the farm and secured a common school education. In 1870 he became a member of the engineers corps of the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad Company and assisted in constructing the road from Evansville to Booneville, a distance of sixteen miles, during 1872. He also assisted in running the preliminary line to Bellefontaine, Ohio. In January, 1873, he purchased the North Vernon (Indiana) Sun, a Democratic newspaper, which had been established as a campaign paper in September of the year before. This paper he conducted successfully for several years. In October, 1878,

he purchased the Daily and Weekly Democrat, of Columbus, and for one year conducted both the North Vernon and Columbus newspapers. He then sold the North Vernon enterprise and a year later also sold the Daily and Weekly Democrat, and for three years was engaged in the retail grocery business in Columbus. When the Big Four Railroad built its branch into Columbus, in 1883, Mr. Marsh was appointed agent of the company, a position he held until July, 1892. In this year he began the publication of the Daily and Weekly Times, an independent newspaper. The Daily Morning Times made its initial appearance on Sunday, April 3, 1892, and from the first number has been a success. While a citizen of North Vernon Mr. Marsh was active in politics and was elected city clerk by a majority of ninety-eight votes, when the Republicans had a normal majority of one hundred and fifty in the city. While residing in North Vernon he, with thirteen other prominent Democrats, was arrested on the eve of the election of 1878 by United States marshals, charged with conspiracy to import voters into the fourth congressional district to elect the late Judge Jephtha D. New to congress. For this he was tried before the late Judge Walter Q. Gresham and a jury in the United States court for thirty-eight days, but was honorably acquitted on the first ballot by a jury composed of six Democrats and six Republicans. Mr. Marsh has also been active in politics in Columbus and has twice been elected to the city council, and is now and has been most all of the time since coming to Columbus a member of his precinct campaign committee.

Mr. Marsh was married on June 12, 1877, to Mary M., the daughter of Colonel

Michael M. Gooding, of the Twenty-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. To this union three children have been born, namely: Josephine, who died at the age of four months; Charles, who died aged eleven years, and William E., now a student at the State University at Bloomington. He is a partner of his father in the ownership of the Weekly Times, a Democratic paper, and in college is business manager of the Daily Student, the official college paper.

JOHN W. ARNOLD, M. D.

From no professional man do we expect or exact so many of the cardinal virtues as from the physician. If the clergyman is austere, we imagine that his mind is absorbed with the contemplation of things beyond our ken; if our lawyer is brusque and crabbed, it is the mark of genius; but in the physician we expect not only a superior mentality and comprehensive knowledge, but sympathy as wide as the universe. Dr. Arnold in large measure meets all of these requirements and is regarded by many as an ideal physician. Certainly if patronage is any criterion of ability, he ranks high among the leading physicians and surgeons in Columbus, where he is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

The Doctor was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 17th of November, 1852, and is the elder son in the family of



JOHN W. ARNOLD, M. D.

Richard and Sarah (McLeod) Arnold. His brother is a farmer of Hendricks county, and it was upon the home farm there that the subject of this review spent his boyhood days, working in the fields and meadows when not engaged with the duties of schoolroom. He pursued his education in the district schools until he had mastered the elementary branches of learning and later became a student in Wabash College, where he remained for one year. Becoming interested in the methods of medical practice, he determined to engage in that line of activity as a life work and entered the office of his uncle, Dr. A. J. McLeod, of Burnesville, Indiana, in the year 1881. For two years he pursued his reading under his preceptor and in 1883 he matriculated in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, where on the completion of the prescribed course he was graduated in the spring of 1885. Being now well equipped for the practice of medicine, the Doctor sought a location in the west, establishing his home in Bluff City, Kansas, where he opened an office and practiced with success until 1896. He then returned to his native state and, locating in Columbus, entered into partnership with his uncle, Dr. A. J. McLeod, in 1896. This relation was maintained until the death of the senior partner, in June, 1898, since which time the Doctor has been alone. He has built up a large and lucrative patronage in this city and is now widely and favorably known here.

On the 23d of June, 1886, occurred the marriage of Dr. Arnold and Miss Clara E. Bunker, of Topeka, Kansas, who was born in Hendricks county, Indiana. They are members of the Christian church, take an

active part in its work and the Doctor is now serving as one of its deacons. He belongs to St. John's Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a Royal Arch Mason. The Republican party has ever received his political allegiance and while in Kansas he served as county coroner from 1892 until 1894. He has also served as medical examiner for various insurance companies and lodges. In his profession he does not consider himself bound by any set system of rules, but thinks and acts for himself and his judgment is wise and his labors beneficial. With a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity, he has so qualified that he has steadily advanced to a prominent position among the most capable members of the profession in Columbus, and the public and the medical fraternity acknowledge his worth and merit.

JOHN F. WRIGHT.

John Franklin Wright was born on July 18, 1830, near Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, on the Ohio river. His father, Charles Aquith Wright, was born in Maryland. His mother, Laura E. Franklin, was a descendant of Benjamin Franklin and a native of New York state. When the subject of this sketch was six or seven years of age his parents moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he received his primary education. After the death of his father, which occurred

when he was eleven years old, his mother, with her four children, moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he received a practical education at the public schools and at White's Academy of that city. Having chosen the medical profession as his vocation in life, he went to Cincinnati and began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. T. E. Mason, a man of high attainments and scientific ability. After the death of Dr. Mason, his brother, Charles W. Wright, professor of chemistry in the Ohio Medical College, and later in the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, was his preceptor. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1851, and after taking the clinical benefits at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, he went to Paris, France, to finish his surgical education. From Paris he returned to Cincinnati and soon after came to Columbus, Indiana, and began the practice of medicine and surgery in partnership with Dr. Solomon Jackson, who had been a practitioner in Columbus for many years. Dr. Jackson died soon after the partnership was formed, leaving the field to Dr. Wright.

When Dr. Wright arrived in Columbus he had but thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents in his pockets, but he received a call within two hours after his arrival and never had an idle day (except when he went fishing) until he retired from active practice a few years ago. He was fortunate enough to secure the surgical practice in Bartholomew and the greater portion of that in the adjoining counties. He did not go to the war, and in consequence had nearly all of the better practice in the way of consultation and surgery in Bartholomew and adjoining counties. But although the Doctor remained at home, he was none the less a

stanch Union man, not in sympathy with the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and loyal to the government, and he is known to have paid considerable income tax to Squire John Harris, the collector. He displayed a benevolent spirit by giving medical attention to soldiers' families free of charge, and has made many pension applications for worthy soldiers without remuneration. But in his general practice he has followed the advice of his preceptor to "give a little less medicine than any one else and charge a little more for your services." The Doctor often tells in his humorous way of the services he rendered his country when he was appointed on a vigilance committee with Colonel Simeon Stansifer and B. B. Jones, whose duty it was to look out for straggling rebels, but more especially to keep Morgan out of town, which he thinks they did most effectually, though there is some doubt as to Morgan's having ever heard of this able and formidable committee. In those days the Doctor was quite an athlete and he has often expressed the opinion that should Morgan, with his army of raiders, have entered Columbus at the critical period, he (the Doctor) would have proven himself the champion of American sprinters, with B. B. Jones trailing him at a 2:40 shot, leaving Colonel Stansifer to face the foe and maintain the dignity of this august committee. It is a well-known fact, however, that upon one occasion during their term of service they came very near arresting one man at the instance of Mr. Jones, who came in breathless haste to the office of Colonel Stansifer, bearing the startling intelligence that there was a very suspicious looking character stopping at the hotel, who, in his opinion, should be apprehended at once. The com-

mittee immediately proceeded upon a tour of investigation, but after carefully scrutinizing the suspected individual they decided to defer action until further developments. But alas! how unfortunate their procrastination. They had lost the golden opportunity of their lives, for the next day revealed the fact that the "suspicious looking character" was a Baptist minister on his way to Brown county to fill an appointment, utterly oblivious of the consternation he had created and the hair-breadth escape he had so miraculously made.

In 1857 Dr. Wright was married to Adelia Irwin, who died in 1872. On September 1, 1875, he married Eugenia Mayfield, daughter of Francis F. and Adelaide Mayfield, of Wirt, Jefferson county, Indiana. The Doctor is a man of sterling integrity, unflinching moral courage and indomitable will. For many years he has been a victim of chronic rheumatism, which he attributes to the extreme exposure and irregularity of his professional life. But while he is a constant sufferer, he never gives up, and his advice to people who are subject to chronic rheumatism is to lead an active life and never become disheartened. He has a cheerful disposition, with a keen sense of humor, and no one enjoys a good story nor can tell a good one better than he. As a benefactor he has few equals, though only his beneficiaries and his nearest friends know of his benevolence. He is a man of unusual mechanical skill—in fact is an artist. He is a draughtsman of no mean ability and a carver in any kind of material. Like "Doc Sifers," he has carved a set of chess men of the finest elephant ivory, which are unsurpassed in America. The Doctor is also an enthusiastic yachtsman, an expert fisher-

man and a lover of all manly sports. He has designed and built several sailing yachts and is a good sailor. For the last twenty years he has spent his summers at Lake Wawasee and these days the Doctor counts among the happiest and most restful of his life. He was for several years commodore of the Wawasee Yacht Club and the Indiana Yacht and Boating Club of Wawasee. In the regatta of 1896 his yacht "Problem" won the handsome silver trophy offered by Colonel Eli Lilly, of Indianapolis, which he values very highly. He is also a lover of high-bred trotting horses, and is at present the owner of several fine prospects. He is a Mason and spends many pleasant evenings with "the boys" at the chess room in the Masonic Temple. Chess is his favorite game and he is a fairly good player. The Doctor leads a very quiet and regular life, ill health compelling him to retire from society.

HON. P. H. McCORMACK.

Among the prominent and influential men of Columbus none rank higher or have had a more active and successful career than has P. H. McCormack, who for over thirty years has been closely identified with the city's business and social interests, and for the same length of time he has been one of the largest contractors of Indiana. Like many other of Indiana's adopted citizens who have won honorable positions and found

fortune within her borders, Mr. McCormack is a native of the Emerald Isle, he having been born near the city of Limerick, County Clare, Ireland, on March 27, 1842. When he was six years old his parents, John and Mary (O'Neal) McCormack, came with their little family to the United States. They settled at Nashville, Tennessee, and in that city lived the balance of their lives, the mother dying there in 1859, at the age of fifty-five years, and the father dying there in 1865, at the age of seventy years.

The subject was reared to manhood in Nashville, Tennessee, and received a good education in the schools of that city. At about the age of seventeen years he began an apprenticeship at the marble cutter's trade, and the knowledge of the trade there gained has proved of lasting benefit to him in his subsequent extensive building operations. In 1862, before reaching his majority, Mr. McCormack entered the employ of the federal government on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad and continued in the government service until the close of the Civil war. In 1867 he came to Indiana, locating first at Utica, removing thence in 1869 to Franklin, and locating permanently in Columbus in 1871. He continued bridge building until 1870, after having put up at least twenty bridges in Bartholomew and Johnson counties. In 1871 he began general contracting on a large scale and for over thirty years has been one of the leading contractors of Indiana, during which time he has erected many of the most important public buildings throughout the state, as well as in other states. Among the buildings of especial note he has erected are the following: County jail at Franklin, Indiana; Rose Polytechnic School at Terre Haute, Indiana; court

house at Columbus, Indiana; court house at Crawfordsville, Indiana; court house at Ann Arbor, Michigan; court house at Washington, Indiana; court house at Nashville, Indiana; court house at Clarksville, Tennessee; court house at Anderson, Indiana; court house at Rushville, Indiana (one of the finest in the state); the Indiana state asylums for the insane at Evansville and at Logansport; the Indiana state reformatory at Jeffersonville (which is one of the largest and finest penal institutions in the United States). He also erected the St. Denis, the leading hotel of Columbus, of which he is the owner. Ever since he has been a citizen of Columbus Mr. McCormack has taken an active interest in the building up of the city and her industries, and few if any other individuals have done more in this direction than has he. With but few exceptions he has contributed money and time to the project of establishing the present industries of Columbus, many of which he is still interested in. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen, he has long been accorded a place in the front rank by his fellow citizens. Mr. McCormack has long been a leading member of the Democratic party of Indiana and prominent in its organization, especially so in local and district affairs. He has several times been honored by the party by selection for important positions, the duties of which he discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. In 1880 he was elected to a seat in the Indiana legislature, and was re-elected in 1882, resigning, however, during his second term on account of his large business interests. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, held at Chicago, and in 1888 he was an unsuccessful candidate be-



B. M. HUTCHINS

fore the Democratic state convention for treasurer of state. He has also held membership on both the Democratic state and congressional committees. In his political career he has been guided by his convictions, which he has always been ready to maintain in a fearless manner. Throughout his political life he has given his unreserved support to the grand principles that underlie true Democracy. He has been positive in his beliefs, and has shown marked ability, tact and discrimination as a party leader, traits of character which have given him prestige and influence in the inner circles of his party's organization. As a citizen and man of affairs Mr. McCormack is probably at his best. He is progressive and liberal in his views, always working for the best interests of the community. As a business man he is shrewd and far-seeing, possessing ability more than ordinary, part of which is inborn and the balance the result of his long experience with men and weighty measures. Personally he is by nature genial and affable, kind and sympathetic, a stanch friend, yet a generous foe. He is sincere and strong in his convictions, and has the happy faculty of making friends and keeping them.

In 1868 Mr. McCormack was married to Margaret Clark, a native of Kentucky, and to their union the following children were born: Margaret and Harry. Mrs. McCormack died in 1876. In 1877 Mr. McCormack married Margaret Farrall, who was born in Columbus, and to this union children were born as follows: Catharine married Timberman Griffith, of Columbus; Nora, Raymond E. and Anna M.

Mr. McCormack is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and is a Knight Templar, having served as eminent commander

of Columbus Commandery. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and was the second exalted ruler of that lodge.

B. M. HUTCHINS.

B. M. Hutchins; a well-known citizen and business man of Columbus, engaged in the marble and granite business, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 29, 1838, a son of Benjamin and Roxie L. (Gibson) Hutchins. The Hutchins family is of Scottish ancestry. Several members of the family emigrated to America during colonial days, settling in the New England states, among whom was Samuel Hutchins, the great-grandfather of the subject, who served as a captain in the Revolutionary war for seven years. The grandfather was Daniel Hutchins, a native of Maine and a pioneer of Ohio, in which latter state he died in 1844. He married a Miss Dickinson. Benjamin Hutchins, the subject's father, was born in Maine in 1806, and came to Ohio with his father. He entered land in Morgan county, about twenty miles from Marietta, Ohio, and followed farming. As was the custom in those days among farmers, he sold his farm products during the fall and winter from flat-boats on the rivers, and while on one of these trips he died at Maysville, Kentucky, and was buried there, during the cholera epidemic in 1849. His wife,

Roxie Gibson, was born in Massachusetts in 1806, and died in Washington county, Ohio, in 1858. To them nine children were born, three of whom are now living. One of the sons, William T., served as captain of an Illinois battery during the Civil war, after which he went to Brazil and entered the Brazilian army and served for a number of years as a Brazilian general.

B. M. Hutchins was reared on the farm in Morgan county, Ohio, and received a good common school education. Early in 1861 he left home and, in company with a companion of about his own age, came to Indiana, stopping first at Madison, from which city they came to Columbus in March of that year. The two young men had no definite views or plans in coming over into this state and were simply drifting about, waiting, Micawber-like, "for something to turn up." Something did turn up, and on August 24, 1861, the subject enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was with his regiment every day of his period of enlistment, from his muster-in until the muster-out, and saw three years of hard service, participating in the great battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all the engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta, his time expiring while the army was in front of Atlanta. After his discharge from the service, Mr. Hutchins returned to Ohio, where for two years he was engaged in the oil business. He was endowed by nature with a voice susceptible to a high degree of culture in music, and this brought him into prominence in musical circles and led to his engagement in teaching vocal music and in conducting musical conventions. In 1874 he established the Central Conservatory of

Music in Columbus, Indiana, which he managed with signal success until the year 1878, when he transferred it to other parties. For a few years following this Mr. Hutchins engaged in the real estate and insurance business in this city, and, in association with George W. Caldwell, was instrumental in the development of Maple Grove, one of Columbus's largest and most beautiful suburbs. In 1884 he was chosen collector for Reeves & Company, manufacturers, which position he held until 1888, when the company was incorporated and he was elected its treasurer, until he resigned in 1897. Following this he assisted in organizing the National Machine Company of Columbus, and spent one and a half years with the same. In 1898 he purchased the marble and monumental works of W. Fulweider, of which he took active charge in 1899 and has since conducted. Mr. Hutchins was a director for ten years and vice-president and a director in the Union Life Insurance Company of Indiana for seven years. He was one of the organizers of the People's Savings and Trust Company of Columbus, and a director of the same for a time.

Mr. Hutchins is an elder in the Tabernacle Christian church, of Columbus, and takes a deep and active interest in church work. He was a member of the advisory council of the World's Parliament of Religion, held at the White City in 1893, and was one of forty prominent people appointed upon the committee of that notable gathering. In Grand Army circles Mr. Hutchins has been prominent for many years. He is a charter member of Isham Keith Post, No. 13, of Columbus. In 1894 he was senior vice-commander of the department of Indiana,

Grand Army of the Republic, and the following year General I. N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the national organization, appointed the subject an aide de camp on his staff. The Indiana legislature of 1898 made an appropriation and authorized the governor of the state to appoint a commission to return the "Texas Ranger" flag to the survivors of the "Rangers" during the Dallas (Texas) Exposition, and Mr. Hutchins was appointed by Governor Mount a member of the commission, and he was present at the ceremonies. Mr. Hutchins was appointed a member of the Indiana Shiloh National Park Commission and was chosen treasurer of the commission. He participated in all the work of that important body, including the several visits to that famous battlefield. Mr. Hutchins also served as a member of the Indiana-Ohio Centennial Commission, he representing the fourth Indiana congressional district, for the Northwest Territory Exposition to be held at Toledo, Ohio, in 1901, but which project was abandoned. Mr. Hutchins has been one of the leading men of Columbus for many years, and has taken a leading part in building up the city and advertising her best interests. He served as a member of the public improvement committee, of which he was also secretary, for eight or ten years. This committee, composed of a number of the best and most influential citizens, was appointed and commissioned by the mayor, and was given great latitude by the city council. Its recommendations were almost unanimously adopted by the council and the committee accomplished much for the improvement and advancement of the city. Mr. Hutchins is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Knight Templar and a Scottish

Rite Mason. He is a charter member of an association known as the Bartholomew County Christian Missionary Association, incorporated in 1882. This association has an endowment fund and keeps in its constant employ an evangelist. From the organization of the society Mr. Hutchins has been its secretary and his office is headquarters for preachers.

Mr. Hutchins was married on June 4, 1885, to Josie Cochran, who was born in Edinburg, Indiana, in 1859, the daughter of William D. and India (Calkins) Cochran. To Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins two children have been born, namely: Errett, who died aged four and a half years, and Josephine Marie, born in 1896.

WILLIAM M. GRAVES.

Investigation into the history of most of the successful and prominent business men of the country will show that they are what the world calls self-made. It is one of the glories of our republic that this is so; that labor is not hampered by caste or class, but that opportunity is open to all and that faithfulness, energy and persistency of purpose form a sure foundation upon which to build prosperity. These qualities have been the salient features in the life record of Mr. Graves, one of the native residents of Bartholomew county. He was born in the city of Columbus on the 18th of September, 1828, a son of Nathan and Catherine (Wa-

ters) Graves. The Graves family originated in England. It was on the "merrie isle" that the great-grandfather of the subject was born and reared. In early manhood, however, he decided to come to the new world and, braving the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that time, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling first in North Carolina, whence he afterward removed to Ohio. He was married in the former state and with his family went to Ohio, where his remaining days were passed. Nathan Graves, father of the subject, was born in North Carolina, January 19, 1799, and in 1824 was married in Ohio to Miss Catherine Waters. Two children blessed this union ere the removal of the family to Indiana. Coming to Bartholomew county at a very early day, they cast in their lot with its pioneer settlers, living amid frontier surroundings and enduring many of the hardships and trials incident to the establishment of homes in a wild region. They resided upon a farm in Columbus township, the father devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits until his death. Other children were added to the household here. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in that faith died. They had long been numbered among the honored pioneer residents of the community and Mr. Graves had taken an active and helpful part in the work of early improvement and progress.

William M. Graves was the fourth child in his father's family and was reared upon the home farm in Columbus township. Well could he remember many incidents of pioneer life here. He saw the county when much of the land was still in its primitive condition and when the homes of the set-

tlers were largely log cabins. As the years advanced changes occurred, the settlers claiming the uncultivated portions in order to develop farms which would yield them a good living. At the usual age Mr. Graves began attending school, spending the winter months in mastering the branches of learning therein taught. He acquired a fair education for that day and in the summer months he assisted in the work of the fields, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fell to the lot of the agriculturist. When twenty-one years of age he began farming on his own account by securing a tract of rented land, upon which he lived for two years.

On the 3d of October, 1850, Mr. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Patron, who was born in Kentucky, and came with her parents to Bartholomew county, Indiana, when a little maiden of seven summers. The public school system of this county afforded her the educational privileges she enjoyed. Mr. Graves was a poor man at the time of his marriage and for some years thereafter had to live upon rented land, but ultimately his labors brought to him a sum of money sufficient to enable him to purchase a farm. To this he added from time to time until at the time of his death he was the owner of a valuable tract of land of two hundred and fifty acres in this county and also one hundred and sixty acres in Kansas. He had at death in the neighborhood of four hundred and fifty acres of land. All that he possessed was acquired through his own efforts and this indicates that his life was one of untiring industry and perseverance.

In 1865 Mr. Graves was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife and the two

children born of that marriage have also passed away. In July, 1866, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary A. Bergundthal, who was a native of Ohio and was of Swiss descent. She obtained a common-school education and in 1866 came to Bartholomew county, Indiana. Two sons were born unto them. The elder is Francis J., whose birth occurred April 13, 1867. After acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools he attended Moores Hill College and has since wedded Miss Fannie Chambers, who is a native of Alton, Illinois. They make their home in Columbus. Horace W., the younger son, was born January 22, 1878, and is a graduate of the Columbus high school, and of the college in which his brother was educated. This is a Methodist Episcopal college and he completed his course in 1903. He is now a student of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis.

All of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Columbus, and Mr. Graves served upon the official board for thirty or forty years. He was recognized as one of the pillars of the church, laboring untiringly for its welfare and its advancement and his active co-operation in its behalf was an important factor in its growth. He contributed liberally to its support and gave sixteen hundred dollars toward the erection of the new house of worship of this denomination in Columbus. He also acted as superintendent of the building committee and he gave generously of his means toward the advancement of all parts of church work. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Columbus. In politics he was one of the stalwart Republicans of his town-

ship, but never sought or desired political preferment, his time and energies being fully occupied by his business affairs and other interests. Mr. Graves passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey, and died April 26, 1903. His career was an honorable and upright one and he could look back over the past without regret. He was always straightforward in his dealings with his fellow men, faithful in his friendships and devoted to his family, and moreover his entire career was permeated by his Christian faith.

HERMAN H. MICHAEL.

Among the old residents and well-known citizens of Columbus township is Herman H. Michael, who has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, in fact, has reached the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey. He is not only one of the revered patriarchs of the community, but is also one of the pioneer settlers, having arrived in Bartholomew county in the year 1878, so that for more than a quarter of a century he has been a witness of the changes which time and man have wrought in this locality.

Mr. Michael was born in Germany on the 23d of June, 1827, and is a son of George and Elizabeth Michael. He obtained his education in accordance with the laws of his native country and spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the fatherland. He was twenty-two years of age when, in 1849, he

resolved to come to the new world.' He had some uncles living in America and from them he heard favorable reports of the business opportunities and the advantages here afforded to young men of determination and enterprise, where labor is not hampered by caste or class. Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and family and sailed for the United States. Arriving safely upon the Atlantic coast, he made his way into the interior of the country, locating first in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed the cooper's trade, which he had previously learned in Germany. There he resided for about seven years, at the end of which time he came to Indiana, establishing his home in Jackson county, this state, in 1856. Later he worked on a farm and during the winter months he followed the cooper's trade, his excellent workmanship in that direction causing his services to be in demand. Wages, however, were small, but he managed to save the most of his money and when he had acquired a sufficient sum he purchased a farm belonging to his father-in-law. Since 1877 he has lived in Bartholomew county, located on his present farm, and through the intervening years he has carried on the work of cultivating the soil with excellent success. He at first had two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land, to which he afterward added a tract, increasing his farm to two hundred and eighty acres. This he has improved, making a good property, and upon it are modern equipments, while the fields return golden harvests as a reward for the care and labor bestowed upon the farm.

In Jackson county, Indiana, Mr. Michael was united in marriage to Miss Adalhit Bischoff, a native of Germany. She died about 1878. They became the parents of nine chil-

dren, six sons and three daughters, but three of the number are deceased. Those still living are Mary, Melia, Elizabeth, George, Edward and Henry.

Mr. Michael is a member of the German Lutheran church, with which he has long been identified, and his entire life has been in harmony with his religious professions. He has endeavored to live at peace with his fellow men and at all times has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. He is a man widely known in this county, and his upright character has gained for him the unqualified confidence of those whom he knows. His political support is given to the Democracy, and he has never taken an active part in its work as a seeker for public office, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs, which have been so capably conducted that he has won very gratifying success. His property interests are now valuable, and because of his prosperity he has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world and enjoy the broader opportunities of the "land of the free."

EMANUEL H. KINNEY.

For a number of years the leading insurance man of Columbus, Emanuel H. Kinney ranks with the representative citizens of Bartholomew county and occupies a conspicuous place among the successful business

men of central Indiana. His long residence in this part of the state has made him widely and favorably known, and since engaging in his present line of activity his name has become intimately associated with business transactions, which have brought him to the favorable notice of the public, not only in Indiana, but in many other commonwealths where duty has called him.

Paternally Mr. Kinney comes of sturdy Scotch stock, his grandfather, a native of Scotland, having immigrated to America about 1800, or perhaps a year or two prior to that time, and settled in one of the eastern states. George W. Kinney, the subject's father, a cooper by trade, also a school teacher for many years, was born in 1821. He spent the greater part of his life in Ohio, but moved to Indiana in 1852, and died in Bartholomew county in 1858. Elizabeth A. Ogilvie, wife of George W. Kinney and mother of the subject, was descended from an old Virginia family. She was born in 1825, and departed this life in 1897, at her home in the southern part of Bartholomew county.

Emanuel H. Kinney is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, where his birth occurred on the 17th day of December, 1846, the scene of his childhood being the town of Keene, in which he spent the first six years of his life. Brought to Bartholomew county, in 1852, when the country was new and sparsely settled, he experienced all the vicissitudes of farm life under such conditions, his services as soon as he was old enough being required to clear the land and cultivate the same, in consequence of which his educational advantages were quite limited. The sum total of his intellectual training included three months of each year from

1856 to 1862, during which time he attended school in a little log cabin, where he obtained a fair knowledge of the fundamental branches, reading, writing and arithmetic. Possessing a studious nature, however, and being a great lover of books, he subsequently made good this deficiency by wide general reading, but by far the greater part of his education is of that intensely practical kind acquired by coming in contact with the world in the stern school of experience.

Mr. Kinney remained at home assisting with the work of the farm until 1868, on December 28th of which year he entered the marriage relation with Miss Louisa Collier, and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture upon his own responsibility. He continued a tiller of the soil until 1873, at which time he removed to Waymanville and opened an insurance office, accepting the agency of several leading fire companies, in whose interests he succeeded in due time in building up quite a large and lucrative business. In 1877 he changed his residence from the above town to Walesboro, thence one year later removed to Columbus, in which city he found a larger and more inviting field for the insurance business, and which place he has since made his home. Mr. Kinney's career as a solicitor of insurance was eminently successful from the beginning, and but a few years elapsed until he was the recognized leader in this branch of the business in the city of his residence. Representing many of the leading companies in the United States, at a time when the great value of insurance was beginning to be appreciated, he succeeded in securing an extensive patronage, and so pronounced was his success that in 1889 he was made a special agent or adjuster, in which capacity he spent the en-

suing eight years, traveling during that time over the states of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia and a part of Wisconsin, adjusting the losses his several companies had sustained. Since 1897 he has devoted his attention to the large and constantly growing business of his local agency at Columbus, where, as already indicated, he stands pre-eminently the leading insurance agent in Bartholomew county and one of the most successful in the state. All losses occurring at this agency are adjusted by him, and so high does he stand in the confidence of the different companies he represents that his decisions are accepted as final, his settlements being eminently fair and mutually satisfactory to all parties concerned.

In 1896 Mr. Kinney, in partnership with Charles A. Turpin, established at Columbus the Daily and Weekly Star, which he assisted to edit and publish until 1902, when the paper was sold to M. A. Lock, under whose management it has since been regularly issued. While satisfactory in many ways, both from a financial and professional point of view, his brief experience in the field of journalism was not altogether to his liking, and he disposed of his interest in the paper with the conviction that he was better fitted by nature and training for a business career than for the editorial sanctum.

In politics Mr. Kinney affiliated with the Democratic party until 1902, when, becoming dissatisfied with its attitude toward certain leading issues, he severed his allegiance and since that year has been a zealous and uncompromising Republican. While earnest in his advocacy of measures and policies which he considers right, he has never aspired to leadership, much less sought the honors or emoluments of office at the hands

of his fellow citizens, although well qualified to fill any public position within the gift of the people of his city or county. The only office he ever accepted was that of justice of the peace, the duties of which he discharged for a period of twelve years, his long tenure in this position demonstrating not only sound judgment and a practical knowledge of the law, but also a willingness to serve the people when his tastes and inclinations consulted would have led him to turn the office over to other hands.

Fraternally Mr. Kinney is a member of Pythian Lodge No. 17, which he joined about twenty-three years ago, and with which he has been actively identified ever since, having held a number of important offices the meanwhile, besides taking an active interest in the affairs of the order throughout the state. In matters religious he holds to the Methodist faith, being a liberal contributor to the church in Columbus, in addition to which he also encourages and to the extent of his ability assists all charitable and benevolent enterprises of whatever name or order. Mr. Kinney is a man of broad views and generous impulses, enterprising in all the term implies and a notable example of those powers of mind and qualities of heart that beget confidence and retain esteem. He is also a man of the times, fully up-to-date in all that concerns the material prosperity, social advancement and moral welfare of the community, zealous in promoting his own interests and at the same time active in his efforts to make the world better and prove a blessing to his kind.

By his first marriage, to which reference is made in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Kinney is the father of nine children, only four of whom are living, the wife and mother also

deceased, the date of her death being the year 1892; sometime afterward Mr. Kinney contracted a matrimonial alliance with Mrs. Sarah O. Anderson, the union being without issue.

OSCAR A. CASE.

Various business interests have claimed the attention of Oscar A. Case, who is not afraid to labor, but has worked on steadily year after year with the result that he has become the possessor of a comfortable competence. He is now engaged in farming, stock raising and in the burning of lime and has a good property in Rock Creek township. Perhaps every state in the union has furnished representatives to the citizenship of Indiana. Many have come from Ohio, and among this number is Mr. Case, whose birth occurred in Hamilton county, in 1849. He is a son of William and Amanda (Burns) Case, the former born in the Buckeye state in 1821, while the latter is a native of Preble county, Ohio. She died, however, when her son Oscar was but six months old. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Benjamin Case, who was a native of Pennsylvania, but left that state at an early day, making his home in Hamilton county, Ohio, where his children were born and reared. He was a farmer by occupation and secured a good tract of land in

Hamilton county, which he developed into a productive farm. It was upon the old homestead there that William Case spent the days of his boyhood and youth and later engaged in farming on his own account. He was successful in his work and, moreover, was so strictly fair and honorable that his course gained for him nothing but commendation. After the death of his first wife he was united in marriage a second time and they had one child, Olive, who is now deceased. For his third wife Mr. Case chose Elizabeth Skinner and their children were two in number: Allen, now deceased; and Charles, who is a machinist in Hamilton county, Ohio. Mr. Case passed away in the state of his nativity on the 6th of November, 1900, when about seventy years of age. For forty years he was a member of the United Brethren church. He possessed an amiable disposition, was genial and courteous in manner and always considerate of the feelings of others. The poor and needy found in him a friend. He had no enemies, for he always lived at peace with his fellow men and his life was so upright that he enjoyed their unqualified regard. To his family he left the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him.

Under the parental roof Oscar A. Case spent the days of his boyhood and youth and throughout his entire life he has followed the occupation of farming, to which he was reared. He has lived in Bartholomew county since 1870 and is now the owner of one hundred and forty-five acres of excellent land, all of which is under cultivation. He raises cattle and hogs, keeping a good grade of stock and has provided splendid shelter for both grain and stock by the

erection of a large barn in 1902. This is one of the best structures of the kind in the county. In 1887 he built a comfortable home and he has a splendid improved property supplied with modern equipments to facilitate farm work and render the labor of the agriculturist more productive and more profitable. He likewise conducts a lime kiln and in this work employs from four to six men and produces about eighteen thousand bushels of lime annually.

March 5, 1874, Mr. Case was united in marriage to Miss Marietta Hacker and unto them have been born four children: Stella, who is the wife of Ira Gartin, a machinist, who is connected with the Reeves works in Columbus; Musa, the wife of J. L. Martin, who is with the pulley works in Columbus; Archie, who is living in Alexandria, Indiana, where he is employed in the Kelly Ax Works; and Roy H., who is telegraph operator and railroad agent at Colemont, Indiana. The children have been provided with good educational privileges and have thus been well fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life. The family is well known in the community and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. Mr. Case is the possessor of a comfortable competence and when we consider that he started out in life on his own account we will see that he is justly deserving of the proud American title of the self-made man. Mr. Case, his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Martin, are members of the Burnsville Christian church, of which he is a deacon. The other children belong to the Shiloh Baptist church, which stands in the home neighborhood. Mr. Case is also an Odd Fellow, as is his son, Archie.

SYLVANUS P. GLICK.

Sylvanus P. Glick was a prosperous farmer of Rock Creek township and as he is yet remembered by many friends who respected and honored him we are glad to present the record of his career to our readers. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 28th of March, 1842, and is a son of Daniel and Eva (Salt) Glick, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. At an early day, however, they left the Keystone state and took up their abode in Ohio, there remaining until their son Sylvanus was six years of age, when they came to Indiana. The father secured a claim, the land upon which W. A. Morris is now living. There he settled in the midst of the forests and began the task of opening a farm. He cleared a large amount of land and as soon as the trees were cut and the roots taken away he plowed and planted and in course of time rich harvests were gathered, recompensing him for the labor which he bestowed. The boundaries of his farm were extended from time to time as his financial resources increased and he was enabled to make additional purchases. He owned a large and well improved farm in Ohio prior to coming to Indiana and here he developed an excellent property, being a man of great energy, determination and good business and executive ability. A Whig in politics, he desired to see his party win and used his influence in that direction, yet he never sought or desired political preferment for himself. Both he and his wife were active members of the English Lutheran church and were people whose Christianity formed

a part of their daily lives. They did not regard it as a garment to be worn on Sundays, but molded their conduct toward their fellow men by the precepts and teachings of the church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Glick were born the following children: Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Levi Boyer, a farmer; Lavina, the deceased wife of William Kerr, who carried on agricultural pursuits in Clay township; Salina, who is the wife of William Marr, a farmer of Nebraska and the only living representative of the family; Adam, who married Louisa Williamson and has also passed away; and Sylvanus, of this review.

When a lad of about six summers Sylvanus P. Glick was brought to Bartholomew county and here he was reared upon the old homestead. The labors of field and meadow occupied his attention through the years of his boyhood, together with the duties of the schoolroom, and yet he found some opportunity to enjoy the pleasures in which youths of the period indulged. Having arrived at years of maturity he resolved to establish a home of his own and in 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. McCallie, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hamel) McCallie. Her father was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1821 and is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. He was a carpenter and farmer and for a long period was an active factor in the business world, but is now living retired. He has always voted with the Republican party since its organization and at an earlier date took an active part in its work. He was also zealous and earnest in his labors in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long held membership and he is an exemplary member of the Masonic

fraternity, showing forth in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. Unto him and his wife have been born nine children, namely: Mrs. Glick; Jennie; Alexander; James; Abram and Michel, twins, both now deceased; Nannie; Luella and Minnie.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Glick was blessed with three children: Charles, who is still on the old farm, operates the land and also conducts a tile factory. He has likewise successfully engaged in teaching, having charge of the Purvis school near Burns-ville. During the summer months he actively operates the tile factory and turns out a large product which finds a ready sale upon the market because of its excellent quality. He married Viva New, daughter of Thompson New, of Clay township. The second child, Frank, died in infancy. John E., the youngest, married Irene Muir and is a resident farmer of Rock Creek township.

Mr. Glick not only carried on agricultural pursuits, but also manufactured tile, conducting the business until his health failed, when he sold out to his son. For thirty years, however, he carried on this enterprise with success, having a well equipped factory and making an article which was of value because of the superior quality. He owned a good farm and of this one hundred and forty acres belongs to his widow. It is all under cultivation and fine improvements were made upon the property by Mr. Glick, who erected an attractive residence and large and substantial barns. The land is also well tiled and other modern equipments are found, rendering this one of the best farms of the locality. Mr. Glick is deserving of much credit for what he accomplished. He had no one to assist him when he started out in life on his own ac-

count nor had he any capital, but he possessed what is better—strong hands and a courageous heart. In his business career he overcame difficulties and obstacles by reason of his diligence and perseverance and gradually climbed higher until he reached the plane of affluence. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order, his membership being in a lodge in Elizabethtown. Politically he was a Democrat and in religious faith was a Methodist. He took an active part in church work, serving as one of the church stewards, doing everything in his power to advance the cause of Christianity. In the course of his business career Mr. Glick formed a wide acquaintance and had the happy faculty of not only winning friends, but of retaining them, drawing them closer to him as the years pass by because they recognize his upright character. When called to his final rest, May 30, 1902, the community mourned the loss of a valued citizen, his neighbors a faithful friend and his family a devoted husband and father.

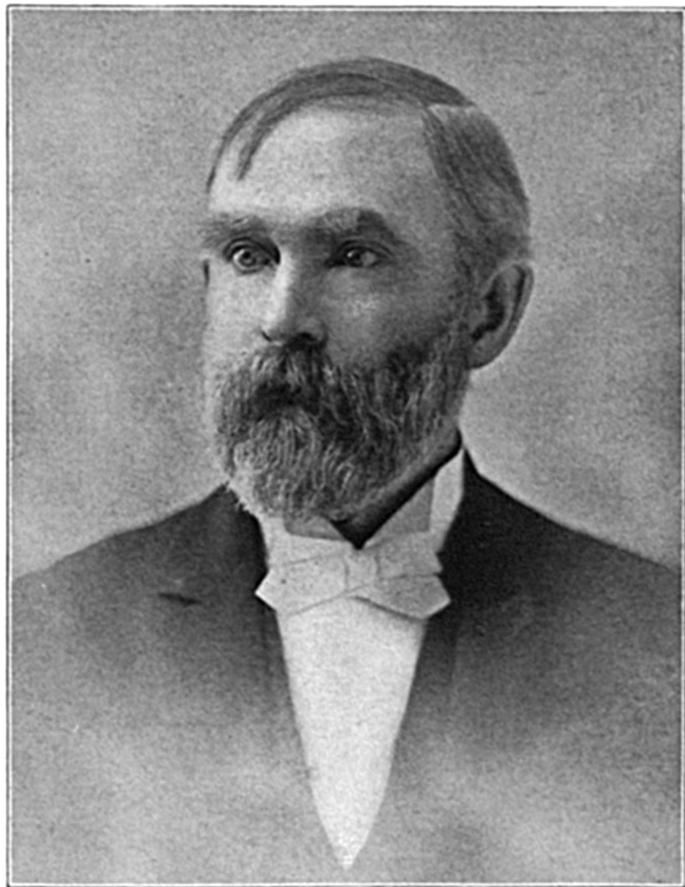
K. D. HAWLEY, M. D.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this para-

graph. He holds distinctive precedence as a physician of ability, as a valiant and patriotic soldier and as a political leader. He has been and is distinctively a man of affluence and one who has wielded a wide influence.

The Doctor was born in Saratoga, New York, November 13, 1840, his parents being Charles and Adriette (DuBois) Hawley. The father was of English lineage, the family having been established in America by two brothers who came from England at an early epoch in the history of the new world. One settled in Connecticut and the other in North Carolina. Senator Hawley is a representative of the same family. On the maternal line the Doctor comes of Knickerbocker stock of New York and the DuBois family was represented in the Revolutionary war on the colonial side. The parents of Dr. Hawley came to Indiana in 1857 and purchased a farm in Jennings county and both spent their last days in Seymour, Jackson county. Mr. Hawley was a man of considerable note as an architect in New York and was employed to make the plans for some of the finest buildings of the Empire state. After his removal to Indiana he engaged in farming. The father died in 1875, the mother in 1872. To them were born five children, of whom four are still living.

The Doctor spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and when a little lad of six years entered the public schools at Cohoes, New York, completing the work of the prescribed course there. Later he spent one year at Union College, Schenectady, New York, and for one term he engaged in teaching school in Jennings county, Indiana. He also spent one term as a



K. D. HAWLEY, M. D.

teacher in Hayden, Indiana. It was his intention to study law and make its practice his life work, but, changing his plans, he began reading medicine in 1861 under the direction of Dr. A. G. Boynton, of Elizabethtown, Bartholomew county. During the spring of 1862, however, he put aside his medical books and all personal considerations in order to aid in the preservation of the Union. He enlisted as a private of Company B, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, and served until the last year of the war, never faltering in his allegiance to the old flag and the cause it represented. At the battle of Stone River he was wounded and for some time was disabled for further duty.

On receiving an honorable discharge Dr. Hawley returned to his home at Seymour and resumed the study of medicine. Later he entered the Ohio Medical College, in which he was graduated in the spring of 1866. Immediately thereafter he began practice in Seymour, Indiana, where he remained for a year. He then formed a partnership with his former preceptor at Elizabethtown, Indiana, this relation being maintained for three years, or until 1870. In that year the Doctor, who had become prominent in political circles and was recognized as a leader therein, was called to public office, being chosen to represent his district in the general assembly for a term of two years. In Indianapolis he again proved his devotion to his state and her best interests, being as loyal to her welfare as when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields. After his retirement from office he resumed the practice of medicine in Elizabethtown, where for twenty years he was actively engaged, enjoying a large patron-

age. In 1888 he removed to Columbus, Indiana, and is now one of the leading physicians of this city, his broad reading, close investigation and varied study having kept him in touch with the progress that is continually being made by the medical profession. He is quick to adopt new and improved methods, yet does not heedlessly discard the old methods whose worth have been proven.

In 1866 Dr. Hawley was united in marriage to Miss Irene Boynton. She is a lady of superior culture and refinement and is a local writer of some prominence, producing a number of notable works of poetry and fiction. Some of her writings have appeared in the Eastern papers and she was one of the editors of the Home Visitor, of Indianapolis. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born eight children, of whom two sons and three daughters are yet living: Max, who is a graduate of the Indiana University, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is now a student and also instructor in physics in the Central Medical College of the capital city; Roscoe is a graduate of the institution for the blind at Indianapolis; Adriette is the wife of Augustavus Schiller; Nina is the wife of R. W. Pentzer, of Indianapolis; and Ada is at home. All of the children are graduates of the high school and learning and culture are held in high esteem in this household, while the family occupies an enviable position in social circles, where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society.

The Doctor has always given his political support to the Democracy and since coming to this county he has served as a member of the pension examining board for

twelve years, acting at different times as its secretary and its president, and is now acting for the pension bureau as expert eye and ear examiner. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, to the Improved Order of Red Men and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the last named has filled all of the chairs. Whatever tends to promote the interests of his profession and give to man the key to that complex problem which we call life at once attracts the interest and co-operation of Dr. Hawley. He is an extremely busy and successful practitioner. A strong mentality and invincible courage and a marked individuality have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion.

JONATHAN W. CARTER.

Jonathan W. Carter, now deceased, was a man whom to know was to respect and honor, for he lived an upright life, was industrious, energetic and honorable, and his history is another proof of the fact that success can be achieved through persistent purpose, directed by sound judgment.

Mr. Carter was born in Columbus township, Bartholomew county, on the 19th of March, 1828, and was a son of Elijah S. and Maria (Wilkinson) Carter. The father was a native of New Jersey and during his early boyhood accompanied his parents on their

removal from that state to Indiana, the family home being established in this county. Thus he was reared here amid the wild scenes of pioneer life, for the work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun at that time. He assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm and did much clearing in this county, thus aiding materially in its improvement. Throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits and met with success in his work, adding year by year to his savings, which he invested from time to time in real estate until he was the owner of three hundred acres of fine land. He led a very busy life and found that work is an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of success. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he took a very active part in its work, laboring earnestly for the moral development and progress of his community. His political support was given the Whig party in early life and later he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, continuing to follow its banner until his death. Unto Elijah and Maria Carter were born seven children: Jonathan W., Nathan, Lucinda, Abigail, Catherine and Robert and William, twins.

Mr. Carter of this review was a representative of one of the earliest families of Bartholomew county and pioneer conditions existed during the period of his boyhood. Many of the homes were built of logs, and there were great stretches of country which were not only unfenced, but were still in possession of the government, for the settlers were so few that there had not been a demand made for the lands. Crude farming implements were used in the cultivation of the fields, roads were in poor condition, as

compared to those of the present, much of the forest stood in its native state, the streams were unbridged and the land un-drained. Mr. Carter shared with the family in the hardships and trials of frontier life and performed his full share of the work on the old home place. At length, having arrived at years of maturity, he desired to have a home of his own and a companion and helpmate for the journey of life. He then wooed and won Miss Charity Chambers and their marriage was celebrated on the 26th of July, 1855. The lady is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Gibbs) Chambers, the former a native of Canada and the latter of New York. Mr. Chambers was a farmer by occupation and came to Bartholomew county at a very early day, casting in his lot with the first settlers. Wild game of various kinds abounded and he largely subsisted upon such meat while developing his farm. He cleared a tract of land and when it was prepared for the plow he planted his crops and made an excellent farm. His wife, a most estimable lady, greatly aided him by her careful management of the household affairs and the able manner in which she reared her children. She belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and although not a church member, Mr. Chambers was a good, moral man, devoted to honorable principles and right living. In politics he was first a Whig and on the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. In his business affairs he prospered, becoming one of the successful farmers of his neighborhood. His death occurred in 1852 and his wife passed away in 1873. They had a family of eight children: Sally A., the deceased wife of William Gibbs, a farmer; Daniel, who married Polly

Lewis and followed farming as a life work, but is now deceased; John A., a farmer, who wedded Rachel Smith; Cyrenus, also deceased, who married Harriet Mullendorf and carried on farming; Amos, a farmer and stock dealer of Texas, who married Susan Shoe; Benjamin, who married Harriet Patterson and is now a retired farmer; Mrs. Carter, and Martha, the deceased wife of John A. Williams, also an agriculturist.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Carter was blessed with six children: Elijah S., who married Miranda Jones, a daughter of Newton S. and Sarah (Hart) Jones; John W., who wedded Mary Redman and is engaged in the tilling of the soil; Sarah A., the wife of Willard Haislip, who follows agricultural pursuits; Stella M., the wife of George Heflen, a farmer; Hattie, the wife of Alonzo Smock, and one that died in infancy.

Throughout his entire business career Mr. Carter carried on agricultural pursuits and was widely known as one of the leading, practical and progressive farmers of Columbus township. As the years passed by he prospered. He never indulged in speculation, but placed his dependence in the surer elements of success—diligence, perseverance and honest dealing. He did much clearing, especially during his early years, and thus aided in reclaiming the wild land for the uses of the white man. He became the owner of three hundred and eighty-three and a third acres of land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation, making it a very valuable property. Of this his widow still owns one hundred and ninety acres, upon which is a fine brick residence which was built by Mr. Carter at the time of the Civil war. It forms one of the pleasing features of the landscape, and few finer farms can be

found in this section of the state than the one which was developed and improved by Mr. Carter. He gave his political allegiance to the Republican party and in early manhood served as supervisor, but in later years sought or held no public office. He belonged to the Methodist church and his Christian faith was the secret of his upright life and manly character. He won the respect of all because he lived worthy the regard of those with whom he came in contact, and his life record is an untarnished one, well worthy of emulation.

HEROD W. O'NEAL.

Herod W. O'Neal, a stock farmer of Bartholomew county, owns and occupies a good farm in Rock Creek township, and the property is increasing in value and attractive appearance because of the excellent improvements which he has placed upon it. He is now largely engaged in stock farming, handling annually a large number of animals.

Mr. O'Neal was born in this county, September 11, 1867, and is a son of Bartlett and Mary (Neal) O'Neal. The father is also a native of this county, born on the 14th of January, 1840, and the mother's birth occurred near Burnsville, in 1842. The paternal grandparents, James and Sarah O'Neal, came from Tennessee to Indiana, and were farming people, casting in their

lot with the early pioneer settlers of this locality. Their children were William, Andrew, Jennie, Nancy and Bartlett. The grandfather developed a good farm, making the fields very arable and productive and placing substantial buildings upon the place. In his political views he was a Republican. Some years have passed since he departed this life, but his work yet remains in the fine farm which he cleared and cultivated. Bartlett O'Neal was associated with his father in farming for many years. He was reared on the old homestead and never followed any other occupation than farming. At one time he was the owner of four hundred acres of fine land, and at the time of his demise his landed possessions comprised two hundred and forty acres. As a citizen he was loyal and true to the best interests of his community and labored for the general good. He voted with the Republican party and was active in the work of the Christian church, with which he long held membership and in which he filled office. Unto him and his wife were born ten children: James, who died in infancy; Isabelle, the wife of John Burns, a mechanic, and after his death of George W. Cooper, a farmer; Marcella, the wife of F. J. Flannigan, a farmer who is now engaged in dairying; Harry, who married Florence Marr and follows farming; Lary, who died in childhood; Herod; Roby, the wife of William Muir, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Alameda, the wife of Daily Chambers; Sheridan, who married Lizzie Muir and is a farmer; and Nora, who is the wife of Charles May.

To give a detailed account of the boyhood days of the subject would be to present a picture of the youth of most lads reared upon farms. He had, perhaps, more advantages

than some, less than others, but for the most part his time was devoted to the work of the home farm or to the mastery of the branches of learning taught in the public schools. February 3, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie L. Jackson, who was born on the 3d of August, 1869, a daughter of William H. and Isabella (Dixon) Jackson. Unto Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal have been born four children, of whom the eldest died in infancy, as did the third in order of birth. The others are Erva, who was born December 29, 1891, and Lura, born July 14, 1899.

At the time of his marriage Mr. O'Neal took his young wife to his farm and together they have labored since to make a good always followed farming and stock dealing and he has today two hundred and forty acres of good land, all of which is richly cultivated with the exception of a tract of thirty acres. He carries on stock raising and feeds all of the produce of the farm to his stock. His specialty is in dealing in home for their family. Mr. O'Neal has hogs and mules and he supplies the local trade in the latter. He has recently begun the breeding and raising of Percheron draft horses. Thus he is continually extending his business interests, which are now of an important character and are bringing to him profitable returns. His farm is well improved and equipped with substantial buildings, including a modern residence, good barns and suitable outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He is a successful man and his life record stands in proof of the fact that success is the result of persistent purpose, directed by sound judgment. Mr. O'Neal is a man of excellent business ability and executive force and carries for-

ward whatever he undertakes, knowing that success will ultimately crown persistent efforts. He holds membership with the Baptist church and votes with the Republican party and throughout his life has given his influence on the side of right and progress and has been deeply interested in measures for the general welfare.

ARTHUR C. GUINN.

It would be injustice to the residents of Rock Creek township did we fail to make mention of A. C. Guinn, one of the venerable citizens of the township, having now passed the seventy-seventh mile-stone on life's journey. In the years which have come and gone since he started out to make his own way in the world he has accomplished much and his valuable farm of two hundred and ninety-three acres is an indication of his active and useful life. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, on the 16th of January, 1826, and is a son of Peter and Polly (Woods) Guinn. The father was a native of France, but in early boyhood left that country and crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling first in Kentucky, where he continued to reside until the year 1830. He then arrived in Indiana, taking up his abode in Jennings county, where he remained until his removal to Bartholomew county. Here his last days were passed and he died in the year 1862. He was a car-

penter by occupation and in addition to that pursuit followed farming, and as one of the pioneers of the state he was well known and he took an active and helpful part in the early development of the localities in which he lived. He owned eighty acres of land, which he entered from the government on first coming to Bartholomew county. It was wild and unimproved when it came into his possession, not a furrow having been turned or an improvement made, but he at once began to clear it and when his land was prepared for the plow he planted his crops and in course of time reaped good harvests. His political support was given to the Democracy and as a citizen he was interested in everything that pertained to the general welfare. He was twice married, his first union being with Polly Woods, while for his second wife he chose Nancy Piper. Unto the mother of the subject were born seven children: Margaret, who is the wife of Joseph Rogers; Thomas, who married Miss Banister and is now deceased; Fannie, who has also passed away; Cynthia; Nancy; May; and A. C.

A. C. Guinn was but four years of age when brought by his parents to Indiana. His mind bears the impress of early historical events in this state and carries with it pictures of pioneer conditions when the modes of living were far different from those of the present. Indiana had no railroad connections then with the outside world, all travel being done by stage and team. The work of progress seemed scarcely begun in many localities and Mr. Guinn had an opportunity to aid in the task of reclaiming the wild land for uses of the white men. His youth was largely a period of earnest toil, for it was necessary that he assist his father in the arduous task of developing a new

farm. His educational privileges were somewhat limited, but as the years passed experience and observation added to his knowledge, bringing to him a practical education.

In the year 1852 Mr. Guinn was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Adams, a daughter of William C. Adams, who is represented on another page of this work and who was also one of the worthy pioneer settlers of Indiana. Eleven children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Guinn: William, who is now deceased; Polly, the wife of Leonard Redding, a resident farmer of Rock Creek township; Cynthia, the deceased wife of Henry Stephenson, a farmer; John, also a farmer of Rock Creek township, who married Rebecca Madison and after her death wedded Sarah Bradford and now carries on agricultural pursuits in Bartholomew county; Thomas, a farmer near the old home; his wife was Miss Maggie Bradford; Mary, the wife of David Leighton, a resident of Elizabethtown; Charles, who wedded Mary Sater and is a commercial traveler, of Elizabethtown; Joe, who is operating the home farm; Maggie, who is yet on the old home farm; Phineas, a commercial traveler, representing a tobacco house, and Eva, who is the wife of David Elliott, an agriculturist living in Rock Creek township.

Mr. Guinn, as a boy, drove dump carts at the grading of the first railroad in his state, receiving five dollars per month.

Of his farm Mr. Guinn has cleared over one hundred acres himself and has made nearly all of the improvements upon his place. He has tiled the farm, has secured good machinery to cultivate the fields and has erected substantial buildings for the shelter of his grain and stock. His life has

been active and now in the evening of his career he is leaving the arduous work of the farm to others and is enjoying rest, which he richly merits. His political support has long been given to the Republican party and upon its ticket he was elected to the office of supervisor and was also chosen a member of the advisory board. In the discharge of his official duties he has ever been prompt and faithful and his competent manner in performing his work has gained for him the unqualified commendation of all. He is well liked, having the friendship of young and old, rich and poor. Such uniform regard as he receives is an indication that he has always lived at peace with his fellow men and followed principles which ever command respect and consideration. Mr. Guin is indeed widely known in the county where much of his life has been passed and he certainly deserves mention in this volume.

Joe Guinn was born in the house in which he now lives, October 5, 1867, and his life has been entirely passed at the home place. He breeds high grade stock.

those with whom he was associated. He was born near Marietta, Indiana, in the year 1826, his parents being Levi and Jane (Morton) Hughes, of Shelby county. The father was a farmer by occupation, making that work his chosen calling throughout his business career. In the family were four children.

George Hughes was reared upon the old homestead and was early trained to habits of industry and economy. The value of these he proved in his later life by using them in a business career which was crowned with a fair measure of success. In the public schools he mastered the branches of learning usually taught and after putting aside his text books he began farming on his own account. In connection with the tilling of the soil he successfully raised considerable stock. On removing from Shelby county to Bartholomew in 1840 he took up his abode upon the place where his widow yet resides and he owned at one time two hundred and ninety-six acres of land, all of which was well tilled, while many good buildings were erected upon it. His fields were highly cultivated and modern improvements were added to the place. Most of this farm is in possession of his widow and it is a good property.

Mr. Hughes was twice married. He first wedded Sarah A. Trimble and by that marriage there were nine children: Philinda, the wife of Henry Lawrence, a farmer and merchant, of Muncie, Indiana; Margaret, the wife of James Rogers, a farmer; Clara M., who became the wife of William Reed and after his death married Henry Viley, also a farmer; S. C. and H. H., twins; Sarah, the wife of Albert Huffman, a farmer; Minnie, the wife of Angus Jackson,

GEORGE HUGHES.

George Hughes, now deceased, was a resident of Bartholomew county and in a work of this character devoted to the men who have been prominent in public affairs as well as those who are leaders in the business life of today, it is but a matter of justice that Mr. Hughes be mentioned. He was connected with farming interests and there was in his life history many elements that won for him the thorough respect of

a merchant at Burnsville, and two who are now deceased. On the 22d of March, 1883, Mr. Hughes was again united in marriage, his second union being with Miss Delila Rutherford, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Marsh) Rutherford, who were residents of Shelby county, Indiana. Her father was born in that county February 3, 1823, and is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Hughes. His parents were Micajah and Burilla (Lansberry) Rutherford, who settled in Shelby county about 1816, coming from Kentucky, and originally from Virginia. Throughout his business career Mr. Hughes carried on farming and acquired sixty acres of land and in late years secured a home-stead in Oklahoma. Unto him and his wife have been born the following children: Mary, who is now living in Greensburg, Indiana; James, deceased; Mrs. Hughes; Micajah, who has also departed this life; Elizabeth, the wife of James Weatherwax, a farmer of Colorado; Hannibal, of Oklahoma; Sarah B., wife of Morton Clark, a farmer of Jennings county, Indiana; Margaret E., the wife of William Hereford, a physician and druggist of Colorado; and Hannah, who is deceased.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have been born four children, two of whom survive: Albert P. and George L., who are students in the Burnsville high school. Mrs. Hughes is a woman of excellent business ability and executive force and in the control of her property interests she has shown special aptitude. Fraternally Mr. Hughes was connected with the Masonic lodge. He voted with the Republican party and was for two terms a trustee of the township. His life was a busy one, and he was quick to recognize opportunities which he believed would

enable him to advance his business career. He was always a hard and earnest worker, indolence and idleness being utterly foreign to his nature. When he was called away, August 4, 1894, many friends mourned his loss, but those who knew him still retain pleasant recollections of his many excellent characteristics and of his kindly consideration for others.

JAMES A. PETREE.

It is with pleasure that we present to our readers the life record of James A. Petree, for he is a prominent and influential citizen of Bartholomew county and one who is, for various reasons, entitled to distinctive representation in this volume. He is a successful business man, an honored veteran of the Civil war and is today as true and loyal to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields.

Mr. Petree was born in Decatur county, Indiana, on the 26th of December, 1846, his parents being Pryor N. and Polly (Freeland) Petree. The father was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1819 and the mother's birth occurred in Butler county, Ohio, in 1818. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Adam Petree, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania and who became a farmer by occupation. When a young man he left the Keystone state and made his way

to Union county, Indiana, where he remained until his son Pryor was sixteen years of age. He then removed to Decatur county and bought a farm of three hundred acres. He did a great deal of clearing in the early days and thus aided in reclaiming the wild regions for the purposes of civilization. He also engaged in hunting at an early period when there was much wild game. Deer and wild hogs were frequently seen and killed. Adam Petree was a worthy and progressive pioneer and bravely faced the trials and hardships of frontier life in order to establish a home for himself and family in what was then the far west. In early manhood he wedded Lucy Pryor, who was born near the central part of Virginia and who in her early maidenhood accompanied her parents on their removal from the Old Dominion to Union county, Indiana.

Pryor N. Petree was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life and early gained practical knowledge of the methods of farming then practiced. Throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits and became the owner of five hundred acres of valuable land, all of which he gained himself through capable management, untiring industry and sound judgment. The Republican party received his earnest endorsement and upon election days he gave to its men and measures his ballot. He was prominent in the ranks of the party and for twenty-eight years served as one of the committeemen in Rock Creek township. He was justice of the peace for several years and his capable service and unbiased judgment "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." He was a Mason and was identified with the organization at Elizabethtown. Truly a self-made man, he deserved all the

appreciation and honor which that term implies, for empty-handed he started out upon his business career and whatever success he achieved was attributable to his own efforts. His business life was ever characterized by integrity and honor in all transactions and thus he gained for himself a good name as well as a comfortable competence. His death occurred September 26, 1902, surviving his wife nine years, she dying in February, 1893. In the family were but two children, the brother of the subject being John T., now deceased. He was a farmer, owning one hundred and forty acres of land in Bartholomew county, and he married Martha Boyer, by whom he had two children, Eva and Della.

James A. Petree is today one of the leading and successful agriculturists of Bartholomew county. In his early boyhood he attended the public schools and when not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom he worked in the fields upon the old homestead. In 1864, immediately upon the return of his brother, who had served in the Third Indiana Infantry, the subject enlisted as a recruit at Columbus, in Company F, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry. He joined the regiment at Atlanta, but was sent back to Chattanooga and was with Thomas in the fight at Nashville. He was then sent via Washington to Moorehead and Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he became attached to his regiment, which had been with Sherman from Atlanta. After Johnston's surrender they marched to Washington and participated in the grand review. He has ever maintained relations with his old army comrades through membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and for sixteen years he has attended the state and national en-

campments. After the war he went to Missouri, locating at Breckenridge, Caldwell county, where he established a mercantile enterprise which he conducted for a year, when it was destroyed by fire by southern sympathizers, who did not relish the idea of having a northern soldier in their midst. Returning to his home in Indiana, he has since carried on agricultural pursuits, residing on his present farm since 1872.

Mr. Petree has been an active factor in agricultural circles in Bartholomew county, having assisted in clearing at least three hundred acres of land. He and his wife own four hundred and fifty-two acres of valuable land in Rock Creek township, the greater part of which is under cultivation, and which he and his son operates. He has a splendidly equipped farm, owning his own shredder and thresher and other fine farming machinery for various purposes. He feeds to his stock nearly everything that he raises, except his wheat and some hay. He makes a specialty of the raising of Duroc Jersey hogs and shorthorn cattle. He buys stock to supply his farm, purchasing in 1903 twenty-seven head of mules to fatten and sell, besides other stock. He is an excellent judge of farm animals and rarely, if ever, makes a mistake in judging their value. He has tiling to the value of about twenty-eight hundred and sixty dollars upon his farm and splendid improvements are there seen, his place being one of the most attractive and pleasing as well as profitable in the community.

In 1870 Mr. Petree was united in marriage to Miss Sarah F. Adams, a daughter of William C. Adams. The father, a native of Kentucky, followed farming, merchandising and pork packing at Columbus. He

came here with his parents at an early day and was one of the honored pioneer settlers. In his family were twelve children and they were reared upon the home farm and became valued citizens of the community. At one time Mr. Adams was the owner of twenty-two hundred acres of fine land in Bartholomew county. He was probably acquainted with every man in the county for he dealt extensively in hogs, mules and colts and to some extent in cattle, finding this business profitable so that he became one of the prosperous residents of this portion of the state. Socially he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Masonic fraternity and voted with the Republican party, while in the Christian church he held membership. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Petree have been born three children: Alonzo, who was born in 1873, married Ora Robertson and is now assisting his father on the old home place; Mary, born in 1877, became the wife of James Walker, a farmer, and since his death she has married Charles Trent, a dentist who is now practicing in Elizabethtown; Minneskey, born in 1884, is the wife of Frank Fulton, of Rock Creek township.

Mr. Petree gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and, as every true American citizen should do, feels an interest in the success and growth of the principles which he believes right and which he thinks will best promote the welfare of the nation. He has, however, never aspired to public office. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership with the lodge at Elizabethtown. Mr. Petree is well known in Bartholomew county, not only as an honored veteran of the Civil war, but also as a loyal citizen in times of peace and as a busi-

ness man, who is found active and energetic as well as reliable in his trade transactions. His honesty stands as an unquestioned fact in his career and there are other elements which are equally strong in his character and which command for him the unqualified confidence of those with whom he is associated.

CHARLES WERTZ.

Charles Wertz, who occupies the responsible position of foreman in a sawmill at Grammar, Indiana, was born in Jackson township, Shelby county, this state, on the 31st of October, 1870. He is a young man imbued with the progressive spirit which has been the dominant factor in the development and upbuilding of the middle west. His parents were Mathias and Mary (Maley) Wertz, the former born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1845, while the latter's birth occurred in 1840. With her parents she came to the United States in her early girlhood days. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Jacob Wertz, a farmer by occupation, and the maternal grandfather was John Maley, who became an agriculturist of Shelby county, Indiana. Mathias Wertz likewise followed the occupation of stock raising and made a specialty of the raising of hogs. He now owns six hundred acres of valuable land, including some good timber tracts. His business affairs were

capably conducted and his enterprise, indefatigable energy and unfaltering purpose have brought to him very creditable success. He gives his political support to the Democracy and is deeply interested in the welfare of the party and the adoption of its principles. He is likewise an active advocate of the cause of Christianity and holds membership in the English Lutheran church. The community in which he resides numbers him among its leading and valued citizens and his life record proves what can be accomplished when one has strong determination and is industrious as well. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wertz have been born seven children: Daniel, who married Susan Rand and is now engaged in the operation of a sawmill at Evansville, Indiana; Henry, who married Lena Law and carries on agricultural pursuits; Charles; Walter, who married Mary Hilt and is a farmer; George, Jesse and Frank, all on the old home farm assisting in its cultivation and improvement.

Like the other members of the family, Charles Wertz was reared under the parental roof and attended the public schools. He therein acquired a good education and when not engaged in the duties of the schoolroom he assisted in the labors and duties of the field and meadow, early becoming familiar with the task of plowing, planting and harvesting. In 1895 he entered his brother's sawmill, which is one of the leading lumber manufactories in this part of the state; in fact, its output is larger than that of any other sawmill in Bartholomew county. Mr. Wertz worked his way upward and for the past five years has been foreman of the mill, in which are employed from twenty-eight to thirty-five men throughout the entire year. He buys

lumber throughout the adjoining counties and has become an excellent judge of this commodity. The mill is equipped with the latest improved machinery, being a large band sawmill, and its business by far exceeds that of any other mill in the county, a fact which is attributable in no small degree to the efforts of Mr. Wertz.

The subject has followed the political footsteps of his father and votes with the Democracy. He greatly desires its success and does what he can for the party, yet has never been active as an office seeker. He belongs to the Lutheran church and also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Elizabethtown. Mr. Wertz is yet a young man and has already achieved success that many an older man might well envy. Brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by determined purpose, he steadily advanced, nor has he by any means reached the limit of his possibilities. He is quick to note and improve opportunities and is justly accounted in the community in which he makes his home as one of its most progressive and representative citizens.

his life, for he has been an active and energetic business man and one whose career will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He was born in Rock Creek township on the 1st of November, 1862, and is a son of William C. and Sarah J. (Phillips) Adams, a record of whom is found on another page.

On the old home farm Lewis C. Adams was reared. He is indebted to the public school system of his native county for the educational privileges he enjoyed and to his father for his business training. At an early age he began working with his father and gained from him experience and instruction, valuable lessons which have proven helpful to him as he has carried on farm work upon his own account.

Mr. Adams was married on the 1st of November, 1883, to Miss Lizzie Friedersdorff, daughter of Lewis and Amelia (Schirff) Friedersdorff, both of whom were natives of Germany. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Adams has been blessed with three children: William J., Lena L. and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Adams received good educational privileges and realize the value of excellent mental training as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties.

Mr. Adams is connected with his mother and family in the ownership of three hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land in Rock Creek township. He carries on general farming and also raises good grades of cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1884 he built an attractive and commodious residence and has greatly improved his property in other ways. His land is well tiled, the fields are richly cultivated and the neat and thrifty appearance of his place indicates his careful supervision. His entire time has

LEWIS C. ADAMS.

Lewis C. Adams is well deserving of representation in this volume as one of the leading and representative citizens of Bartholomew county and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the history of

been devoted to farm work and he has gained for himself creditable and well merited success. Keen and clear-headed, always busy, always careful and conservative in financial matters, moving slowly and surely in every transaction, he has few superiors in the steady progress which invariably reaches the objective point.

LEWIS J. FRIEDERSDORFF.

Lewis J. Friedersdorff justly merits the reputation which he enjoys of being one of the best known raisers of fine stock in Indiana. His farm is certainly a credit to the state and the business is a profitable one as conducted by Mr. Friedersdorff, who in all his undertakings is energetic, diligent and persevering. He was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, on the 7th of December, 1863, and is a son of Lewis and Amelia (Schirff) Friedersdorff. There was no event of special importance to vary the routine of life for him in his youth and yet he laid an excellent foundation for his present prosperity, by forming habits of industry, of carefulness and of straightforwardness in business dealings. His mental training was received in the public schools and he gained a good knowledge of the English branches of learning to aid him in later life. He is today the owner of a fine farm, well improved. It is supplied with all modern equipments and accessories, such as

are found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. He has now eighty acres of rich land, all of which is under cultivation. He has assisted in clearing at least one hundred acres of land in this county and in the control of his own farm he follows progressive methods which are practical as well. He raises shorthorn cattle and also Poland China and Chester White hogs, and upon his farm has been produced some of the finest stock ever seen in Bartholomew county. He likewise raises roadsters and his horses have sold for from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars. He has also been the owner of draft horses, selling them for from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars. He raises and fattens mules, which he sells when young, and in his varied operations as a stock dealer he has met with very gratifying success. Upon his place he keeps Jersey cows for milk purposes and in all his stock there is not one inferior animal. The county has benefited by his labors because, by producing high grades of stock, he has raised the value of farm animals and thus has aided the entire farming community. Many excellent improvements has he placed upon his property. He has erected an attractive one-story residence, has built a large and substantial barn and other outbuildings and has fenced his land, thus dividing it into fields of convenient size. His farm is one of the best in the county, ditching and tiling being used in the fields until the land has become very fertile and arable. He values his land at one hundred dollars per acre and the valuation is a just one, for the farm is one of the best in this portion of the state. He also has a good orchard and year by year he adds to the improvements upon his place, which is

now splendidly equipped. Mr. Friedersdorff was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Davis, a daughter of John and Maggie (Isgregg) Davis. Her father is a resident of Hartsville, Indiana, and is an enterprising farmer who is also engaged in dealing in hogs. His farm is well improved and he is careful and systematic in his work. In his family are nine children.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Friedersdorff have been born three children: Nellie, whose birth occurred on the 3d of December, 1897; Roy, born on the 3d of April, 1901, and Harold, born August 26, 1904. Both Mr. and Mrs. Friedersdorff are people of the highest respectability and the hospitality of the best homes of this portion of the county is freely accorded them. Mrs. Friedersdorff belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is associated with no religious denomination, but has lived a life gaining for him the respect and trust of all with whom he has been associated. He votes with the Republican party, but he has never sought or desired office for his time and attention are fully occupied with his business affairs, which are of an important nature. He is bending every energy to develop his farm and already deserves to be classed among the best farmers of Indiana.

CONRAD J. FRIEDERSDORFF.

The name of Friedersdorff has become well known far beyond the borders of Bartholomew county, because of the activity of the subject and other members of the family

as stock dealers. If stock is shipped from the farm of Conrad J. Friedersdorff it is a guarantee of its high grade, for he has owned and sold some of the best farm animals that have ever been raised in Indiana. He is a business man, active, alert and enterprising, and it is to such men that the county owes its development and prosperity. He was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, April 12, 1859, his parents being Lewis and Amelia (Schirff) Friedersdorff. A picture of farm life such as surrounds most farm boys of this state would be representative of his own youth. There was no special event of importance to vary the routine of the duties of the fields and of the schoolroom for him during his boyhood days. At the usual age he began his education in a school near his home and therein he remained until he had mastered the branches of learning taught in such institutions. When still a youth he began work in the fields, plowing, planting and harvesting from early springtime until crops were gathered in the late autumn. As a self-made man he deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He started out in life on his own account, empty handed, and today he is a prosperous resident of his adopted county, owning one hundred and fourteen acres of arable and productive land in Rock Creek township, not far from Elizabethtown. This is all under cultivation with the exception of a tract of ten acres which is covered with timber. He raises stock, making a specialty of hogs of the Ohio Improved Chester breed. He has had twenty-one years' experience in this work and he is thoroughly well qualified to take up hog raising and pass judgment upon the value of such stock. He has also engaged in the raising of shorthorn cattle and he was the owner

of the first high grade pacing horse raised in Bartholomew county. "Alert" was a standard-bred horse and had a record of a mile in 2:18. Mr. Friedersdorff now raises draft horses, selling each year, and the price which he received has varied from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars. Several times he has sold yearlings for one hundred dollars. He feeds his farm produce to his stock and he is especially engaged in the raising of hay, putting up each year a large amount raised in fields covering from fifty to one hundred acres. His farm is well fenced and tiled and is supplied with many modern equipments of a superior order. Mr. Friedersdorff is also successful as a horticulturist, being engaged in the raising of fruits, including grapes, cherries and berries. This supplies his table with many delicacies in season and also adds to his income, because his fruits, owing to their excellent quality, size and flavor, find a ready sale on the market.

The home life of Mr. Friedersdorff has been most pleasant. He was happily married on the 2d of September, 1881, to Miss Lotta Terry, a daughter of Frank and Nancy (Tucker) Terry. The father was a native of Lebanon, Ohio, and came to this state at an early day, settling at St. Paul, Shelby county. By occupation he was a farmer, thus providing for the needs and wants of his family. His political support was given to the Democracy. He died in the year 1862 when his daughter, Mrs. Friedersdorff, was quite young. In the family were ten children. Unto the subject and his wife have been born three children: Edgar, who was born in 1884, is a graduate of the public schools of Grammar, with the class of 1900; Jessie, born February 11, 1887, is yet in

school; and Ray, born in 1889, completes the family.

The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, contributing generously to its support and taking an active interest in its work. Mr. Friedersdorff is serving as one of the trustees of the church and is also a school officer. He votes with the Republican party and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the material, social and intellectual welfare of his community. He shows great care and sound judgment in the management of his business affairs and certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He has had no assistance, but has made his way unaided, and his high moral worth has been indicated in his business transactions as well as in other relations of life. He now has a fine home upon his farm, a brick residence which he erected and which is surrounded by other modern improvements, all of which indicate the progressive spirit of the owner.

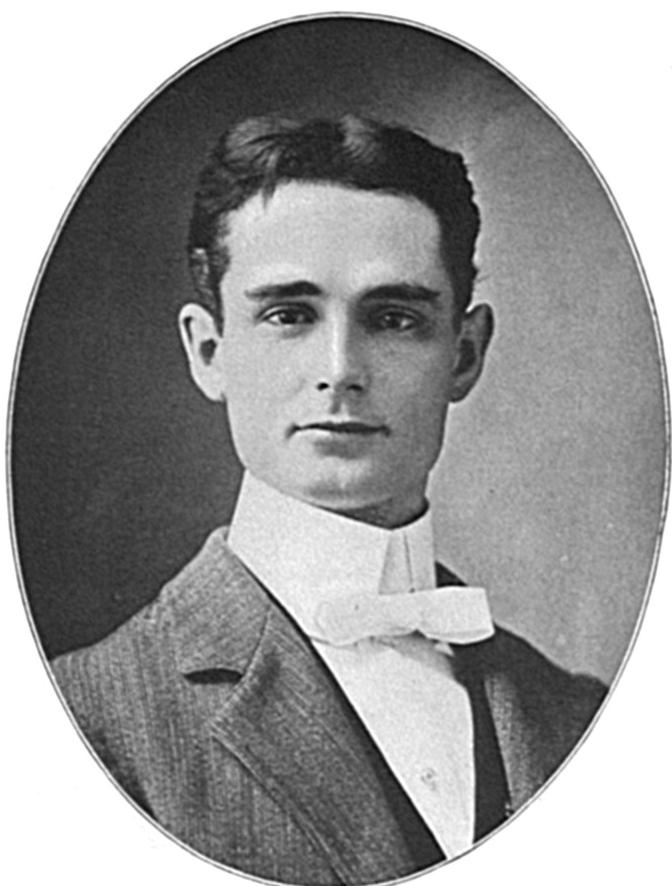
Lewis Friedersdorff, the subject's father, was born in Germany, October 16, 1836, and came to the United States when twenty-one years old, settling in Dearborn county, Indiana. He there married Amelia Schirff, also a native of Germany, and who came to this country at ten years of age. The year following their marriage they removed to Jefferson county and in the fall of 1863 they came to Elizabethtown and engaged in farming. Later they removed to Madison county and in the spring of 1866 came to his present farm, comprising three hundred and forty-three acres, located six miles east of Elizabethtown, on which he has since resided. He has himself cleared fifty acres and now has two hundred and ten acres

under cultivation. In 1875 he erected a fine barn and in 1896 built his present large and handsome residence. He carries on general farming, giving considerable attention also to stock raising. He was one of the first in this section to engage in the breeding of shorthorn cattle, and has taken a number of prizes on his display of stock at various fairs and stock exhibitions.

JOHN RYNERSON.

John Rynerson is yet a young man, but has displayed qualifications and ability that rank him among the leading and prominent residents of Columbus, his force of character and keen perception being equally manifested in what he has already accomplished. The history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men are brought out and developed. Perhaps the history of no people so forcibly impress one with this truth as the annals of our own republic. If anything can inspire the youth of our country to persistent, honest and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as he of whom we write, for it proves conclusively that with a reasonable amount of mentality and physical power success is bound eventually to crown the labors of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts and the will and manliness to persevere therein.

Mr. Rynerson is now practicing at the Columbus bar. He was born on the 21st of August, 1876, in the village of Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana, being the second son of Thomas H. and Alice E. Rynerson. When he was but nine years of age the parents removed to Almena, Kansas, where they resided for about two years and then, returning to Indiana, located in Hope, Bartholomew county, where they remained for about ten years. When a boy the subject worked for a time in a planing mill at Hope, and at about the age of sixteen years he entered the carriage factory of L. Albright, at Hope, where he continued for four or five years as a carriage painter. He worked for some time at the small wage of twenty-five cents per day, but gradually was promoted until he earned one dollar and a quarter per day. From that sum he managed to save about thirty-four dollars and in the fall of 1897 he rode to Columbus in a one-horse wagon through a drenching rain in order to take up the study of law here with Judge Marshall Hacker as his preceptor. Mr. Rynerson brought with him his own furniture and rented a small room in which he got his own meals for several months. Upon the advice of his preceptor in the law, he took up the study of shorthand, mastering the principles of stenography in nine lessons. He afterward became quite proficient in that line, being known as an excellent reporter. In the spring of 1898, however, Mr. Rynerson, imbued with a patriotic spirit, put aside business and personal considerations in order to aid his country in the war with Spain. He could not wait until his home command was called to action, but went to Indianapolis and on the 13th of June, 1898, he there enlisted as a member



JOHN RYNERSON

of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Light Battery under Captain James B. Curtis. Following a period of drill at Chickamauga Park, in Georgia, this command was ordered to Porto Rico and landed on the southern coast of that island. They were the first troops to land on that island and after a short campaign there peace was declared between the United States and Spain and Mr. Rynerson returned with his command to Indiana by way of New York city.

Again he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Judge Marshall Hacker, of this city. Subsequently he became connected with the law firm of Stansifer & Baker, of Columbus, and upon the death of Colonel Stanisfer, the senior partner, he opened a law office of his own in Columbus, where he is now engaged in active practice. Professional advancement is proverbially slow and yet within a brief space of time Mr. Rynerson has gained considerable distinction as a lawyer of broad learning and marked capability. The elemental strength of his character had been shown in the determination which he manifested in winning a legal education and the people of Columbus had come to repose in him much trust and to believe that there awaited him a successful future. He now has a good clientage which is constantly growing in volume and importance.

In the fall of 1902, although only twenty-six years of age, Mr. Rynerson was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the position of senator from the joint senatorial district comprised of Bartholomew and Decatur counties. He is probably the youngest man ever nominated from either of these counties for that office. The district is strongly Republican, yet he received more

votes in his county than any other candidate on the ticket, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the high regard reposed in him by his fellow citizens. The character of Mr. Rynerson is indicated by the fact that he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Odd Fellows lodge. He is well fitted for leadership, in political circles and has manifested a strong grasp of situations and affairs bearing upon the political history and development of the state. He possesses laudable ambition, strong determination and in his profession he will undoubtedly work his way upward to prominence. He is popular with his fellow citizens of Columbus, where he has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance.

JAMES T. MORRIS.

Though nature affords excellent opportunities for the carrying on of certain lines of labor in every locality, there is yet demanded of any man great industry and diligence if he succeeds in business. Competition makes him put forth his best efforts and it requires great care to conduct any business enterprise along profitable lines. This is especially true in farming and from the time of earliest spring planting until crops are harvested the farmer's life is a busy one. Even through the winter months he prepares for the labors of the coming year and thus lays the foundation of his suc-

cess. James T. Morris is one of the wide-awake and progressive agriculturists of Bartholomew county, his home being in Rock Creek township. He owns one hundred acres of rich land and has developed a splendid property. He is one of the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Clifty township on the 16th of February, 1863. He is a son of John R. and Minerva Morris, who are mentioned on another page of this work in connection with the life history of W. E. Morris, the county auditor. Reared to manhood upon the old home farm, Mr. Morris of this review spent the winter months in attendance on the public schools and through the summer aided in the cultivation of his father's farm. As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life he chose Miss Mary A. Thomas and the wedding was celebrated on the 19th of October, 1887. The lady is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Kelley) Thomas. Her father was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1825, but when young came to Decatur county, where throughout his entire life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In his family were ten children, namely: Julia; Jane; Thomas; James, who married Lizzie Pierce and is a Baptist minister in California; Richard, who married Flora Birdsell and is a practicing physician at Greensburg, Indiana; Ella, who died in childhood; Anna B., deceased; Mrs. Morris; John O., who married Josephine Gant and is a farmer of Decatur county; and George, deceased; and William Edgar, a physician at Greensburg. Mr. Thomas was the owner of two hundred and seventy acres of land, all of which was under cultivation. He cleared a great amount of land in an early day and shared in the hardships and diffi-

culties incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier. He also aided in laying out roads and his labor along many lines was of direct benefit to the community as well as to himself. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Alert Lodge, and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His political support was given to the Democratic party and for many years he filled the position of justice of the peace. He was a valued citizen, upright and honorable, and when he passed away the community mourned the loss of a worthy pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have three children: Thomas, who died at the age of eight years; Roscoe, and Mabel.

Mr. Morris can remember Bartholomew county when it bore little resemblance to its present advanced condition. He remained upon the home farm until twenty-five years of age and during that time assisted in clearing much land. He then started out in life on his own account and whatever he has achieved is due directly to his own efforts. His place is well tilled and his fields produce good crops. He thoroughly understands the best methods of farming and of stock raising and by close adherence to practical ideas has gained a good living. Although never an aspirant for political office, Mr. Morris has given an unfaltering support to the Republican party and its principles, for his views are in hearty sympathy with its platform. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity at Elizabethtown and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. They are worthy people, widely and favorably known in the locality where they reside. Mr. Morris has never known any other home save Bartholomew county

and the fact that many of his warmest friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his career has been straightforward and his course such as to command public confidence.

WILLIAM A. DOTY.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of central Indiana is the subject of this sketch. His life most happily illustrates what may be accomplished by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his connection with various business enterprises and industries have been a decided advantage to this section of Indiana, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

William A. Doty is a native of Franklin county, Indiana, his birth having occurred in Mount Carmel, on the 27th of July, 1850. He is a son of John and Caroline (Ardery) Doty. His father was born in Indiana in November, 1823, and the mother's birth occurred in Franklin county. She died, however, when her son William was only thirteen years of age and the father soon afterward came to Bartholomew county, where he first rented a tract of land. When he had gained a sufficient capital, however, he purchased a farm, becoming the owner of one hundred acres, upon which he made some

improvements. Farming has been his life work and he died January 19, 1904, at the age of eighty years. Viewed from any standpoint his life might be said to be a success, for he gained prosperity in his business career and won for himself an enviable reputation because of his fidelity to honorable principles and manly actions. His study of the political issues of the day led him to give an earnest support to the Democracy. He held membership in the Christian church and was ever true to its teachings, realizing that after all the only thing of real value in this world is a character that is above reproach. One may acquire wealth, but this cannot be carried beyond the grave. The good deeds of the individual, however, follow him and gain him entrance into the eternal life. Mr. Doty's children are as follows: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph Viley, a farmer of Bartholomew county; William A.; Frank, who wedded Mary Morris and is a farmer who owns property in Columbus and also a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Rock Creek township; Martha, the wife of Henry Smith, a resident farmer of Butler county, Ohio; Catherine, the wife of Ellis Smith, also an agriculturist; and Carrie, the wife of John Smith.

William A. Doty has always lived in Indiana and in the usual manner of farmer lads he was reared, attending the public schools through the winter months while in the summer seasons he worked upon his father's farm. Agricultural pursuits have also claimed his attention since he has attained to man's estate and at one time he was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in this county, devoted to farming purposes. He is well known as a stock

dealer, buying, feeding and selling cattle, hogs and sheep. He also deals to some extent in horses and he is an excellent judge of stock of all kinds so that he is enabled to make judicious purchases and to realize a good profit upon his investments. Mr. Doty also deals in real estate, buying and selling land, and he keeps well informed concerning realty values in this part of Indiana. He is a man of keen foresight and excellent business sagacity and takes advantage of many opportunities which would be lost upon others if they had not the ability to see and recognize them. Mr. Doty owns a third interest in the Grammar Telephone Company, which corporation owns and controls thirty-five miles of telephone line. His home is a very attractive residence in Grammar and he has other town property.

Mr. Doty has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Martha Morris, a daughter of John R. and Minerva (Robertson) Morris, who are mentioned in connection with the sketch of William Morris, who is now county auditor of Bartholomew county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doty were born three children: Frank, who was formerly a physician, but is now engaged in the practice of dentistry in Old Mexico. He married Pearl Smith, a daughter of Jonathan Smith, and for his second wife he chose Gertrude Long. Minerva, the second child of Mr. Doty, is at home and has been well educated along literary and musical lines. Lola, the youngest child, is attending school. For his second wife Mr. Doty chose Miss Mollie Elliott, a daughter of J. Q. and Elizabeth Elliott. Her father was a farmer who resided in Decatur county, Indiana, and there died in the year 1895. In his family were four children: Wilbur; Mrs.

Doty; Ella, who is the wife of Arthur Doty, a brother of the subject now employed in the bicycle factory in Indianapolis; and George, who occupies a position in a factory in East St. Louis, Illinois.

Mr. Doty gives an earnest support to the Democracy and keeps well informed on the issues of the day so that he is enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. For two terms he has served as township trustee, being called to this office by the vote of his fellow townsmen who recognized his worth and ability. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church and by his activity in its work, his efforts for the extension of its influence and the accomplishment of its mission. Mr. Doty is a man of pleasing appearance, with a strong face, a genial manner and a self-reliant nature. His sterling qualities have made him popular and he is well liked throughout the community. He has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation as a business man and at all times is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self respect as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame and position.

ORAYDUS P. JOHNSON.

Oraydus P. Johnson is well known as a breeder and dealer in sheep. He was born in Decatur county, Indiana, on the 3d of February, 1852, and now resides in Rock

Creek township, Bartholomew county, where he owns a farm of eighty acres. He is a son of Thomas O. and Martha A. (Bird) Johnson, who were also natives of Decatur county. He comes, however, of an old southern family, his paternal ancestors having lived in Virginia, coming to Indiana early in the last century. Thomas O., the father, was a farmer, devoting his energies to the raising of stock as well as of grain. He continued to reside in Decatur county until 1865 when he disposed of his interests there and came to Bartholomew county, settling in Rock Creek township. Here he purchased four hundred and eighty acres of land, about half of which was covered with timber. To the cleared tract he devoted his energies, cultivating good crops, and he also gave some time to the improvement of the rest of his farm. As the years passed his land was cleared and placed under cultivation and he became one of the most prosperous and extensive farmers of his community, being at one time the largest tax payer in his township. He did not engage in speculation or trust to any fortunate combination of circumstances in order to gain wealth, but placed his dependence upon industry and the careful control of his affairs. There are many elements in his life that are worthy of emulation. Not only was he prosperous, but was also imbued with the spirit of helpfulness toward his fellow men. He lived in harmony with his profession as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active part in the work of the church, contributing freely to its support. He labored for its welfare along many lines and for twenty-five years was the superintendent of the Sunday school. He also served as trustee of his township,

while in Decatur county, and was identified with the Republican party, having firm faith in its principles, for he believed that its platform contained the best elements of good government. He was twice married, the first union being with Martha A. Bird. Their children were five in number: Mary S., who is the wife of Archie G. Buchanan, a farmer of this county; Maria J., the wife of John F. Stewart, a farmer in Rock Creek township; Oraydus P., who is the immediate subject of this review; Orlando F., who married Ada Harshburg and is a farmer and agent for the Armour fertilizer; and Ada N., who is living in Sand Creek township. After the death of his first wife Mr. Johnson wedded Anna Keller and they had two children: Alice, the wife of Dr. Wilson, of Ewing, Jackson county; and Thomas O., of Bloomington, Indiana.

Mr. Johnson of this review spent the first thirteen years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his father on his removal to Bartholomew county, where he has since lived. Having arrived at years of maturity he was united in marriage in 1875, the lady of his choice being Miss Josephine M. Rees, of North Vernon. Her parents were natives of Germany and settled in Jennings county, Indiana, where Josephine was born and reared. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born two children: Lina, a stenographer in Indianapolis; and Josephine M., a teacher at Brewersville, Indiana. Mr. Johnson is the owner of a good farm of eighty acres, one mile east of Grammar. Here he carries on general farming, his fields being well tilled, while in his barns and pastures are found good grades of stock. He makes a specialty of the breeding of Oxforddown sheep, hav-

ing imported several fine animals from Canada and keeping a nice flock of registered animals. He also raises shorthorn cattle and hogs and his attention is largely given to stock farming, in which he is meeting with success. Many improvements has he placed on his land, including a large amount of tiling. He has good buildings and modern machinery together with other accessories and equipments found upon model farms. He votes with the Republican party, but has had neither time nor inclination to seek public office, preferring to give his energies to his business affairs.

JEFFERSON S. HUFFMAN.

Jefferson S. Huffman, now deceased, was an honored veteran of the Civil war and it was partly because of injuries sustained during that period of hostilities that he died on the 28th of June, 1898. He was born in Ohio on the 9th of September, 1844, his parents being Mathias and Lavina (McLott) Huffman. The father was a native of Virginia and a carpenter by occupation. Leaving the Old Dominion, he took up his abode in Ohio at an early epoch in the development of that state and there he resided for some years. In his business affairs he prospered, but died during the early boyhood of his son Jefferson. There were but two children in the family, the sister being Sarah, now the wife of Newton Ross, a

carpenter. The father was a Republican in his political views and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jefferson S. Huffman was reared, in the usual manner of farmer lads, upon the old family homestead in Ohio, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of farm life for him in his early youth, save the removal of the family to Indiana. He was indebted to the public school system of the state for the educational privileges he enjoyed and upon the home farm he was reared and became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was still at home at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. His sympathy being in behalf of the Union, he afterward joined the army, becoming a member of Company I, Sixth Indiana Regiment, with which he was fighting in the battle of Chickamauga when wounded, his thigh being pierced by a rebel bullet. As a soldier he was brave and loyal, never faltering in his allegiance to the old flag.

On the 11th of April, 1869, Mr. Huffman was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Brougher, a daughter of Lewis F. and Hannah (Knight) Brougher. The father was born in Jennings county, Indiana, in the year 1826 and the mother's birth occurred in Putnam county, this state, in 1828. They had but two children: Mrs. Huffman and Allen T., who married Carrie Crittenden and is now a merchant of Burnsville. Mr. Broughter in his political views was a Republican and for several years filled the office of justice of the peace, discharging his duties with strict fairness and impartiality. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and took an active interest in every-

thing pertaining to the intellectual, material and moral development of his community. As the result of his industry and enterprise in business he steadily worked his way upward and became the owner of a well improved farm, having at his death four hundred acres. After the death of his first wife he was again married, his second union being with Louisa Miller, and by that marriage there was one son, Oliver, who wedded Clara Hutton and after her death married Carrie Hendricks. He is now following the occupation of farming in Jennings county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Huffman have been born six children: Allen, who married Sarah Hughes, and is a farmer; Maude, the wife of Edward Robinson, who carries on agricultural pursuits; Lavina, who is still at home; Harriet, who is a graduate of the high school with the class of 1896; Lewis, who completed his education in the high school and is farming; and Arlie.

In order to provide for his family Mr. Huffman followed merchandising in early life at Burnsville, carrying on that business continuously for fifteen years, when he devoted his attention to the farm, giving his energies to the cultivation and improvement of his farm at Burnsville. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and served as postmaster of Burnsville from the time of the establishment of the office until his death, some twenty-five years ago. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to the Grand Army of the Republic and was a worthy exemplar of the beneficent spirit of these orders. His life was honorable, his actions manly and sincere and he was a gentleman of forceful individuality, whose traits of character were commendable by reason of

his fidelity to duty and to honorable principles. Almost his entire life was spent in Indiana and therefore his career was a familiar one to many of the citizens, all of whom respected him because of his genuine worth. His loss was deeply felt by his family and friends and his memory is cherished by many who knew him. Mrs. Huffman survives her husband and owns and operates the one-hundred-and-forty-acre farm at Burnsville, and there she has a wide circle of friends.

GEORGE O. COSBY, M. D.

George Otto Cosby, who for twenty-one years has engaged in the practice of medicine in Burnsville and has throughout this period maintained a foremost position as a representative of the medical fraternity, enjoying a patronage which is only accorded in recognition of ability, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, November 25, 1852. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth J. (Nay) Cosby, were also natives of that county, the former born on the 2d of March, 1822, the latter on the 17th of April, 1825. The Doctor's paternal grandfather was Richard Cosby, who was born in Virginia, March 27, 1791, and was of German descent. He married Henrietta Duvall, who was born in Kentucky, September 17, 1800, and was of French lineage. A farmer by occupation, he devoted his entire life to that vocation and this provided a comfortable living for his family. He died in 1857, at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife

passed away at the age of forty years. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Bennett Nay, who lived and died in Jefferson county, Indiana.

Thomas Cosby, the Doctor's father, followed farming throughout his entire life and was also a carpenter and mechanic. He succeeded in winning a handsome competence, and at the time of his death was the owner of four hundred acres of well improved land. His life was an active and useful one, and his entire attention was given to his business affairs, to his home life and church duties. He voted with the Republican party, but he never sought or desired office. He was a deacon in the Baptist church and took an active part in its affairs. Unto him and his wife were born eight children: Sarah is the wife of Zephaniah Lloyd, a farmer; Mary E., died in childhood; William L., a farmer, married Celestina Rutledge; George O.; Thomas N. died at the age of forty-seven years, leaving a widow, who bore the maiden name of Martha Neville; John Irwin, an infant; Louvisa J. is the wife of George Rock, a farmer of Oklahoma; Merritt, who married Flora Rogers, and is a farmer and merchant in Kansas.

Dr. Cosby began his education in Kent, Indiana, later studied at College Hill, and subsequently in the State Normal School in Terre Haute. He then engaged in teaching, following that profession for seven years, one year being in Iowa and the remainder in Indiana. He entered the Ohio Medical College, wherein he was graduated on the completion of the regular course, with the class of 1881. He then began practicing in Waynesburg, Decatur county, Indiana, where he remained until the 1st of

September, 1881, when he came to Burns-ville, where he has since practiced.

On the 20th of August, 1884, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kinnear, a daughter of William D. Kinnear, of Lancaster, Indiana. Three children have been born of this marriage: Myra E. is a student in the high school of Columbus; Hubert E. and Clara B.

Studying closely the questions and issues of the day, the Doctor gives his political support to the Republican party. He has twice served as township trustee, filling the position at the present time. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he belongs to the Baptist church, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Bartholomew County Medical Society, of which he has been both the vice-president and president. He likewise belongs to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the progress of his profession and whatever tends to bring to man the key to that complex problem which we call life elicits his interest.

WILLIAM C. ADAMS.

A compilation of this character would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to William C. Adams. He came to Bartholomew county when it

was a frontier district, the work of progress and improvement having been scarcely begun. He at once took his place among the active business men and energetic workers of the county and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present prosperity and progress of this section. His record proves that opportunity in America is open to all and that success may be gained if one has courage, determination and an industrious spirit. Step by step Mr. Adams worked his way upward and at the time of his death he was one of the extensive landowners and prosperous citizens of Bartholomew county. Born in Henry county, Kentucky, in the year 1811, he was a son of John Adams, who owned a distillery in that state. In the year 1821 his parents removed from the Blue Grass state to Indiana, taking up their abode in Bartholomew county, which was just being opened up to the influences of civilization. The forests were still uncut, the streams unbridged and the lands uncultivated. The farming implements which were used in improving the fields were crude when compared with the splendid machinery in use at the present time, but the farmers were men of resolute purpose and of unflagging energy and they who possessed these characteristics ultimately won success. The Adams family became actively identified with farm work here, although the father of the subject afterward removed to Missouri, spending his last days near St. Joseph, that state.

William C. Adams was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life and he worked early and late in the fields to clear his father's land and develop the farm. He also learned the tanner's trade and for a

number of years followed that pursuit in Columbus. He also engaged in teaming for a long period, carrying produce to and from Madison and Indianapolis. He was thus engaged at a time when Madison was the wholesale center of the state, goods being taken from that town to the interior towns throughout Indiana. At all times he made the most of his business opportunities, doing any task that presented itself which would yield to him a good living. For a long period he engaged in packing pork and found that a profitable source of income. His chief occupation, however, was farming and though he never entered any land from the government he became one of the extensive property holders of this portion of the state. All that he owned he purchased and as his financial resources increased he added to his possessions until they aggregated twenty-two hundred acres. As the country became more thickly settled and improvements were made its land increased in value and Mr. Adams was in later life known as one of the wealthy farmers of Bartholomew county.

In the year 1851 William C. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Phillips, a native of Ohio and a daughter of William and Catherine (Stephens) Phillips, the former born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and the latter in Kentucky. They were married, however, in Ohio, and remained residents of that state for some years, but prior to the war removed to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where the father secured a tract of land and engaged in farming. His death, however, occurred many years ago. In the family were eight children, namely: Joseph, John, Margaret, Mary Ann, Sarah, Catherine, Lewis and Harriet. Mrs. Adams,

whose birth occurred in the Buckeye state in the year 1831, there lived until nineteen years of age, when she came with her parents to Indiana. At the time of her marriage she went with her husband to his farm, where she now lives, but about twenty years ago they took up their abode in Elizabethtown, where he made his home until he was called to his final rest. They became the parents of six children: Lewis, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Lowry, deceased, who was a farmer and married Isabelle Thaker, by whom he had two children, Lorain and Dallas; Joseph G., who married Laura Cook and carries on agricultural pursuits on the old homestead; Hattie, who is still at home with her mother; and Charles, who was a twin brother of Hattie, and is now deceased.

Mr. Adams held membership with the Masonic fraternity and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was in hearty sympathy with the teachings of these organizations and in his life exemplified their principles and tenets. His political allegiance was staunch in support of the Republican party. He always lived so as to merit the confidence and respect of his fellow men. His business record was such as any man might well envy. He never incurred an obligation that he could not meet or made an engagement that he did not fulfill. His word was a synonym for integrity in business transactions and his example is indeed well worthy of emulation. He worked hard and therein lies the secret of his prosperity. He realized that in America "labor is king" and he did not seek a royal road to wealth. He was loyal and enterprising, watchful of opportunities and never avoided the close attention to details of busi-

ness which is so necessary to the successful control of any enterprise. He passed away at his home in Elizabethtown February 20, 1890, when about seventy-nine years of age. He left many friends as well as relatives to mourn his death and the community also deplored the loss of a worthy pioneer and valued citizen.

ELIJAH JACKSON.

For forty years Elijah Jackson made his home in Rock Creek township upon the old farm which he left to his widow. He was at one time an extensive landowner of the county and a man whose success and prominence in business entitled him to distinctive representation as a leading and influential resident of the community. He was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 11th of October, 1819, and his life span covered almost seventy-seven years. His parents were John and Beatrice (Piles) Jackson. The father was also a native of Indiana and throughout his business career carried on farming. The paternal grandparents, however, came to this state from North Carolina. John Jackson spent his last days near Lawrenceburg and from pioneer times down to the date of his death took an active and helpful part in public affairs pertaining to the general welfare. In his family were eleven children.

Upon the home farm Elijah Jackson spent the days of his boyhood and his youth.

He attended private schools as opportunity afforded, but his labors were largely needed in the fields and his advantages in that direction were somewhat limited. On the 18th of December, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Frost, a daughter of William and Nancy (Curl) Frost. Her father was born in Virginia, but at an early day left the Old Dominion, settling first in Ohio, where he resided until 1821, when he came to Indiana and located in Franklin county. His home was established in the midst of the green woods and was a frontier dwelling because the work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun in that section of the state. The forests abounded in wild game and comparatively few of the trees had been cut or cleared away in order that farm work might be carried on. With others, however, he laid broad and deep the foundation for future progress and did much in these early pioneer times for the reclamation of the land. His business career, too, was a successful one, for as the years passed his labors brought a good financial return. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jackson established a little home upon a farm and with renewed courage he undertook the task of developing land into productive fields. It was in 1856 that they settled upon the old homestead in Rock Creek township, where he resided continuously for forty years. He improved it and erected thereon a good residence, barns and outbuildings. He had his farm well ditched and tiled, making one of the best in the township. Industry was one of his strong characteristics and he worked on uninterruptedly for many years. As his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of his farm until at one time he owned

more than four hundred acres. During the evening of his life, however, he was obliged to assign to others the tasks which he had previously performed, for during the last eighteen years of his life he was blind.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were born ten children: Nancy, the deceased wife of George Cooper, a farmer; William, who married Belle Dickson and carries on agricultural pursuits; John, who married Belle Rogers and is also a farmer; Isaac, a farmer who wedded Mary Parkerson, and after her death married Missouri Sparks; Elijah, who married Jane McClintoch and followed farming, but is now deceased; Andrew, who married Malinda Powell and is also engaged in farming; Albert, who wedded Melissa Powell and follows the same work; Indiana, the widow of Jefferson Doty; Clara, deceased; and Lincoln, who married Alma Mobley, a daughter of Reason and Fannie (Patton) Mobley. Her father was a well known farmer of Bartholomew county, living near Hartsville, where he owns an excellent tract of land. In his family were eleven children. It is Lincoln Jackson who now operates the home farm, he owning one hundred acres of land. His two children are Hazel and Harry. He is a successful agriculturist, following progressive methods, and his place is one of the well improved properties of this section of the state.

Elijah Jackson gave his political support to the Republican party and his sons have followed in his footsteps in this manner. He was active, earnest and zealous in church work, holding membership with the Baptist church at Sand Creek and serving as one of its deacons at the time of his death. He passed away on the 20th of June, 1896, and an honorable life record was thus closed.

He had reached an advanced age and yet in his life history there were no silent chapters, but all is an open book that any may read. He followed manly principles and the precepts of the church were to him his daily guide. In business affairs he was practical and showed sound judgment and careful management. He never engaged in speculation, but worked on steadily year by year and it was thus that he gained a comfortable competence. His acquaintance widened as the years passed by and the circle of his friendship also increased because of his possession of the traits of character which in every land and clime awaken admiration and regard.

DAVID CARSON.

The pioneer settlers of Indiana are fast passing away. Only a few are left to tell the tale of the early days and it is but justice to those who braved the hardships of life on the frontier that their names be recorded in history that may descend to future generations. David Carson came to this county in pioneer times and bore his full share in the work of improvement, although hardships and trials formed a part of his lot. He was resolute and determined in his efforts to make a home and as the years passed his labors were noticeable in the excellent farm which was developed through his industry and persistency.

Mr. Carson was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1820, a son of Hiram Carson. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Hannah Bennett. They became the parents of seven children: George is an attorney at Council Bluffs, Iowa; James is married and living in Salina, Kansas; Hiram, a magnetic healer, in Kansas City; Lizzie, the wife of Daniel Sherry, a farmer of Decatur county; Lurana, the wife of Nicholson Anderson, also a farmer; Rachel, the wife of John Galloway, of Decatur county; Mary, deceased; and one that died in infancy. On the 29th of May, 1873, Mr. Carson was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Tharp, a daughter of William and Minty (Parish) Tharp. Her father was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1798, and at an early day came to Jennings county, Indiana, settling in the midst of vast forests. He did a great amount of clearing and thus his labors were of material assistance in the development of the state. He also did teaming and met other conditions of pioneer life with a resolute spirit that enabled him in course of time to secure a good home for himself and family. He took a deep interest in politics and voted with the Republican party. As a member of the Presbyterian church his life was honorable and consistent and he was well liked by all. He had eight children, namely: Ansel L., who is engaged in mining in California; Lucy E., the wife of Jesse Dickson, a farmer; James, who married Jane N. Branson, now deceased; Calvin, who married Frances Hiberland and is a farmer; William Franklin, who married Jane Herring, and is a gardener at Cherryvale, Kansas; Robert, who wedded Mary E. French and is now deceased; Mrs. Carson and

Samuel H., who has also passed away. The father of this family was a great hunter and had ample opportunity to indulge his love of this sport during the early years.

Throughout his entire business career Mr. Carson carried on farming and was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land, of which eighty is now in possession of his widow. He helped to build the first pike road in the state, extending from Madison to Indianapolis, and was ever interested in public improvements, co-operating in many measures for the general good. His life was one of industry and he worked hard for long years. As time advanced there were many changes in methods of farming and he kept abreast with modern improvements, keeping his farm valuable and productive. He passed away May 18, 1900, leaving to his family a valuable property and an honored name.

Mr. Donhost was born on the 10th of November, 1849, his parents being Henry and Mary Donhost. The father was a native of Germany and was a farmer by occupation. In early life he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and, attracted by the possibilities of the then far west, he came to Indiana, establishing his home in Wayne township, in Bartholomew county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 7th of September, 1891. He was the father of four children: William, who is now living in Columbus; Lewis, of this review; Christopher, deceased; and John, who is living in Seymour, Indiana.

Upon the home farm Lewis Donhost was reared. He worked in the fields through the summer and in the winter seasons attended the public schools. He acquired therein a good education, to which he constantly added by reading and observation, thus becoming a well informed man. March 2, 1876, he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Melinda Welmer, daughter of Albert and Hannah Welmer, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father born in 1817 and the mother in 1819. They were among the pioneer settlers of Bartholomew county. In their family were five children: Lizzie, who is the wife of Eli Marquette, a farmer by occupation; Caroline, the wife of William Spray, also an agriculturist; Mrs. Donhost; William, who wedded Mollie Bockhoff and is engaged in farming, and George, who follows the same pursuit and who wedded Emma Meyer. Mr. Welmer always carried on farming and became the owner of three hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land in Bartholomew county. He did a great deal of clearing in the early days, thus preparing the land for

HON. LEWIS DONHOST.

Throughout his entire life Lewis Donhost lived in Bartholomew county and became well known, his excellent traits of character winning him the regard of many friends. He was a man of strong force of character, marked intellectuality and of sound judgment. In his relations with his fellow men he was very sincere and straightforward and was accorded recognition for his sterling traits by election to a number of public offices.

the plow and carrying on the work of improvement in a manner that added to the advancement of the county as well as to his individual prosperity. In his political views he was a Republican and in religious faith was a Lutheran, long holding membership with one of the churches of that denomination. He died in 1871 and was survived for many years by his wife, who passed away on the 14th of February, 1899. They were people of the highest respectability and wherever they went they gained the confidence and good will of those with whom they were associated. Mr. and Mrs. Donhost have six children: Lydia, who is with her mother; Harry, a mail carrier at Jonesville; Clara, wife of William Achenbach, railroad agent at Jonesville; George, Albert and Mollie.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Donhost took his bride to a farm and throughout his business career carried on agricultural pursuits. He followed mixed farming and in his work displayed industry and perseverance, qualities which form the basic elements for success. His widow is the owner of fifty acres of good land in Wayne township. Like her husband she is held in high esteem and the circle of her acquaintances in Bartholomew county is an extensive one. In matters of citizenship Mr. Donhost was public spirited and progressive and gave his co-operation to many movements for the general good. He voted with the Democracy and upon that ticket was elected to a number of positions of public trust. He served as county auditor for four years. He also filled the position of justice of the peace, holding that office at his death. In 1885 he was a member of the state legislature. Over the record of his official career there falls no

shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Such, in brief, is the life record of Lewis Donhost, who died February 1, 1893. In whatever relation of life he was found—the government service, in political circles, in business or social relations—he was always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merited the high regard which was universally given him.

JAMES DAUGHERTY.

For seventy-five years James Daugherty was a resident of Bartholomew county, his birth having occurred in Wayne township in 1828. He watched with interest the changes that occurred in the state and the progress that had been made and in his community he bore a helpful part in what was accomplished along matters of advancement and improvement.

Mr. Daugherty was a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Stader) Daugherty. His father was a native of Kentucky and came to Indiana when this was a frontier region, establishing a pioneer home in Bartholomew county, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government. He cleared a large amount of land, preparing it for the plow and thus advancing the material interests of the state. He owned at one time eight hundred acres, thus becoming one of the extensive property holders of this community. In his business ca-

reer he was very successful and whatever he undertook he carried forward to a prosperous conclusion. In the early days he did much hunting, killing not only squirrels and turkeys but also a number of deer. The original log cabin which he erected in pioneer times is still standing, being used at the present day as a corn crib. His political support was given to the Democracy and his religious faith was that of the Christian church, in which he long held membership. He drove twenty miles each Sunday to church and was very active in church work, using his time, money and influence for its further good and for the permanent establishment of the cause in his locality. His wife was a most estimable lady, who shared with him in his Christian faith and work, and amid the refining influences of a religious home their children were reared. They had two sons and four daughters: Rebecca, Sarah, John, Christina, Annie and James.

On the old family homestead James Daugherty was reared. Pioneer surroundings became familiar to him in his youth for his boyhood days covered a period when many of the homes in this section of the state were log cabins. One could travel for long distances through the forests without coming upon a habitation and only here and there the hardy frontiersmen had cleared a farm and began the development of the country along agricultural lines. In his youth Mr. Daugherty assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the old home place. His educational privileges were limited because of the inferior school system at that time, but he has added largely to his knowledge through experience and observation as the years have gone by and has become a practical and successful business man.

Throughout his entire life he has carried on farming and that he has prospered is shown by the fact that he is today the owner of four hundred and fifty acres of fine land in Bartholomew county, nearly all of which is under cultivation. His farm lies in Wayne township not far from the city of Walesboro, thus enabling him to readily obtain the advantages of town life and at the same time enjoy the privileges of rural life. In connection with the raising of grain he is also engaged in the raising of stock, making a specialty of hogs and cattle and also raising the necessary farm animals. His land is well ditched and his farm well improved with modern equipments. He has a fine brick house upon his place and other substantial buildings for the shelter of grain and stock and his property has become one of the attractive features of the landscape in this portion of the county.

Mr. Daugherty has been twice married. He first wedded Elizabeth Wakefield, a daughter of C. Wakefield. After her death he was again married in 1853, his second union being with Annetta Guy, a daughter of John and Mary (Watson) Guy; who were natives of Maryland and on coming to Indiana settled in Clifty township, Bartholomew county, as pioneer residents of the locality. Her father died when Mrs. Daugherty was very young. Mr. Daugherty had the following children: John, now deceased; Laura, the wife of James Laughlin, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Columbus; Harriet, deceased; William J., who married Nora Thompson and is a farmer; Ida, the wife of Willis Newsom, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Sand Creek township; Anna, the wife of Charles Spiece, who is operating her father's farm;

Edgar, deceased; and Charles, who has passed away. Mr. Daugherty's death occurred March 16, 1903.

The subject long voted with the Democratic party and always kept informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was a member of the Baptist church and was a consistent and earnest Christian gentleman. In the evening of life he was able to look back over the past without regret, for his had been an honorable career and he received the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to those who advance thus far on life's journey. His record should serve as a source of inspiration to others and as an example to the young, for he achieved both character and fortune during the seventy-five years of his earthly pilgrimage.

Maryland, in 1784, came west to Butler county, Ohio, and thence to Shelby county, Indiana, where he died in 1868. The father of the Doctor was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1818, and removed to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1850. In 1888 he removed to Kansas, and died at Ottawa, that state, in 1901. The mother of the Doctor was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1820, is still living, being in her eighty-fifth year and resides in Columbus. To the parents the following children were born: Demetrius, a farmer by avocation, residing at Shelbyville, Indiana; Adoniram J., M. D., the subject; William T., M. D., of Columbus, assistant to Dr. A. J.; Lavina Ellen married J. C. N. Pearce, of Colorado, and now resides in Columbus, Indiana, and Isabel, who resides in Columbus, Indiana.

Dr. Bunker was reared on a farm in Shelby county, Indiana, to which his parents removed when he was four years old. He received his literary education in the public schools and at Hartsville University. In 1864 he began preparing himself for the medical profession, for which he had a strong predilection, and in 1866 he entered the office of Drs. L. N. Comstock and Son, of Marietta, where he continued as a student until 1868, teaching school at intervals during that period. In the above year he entered the office of Dr. J. B. Lytle, of Flat Rock, and later entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1869 he began the practice of medicine at the village of Clifton, Indiana, where he continued until 1873, in which year he located in Columbus. In 1875 he entered the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, where he was graduated in 1876. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue

ADONIRAM J. BANKER, M. D.

Physicians and surgeon of Columbus, and distinguished in the medical profession of Indiana, Adoniram Judson Bunker, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on January 8, 1846, the son of John and Elizabeth (Carney) Bunker. The Bunker family is of Scotch origin, the Doctor tracing his ancestry to his great-grandfather, who was a native of Scotland and was the first of the family to move to America, the date of his arrival in this country antedating the war of the Revolution, he settling in Maryland. The grandfather of the Doctor was born in



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A.J. Banker, M.D.

Hospital Medical College, in New York City, from which college he received his diploma in 1880. In 1898 he spent three months in visiting the principal hospitals of Europe. In 1877 the Doctor was appointed United States examining surgeon, a position he held for two years, and then resigned it, as it interfered somewhat with his regular practice. In 1880 he was appointed surgeon of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad (Pennsylvania lines), which position he has continued to hold. In 1891 the Doctor established the Columbus Hospital for the treatment of all cases of illness, save those of fever and contagion, and for the performing of general and abdominal surgery. This is one of the few similar institutions to be found outside of the large cities, and has enjoyed a most successful career. The staff of the hospital includes as interne the Doctor's brother, W. T. The Doctor also carries on the general practice, which is the largest and most important in the city. For the past six years Dr. Banker has been a member of the faculty of the Central Medical College, of Indianapolis, for the first two years of that time occupying the chair of obstetrics and for the last four years the chair of surgery. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Germany, the Tuberculosis International Society, the Mitchell District Medical Society and the Bartholomew County Medical Society, and has served as president of the two latter organizations. He is a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons, Columbus Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Baptist church.

Dr. Banker was married on January 4, 1870, to Mary, the daughter of Ezekial C. Boyd. Mr. Boyd was originally from Philadelphia. He came to Indianapolis at an early date, and for several years was postmaster of that city. Later in life he engaged in merchandising at Clifton, Indiana, where he died. He was a playmate and classmate of Henry Ward Beecher.

Dr. Banker has maintained a position at the head of the medical profession of Bartholomew county for over twenty years, during which time his fame as a physician and surgeon has traveled far beyond the limits of the community and has reached all over the state and even outside the confines of Indiana.

AUGUSTUS KIEL, SR.

There is in the life record of Augustus Kiel, of Jonesville, Indiana, much of interest, his history furnishing many lessons worthy of emulation. All that he has achieved has come as the reward of his tireless energy, perseverance and determination. The successful men are they who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of obstacles and have at the same time won the favor and esteem of their fellow men. This class of men finds a worthy representative in Mr. Kiel, who began life amid unfavoring circumstances, but who is today one of the largest tax

payers and landowners of the county. His birth occurred in Westphalia, Prussia, on the 5th of March, 1850. His parents were Fred and Anna Castroff (Pitmeyer) Kiel. During the infancy of Augustus they established their home in Columbus, Indiana, and there the father worked at his trade of painting for a number of years. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming, which he followed in Harrison township until his life's labors were ended in 1877. He found the business opportunities he sought and gained for himself and family a comfortable competence. A naturalized citizen, he informed himself concerning the political conditions of the country and ever endorsed the Democratic party. Both he and wife held membership in the Lutheran church. They had four children: Elizabeth, now deceased; Augustus, Annie and Amelia.

Mr. Kiel of this review spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and at the usual age entered the public schools, acquiring a fair education. In early life he turned his attention to farming and has never seen occasion to change his occupation. The work is congenial to him and has also proved a source of good income. He has cleared over one hundred and twenty acres of land himself in Bartholomew county and knows what it is to perform the arduous task of rolling logs, teaming and of turning the first furrows in the fields. Year by year he has continued his work and year by year he has prospered as his crops and stock have been sold and have returned to him a good profit. He has thus been able to invest more and more largely in land and is today the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of land, all lying in Wayne

township, Bartholomew county, with the exception of a tract of three hundred and eighteen acres in Jackson county. All of this is arable and productive and Mr. Kiel is the highest tax payer in his township. He has made a specialty of raising grain and yet has given some attention to the raising of shorthorn cattle and other stock, and has recently turned his attention to buying and shipping stock, his acquired knowledge proving of value in this special line of business. He has never feared that close attention to the details of his business that forms the basis of success. In former years he worked early and late in order to gain a start and has always been an active and energetic business man, realizing that success comes not from a fortunate combination of circumstances, but is the direct result of perseverance and energy, guided by sound practical judgment.

In 1874 Mr. Kiel was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Schnatzmeyer, a daughter of Henry and Minnie (Molting) Schnatzmeyer, both of whom were natives of Prussia. At an early period in the development of Bartholomew county they became residents of this portion of the state, having determined to try their fortunes in America in consequence of having heard many favorable reports concerning its business conditions. They settled in Columbus township and Mr. Schnatzmeyer carried on general farming there. Unto him and his wife were born eight children: Minnie, Louise, Henry, Daniel, Charles, Annie, Lena and Tillie. The parents held membership in the Lutheran church and Mr. Schnatzmeyer gave his political allegiance to the Democracy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kiel have been born twelve children, Gus F., Charles,

Albert, Henry, Daniel, Minnie, Clara, Nettie, Grover, Lena, Ora and Beatrice, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

Mr. Kiel votes with the Democratic party and at one time sought the nomination for county auditor, yet he has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs. His Christian faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church and his active work in its behalf. He is serving at the present time as one of the trustees of the church and contributes liberally to its support. Mr. Kiel is indeed a worthy and representative citizen of this community. He has reared a fine family of children and through his untiring efforts in the business world has attained success. Yet in the prime of life, he has only passed the fifty-third mile-stone on life's journey and further prosperity will undoubtedly be gained by him as the years go by. He has worked hard, performing much arduous toil, and his success has been so honorably won that the most envious cannot grudge him his prosperity.

the state, because he was a veteran of the Civil war, because he has been actively identified with the building interests of his locality and because in all life's relations he was an honored man and loyal citizen, commanding the respect of his fellow men because of an upright life.

Mr. Pardieck was born in Cincinnati, June 29, 1839, and was a son of J. R. D. and Elizabeth (Otte) Pardieck. The father was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, and took up his abode in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1833. He worked as a laborer until 1841, when he removed to Wayne township, Bartholomew county, and entered a claim, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, which was entirely wild and unimproved. With characteristic energy he began to clear this land, turning the first furrows in his fields and clearing nearly the entire amount. He estimated that it would require three weeks to roll away the logs and three weeks to raise his house, and when his little log cabin was completed he found that it cost him but twenty-five dollars in money. There was wild game in the forests and the homes of the settlers were widely scattered, but gradually the comforts and conveniences of the older east were introduced and the well developed farms made the country fruitful with harvests. Mr. Pardieck was active and prominent in labors proving of general good. He helped to organize the first Lutheran church of the locality and was one of its consistent members. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat and his efforts in behalf of the party were not without result.

Reared upon his home farm, John H. Pardieck learned to toil early and late and to appreciate the value of industry and per-

JOHN H. PARDIECK.

John H. Pardieck, who died October 21, 1903, is entitled to mention in this volume for various reasons—because he was a representative of one of the pioneer families of

severance in the active affairs of life. When but fifteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and he soon became a good workman. Throughout almost his entire career he worked at the builder's art and erected a number of the important and substantial structures in his part of the county. He had thorough mastery of the business and his work was ever of a substantial and enduring character. He also carried on an undertaking business to some extent, making his first coffin forty-six years ago. He also built a fine hearse and had not a little to do with the laying away of the many who have passed from the scene of life's pilgrimage in this locality.

August 23, 1866, Mr. Pardieck was joined in wedlock to Miss Lizzie Beerman, daughter of John and Mary Beerman, who were natives of Hanover, Germany. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pardieck have been born ten children: John, who died in childhood; Mary, the wife of William Thomas; Sophia, the wife of William Cruel; Nora, deceased; Lewis, a cabinet-maker of Seymour, Indiana; Johnnie, deceased; Emma, the wife of Jacob Camp, of Columbus; Ida, Clara and Hilda, still at home.

Mr. Pardieck enlisted on the 3d of October, 1862, in Company K, Third Indiana Cavalry. He went to Louisville on horseback and participated in sixteen general engagements, while almost every day he was on the skirmish line. He sustained several flesh wounds, being three or four times shot in the arm. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Decatur, Maysville, Stone River and others and was honorably discharged on the 8th of December, 1864. He was a stanch Republican in his political views, but never consented to ac-

cept office. He belonged to the Lutheran church and was formerly a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was recognized as a leader in his community, especially among the German people, and his influence was ever exerted in behalf of the general good along practical lines, which will not only prove of benefit at the present but will also be of permanent good. He was not only actively identified with the buildings interests of this community, but was also the architect of his own character and fortune, and as such builded wisely and well.

GRANVILLE L. OLDHAM, M. D.

A successful practicing physician of Columbus, Dr. Oldham has won for himself the favorable regard of the public through the manifestation of his skill as a practitioner and his fidelity to the ethics of the profession. He has also displayed good business ability in the management of his farming interests and is the owner of a valuable tract of land in Shelby county. The Doctor was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on the 23d of May, 1850, and is the son of Joseph and Matilda (Harrell) Oldham. The father's birth occurred in Kentucky in 1812 and he died on the 14th of April, 1865, the same night on which President Lincoln was assassinated, there being only thirty minutes difference in the time of their deaths. Joseph Oldham was of Irish lineage and a son of

John H. Oldham, whose birth occurred on the Emerald Isle. The grandfather of the subject was a farmer by occupation and in taking up his abode in the new world settled in Kentucky, where he remained until about 1820. In that year he came to Indiana and established his home in Shelby county. It was then a frontier region. As a pioneer settler he aided in the development and improvement of that portion of the state and his name should be inscribed among those whose labors were of direct benefit to the commonwealth. He continued a resident of Shelby county until 1853, when he was called to his final rest, the Doctor being at that time but three years of age.

A man of good business ability, Joseph Oldham had successfully conducted his affairs and became known as a representative citizen of Shelby county, Indiana. He was a youth of eight summers when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Kentucky to this state and was reared here amid the wild scenes of frontier life. He became a trader and stock dealer of Shelby county, making his home near Fairland, and his business was conducted on an extensive and profitable scale. In his political views he was independent, casting his ballot for the men rather than for party, and he never aspired for office. He held membership with the Methodist Episcopal church and as a citizen was interested in all that pertained to public progress and improvement. He saw many changes in the county. His own home in early life was a log cabin and the great majority of the settlers lived in similar houses, but he has, like others, replaced this pioneer home by a more commodious and substantial residence and the work was as noticeable in other lines as in this direction.

Unto Joseph and Matilda Oldham were born five children: Clarinda, now the widow of E. Ensminger, a farmer of Shelby county; Sydnian, who married Thomas Linville, a farmer of Shelby county, both dead; Granville L., of this review; John Q., who married Sarah E. Holmes, and is a trader living near Shelbyville and handling from one to five thousand head of cattle annually, being one of the largest stock dealers in the state; and Mannie J., the wife of John J. Dottan, who is also a trader a mile south of Fairlands.

Dr. Oldham spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm in the county of his nativity. He obtained his preliminary education in Shelbyville and afterward supplemented his early advantages by study in the Central College at Indianapolis, where he was graduated. He completed his medical course in 1898 and practiced in Clifford, Flat Rock township, from that time until September 1, 1903, when he removed to Columbus, where he is now living. Before engaging in practice he was successfully and extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and in stock dealing. He devoted about twenty years of his earlier life to dealing and trading in stock, making a specialty of horses, and his efforts in that direction were attended with excellent results, because he is a splendid judge of farm animals and was therefore enabled to make careful purchases and profitable sales. He yet owns one hundred and eighty-four acres of land in Shelby county, all of which is under cultivation and the rental from this property brings to him a good return. He likewise has eight acres of land in Clifford and a grain elevator which is located on an additional tract of land of two and a half acres. Among his

possessions are a saw and grist mill combined, and his various interests, being carefully managed, bring to him splendid success. At the present time, however, he is devoting the most of his attention to the practice of medicine and already in Columbus he has gained a good patronage and won for himself an enviable position in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

The Doctor has been three times married. In 1870 he was united in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth E. Oldham, who, though of the same name, was not a relative. Her parents were William R. and Eliza E. (Crum) Oldham, who were of German descent. The father was a farmer of Pennsylvania in early life and afterward removed to Shelby county, Indiana, where he became a very wealthy agriculturist and there spent his remaining days. For his second wife the Doctor chose Nellie Hoop, a daughter of James and Catherine Hoop. Her father was born and reared in Shelby county and in early life learned the blacksmith's trade which he followed for a number of years, but at the present writing he is engaged in the undertaking business in Fairland. The Doctor's present wife bore the maiden name of Catherine C. Kennedy and is a daughter of John and Jane (Sleeth) Kennedy. Her father is a farmer near Marion, Indiana, and it was in that locality that Mrs. Oldham was reared. By his first marriage the Doctor had four children: Maude E., who married Chester Fox, who was first married to her sister, Effie E.; Effie E. married Chester Fox and she is now deceased; Ira, who married Stella Pollard, is a farmer operating his father's land; and Harry E., who married Sevilla Bracken, is a practicing physician in Waynesburg, Decatur county. He was edu-

cated in the Union Medical College at Indianapolis, being graduated with the class of 1901. By his second marriage the Doctor had two children: Tercie Iona, at home; and Neria Vaneria, who is living with her grandfather. The only child of the present marriage is Granville L. Oldham, who is now in school.

The Doctor votes with the Democracy and has always manifested a deep interest in political questions, giving an earnest support to the principles in which he believes. In 1900 he was elected a trustee of Flat Rock township and filled that position until February, 1903. His has been a successful business career and gradually he has advanced on the high road to success until he is now one of the prosperous citizens of his adopted county. In all of his trade relations as well as in his professional career he has sustained an enviable reputation and is well known as a gentleman of genuine worth and broad culture.

HUGH S. QUICK.

Hugh S. Quick, who has been actively identified with educational interests of Bartholomew county, becoming well known as a successful teacher, was born in this county on the 28th of January, 1851, his parents being M. J. and Isabelle (Hoskinson) Quick. The father, whose birth occurred on his old homestead in Bartholomew county, is still

living near Columbus, having reached the venerable age of seventy-seven years. In his boyhood home the subject of this review spent his childhood days. Having attended the common schools, he later supplemented his early privileges by study in more advanced institutions. He was a student in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and in Franklin College. For nine years he successfully followed teaching in this and Shelby counties. As a teacher his explanations were clear and concise, imparting readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He was also engaged in bookkeeping for seven years in Columbus. He is now identified with mercantile interests, having been proprietor of a store at Jonesville for nine years. He enjoys a lucrative patronage and has met with prosperity, the public quickly recognizing his honorable methods.

In 1885 Mr. Quick was united in marriage to Miss Elo Prather, daughter of Reason W. and Martha (Smith) Prather. Her father was well known in this county as a stock raiser, having carried on general farming and stock growing for many years. Prosperity came as the direct result of his labors and he became one of the heavy tax payers of the county, owning eight hundred acres of rich and productive land. In his family were seven children: Henry, Herman, Phonso, Elizabeth, Alma, Ruth and Elo.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Quick has been blessed with seven children: Phonso, Effie, Mary, Leota, Elsie, deceased, Rachel and Alma. Both Mr. and Mrs. Quick are favorably known where they reside and the circle of their friends is extensive. Theirs is a hospitable home, its comforts being greatly enjoyed by those who know them.

In his political views Mr. Quick is a Republican and for several years he has served as postmaster at Jonesville, a position he still retains. He is also a member of the Baptist church and is active in everything pertaining to public progress and improvement along material, social, intellectual and moral lines.

CHARLES W. BOODY.

In his early life Charles W. Boody learned what it is to work early and late in order to gain a living and throughout his entire business career has been a most industrious, energetic man. He has certainly won the proud American title of a self-made man and his career is such as to gain for him the respect of those with whom he comes in contact. He has never claimed that the world owes him a living, but has cheerfully earned all that he possesses and is today the owner of a good farm in Sand Creek township.

Charles W. Boody was born in Germany in May, 1839, and is a son of Charles and Christina Boody, who were also natives of the fatherland. In the year 1850 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world in company with his father, who a month after landing died in the city of Columbus, Indiana, leaving his son Charles with an older brother, Gottlieb, who, however, was not kind to the young lad, then a boy of eleven summers. Accordingly Charles W. Boody left his

brother after living with him about two years, and went out among strangers. He hired to a man for a year, but when he had worked six months the firm broke up and he was thus again thrown upon the world. He next agreed to work for another man for two dollars per month and with him continued for three years—a fact that shows he was faithful to duty and worthy of the trust reposed in him. His educational privileges were limited, but to some extent he was enabled to attend school. Subsequently he entered the employ of Judge Hacker's father and when he was twenty-one years of age he found that he was the possessor of a horse, which was about all that he had to show for his years of labor, so meager had the compensation been that was given him for his services. He continued to work as a farm hand until 1861, when he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1864. In that year he purchased a one-third interest in a saw mill, paying for it two thousand dollars, though he really had but fifty dollars to invest, and continued in its operation for four or five years, paying his part of the mill. He afterward was well known throughout this region as the owner and operator of a threshing machine and carried on business in that way until 1880. He now owns two farms in Sand Creek township, three-fourths of a mile north of Elizabethtown, where he has two hundred and seven acres of land and which is well improved with excellent buildings and other improvements.

In 1875 Mr. Boody was united in marriage to Miss Amy Elizabeth Crittenden, a native of this county, and unto them were born four children, of whom two are living, namely: Ina M., who is the wife of Harlie

Glick, who lives just across the road from his father-in-law and is a well known farmer of the community; and Harry F., who married Stella Thomas and operate the old home place. They also lost Charles at eleven years of age, and Everett in infancy.

In politics Mr. Boody is a Democrat, having given his support to the party since attaining his majority, and has been an active worker in its ranks. He finds one of his greatest sources of pleasure and recreation from labor in fishing, being a devoted follower of Isaak Walton. Mr. Boody is a pleasant, genial gentleman and during the years of his residence in this county has gained many warm friends, who esteem him for his genuine worth. His life record should serve as a source of inspiration to others, showing what can be accomplished when one is not afraid of hard work, but is willing to labor for the reward of business life. Although he started out penniless and had to fight the battle of life unaided through many years, he is now worth about twenty thousand dollars and his home is a monument to his thrift, labor and business enterprise.

JESSE NEWSOM.

Among the younger farmers of Sand Creek township, Bartholomew county, is Jesse Newsom and the enterprising and progressive spirit of the age is exemplified in his work and indicated by the fine appear-

ance of his farm. He was born in the house in which he now lives on the 16th of April, 1877, his parents being Jesse R. and Mary (Cox) Newsom. The Newsoms are so well known in this section of the state that they need no special introduction to the readers of this volume, for through long years representatives of the name have been active and influential in public affairs and in business life, especially along agricultural lines.

Jesse Newsom was reared upon his father's farm, though he was but an infant when his mother died, a few weeks after his birth. He worked in the fields at an early age, year by year becoming more and more familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When about six years old he entered the public schools and therein continued his studies until he had prepared for entrance into the high school of Columbus. There he displayed special aptitude in his studies, doing the four years' work in two. He was graduated in that institution in the class of 1895, and after spending one year at home he matriculated in the State University in 1896, entering upon a mathematical course. After one year, however, he was obliged to leave college because of his eyesight, but after an interval of a year returned, but did not remain for graduation. It was his intention to become a mathematical astronomer, but fate seemed to decide this question for him and he resumed the occupation to which he had been reared and which George Washington said is the most useful as well as the most honorable work of man.

November 29, 1900, Mr. Newsom was joined in wedlock to Miss Nellie Davis, a daughter of John M. Davis. She was born in Sand Creek township, attended the com-

mon schools and also completed a part of the high school course. Her natal day is December 14, 1878, and, like her husband, she is well known in the county where her entire life has been passed. The union of the young couple has been blessed with one son, Jesse, whose birth occurred on the 12th of December, 1902. Mrs. Newsom is a member of the Christian church, in which she works earnestly and effectively for its welfare and growth.

In his political views Mr. Newsom is an enthusiastic Republican, yet has never been an office seeker. He now owns the old homestead and occupies the house which was built in 1864. It is a brick structure, containing fourteen rooms, and is one of the comfortable and attractive old homes of the county. He deals in high grade hogs and cattle, also horses and mules, and he feeds and ships his own hogs, annually sending two car loads to the markets. He is a wide-awake, enterprising young business man, meeting with success in his work and is widely and favorably known in Bartholomew county.

MRS. CATHERINE LINSMITH.

Mrs. Catherine Linsmith owns and occupies a fine farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres in Sand Creek township, Bartholomew county, and since her husband's death has managed the property, display-

ing excellent business and executive ability in its control. Mrs. Linsmith was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 1st of August, 1840, a daughter of John and Catherine (Wagner) Mensch. Her parents were married in that country, where the father carried on agricultural and horticultural pursuits. In connection with the tilling of the soil he engaged in the production of fruit and the manufacture of wine, having a fine vineyard. At length, however, he sold his land and vineyard, preparatory to coming to America, where he hoped to increase his financial possessions still more in this land where excellent business opportunity is extended to the energetic and industrious. Crossing the Atlantic to the new world, he proceeded into the interior of the country until he reached Indiana and then settled near Hartsville, where he remained for two years. He next purchased a farm near by, but later sold that property and came to Bartholomew county, where he resided continuously until 1862, making his home in Columbus township. In that year he removed to Wisconsin where he lived until 1897, when his death occurred. His wife had passed away in 1890. They were people of the highest respectability and the circle of their friends in the localities in which they lived continually broadened. In their family were eight children, but only two of the number are now living, the sister of Mrs. Linsmith being Melissa, the wife of Charles Westfall, a resident of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Linsmith spent her early girlhood days in the fatherland and there acquired her education. With her parents she came to America and here she educated herself in the English tongue. Since coming to the

new world she has always lived in Indiana. It was on the 3d of August, 1862, that her marriage to Henry Linsmith was celebrated, and for a quarter of a century they traveled life's journey happily together. He was born in Germany and came with his parents to America in 1858. They had been residents of Prussia, and on crossing the Atlantic they located in Columbus township, Bartholomew county, Mr. Linsmith remaining upon the old home farm there until his marriage. He, too, was educated in the schools of the fatherland. Mr. and Mrs. Linsmith had but limited financial resources at the time of their marriage. They began their domestic life upon the old Crump farm in Clay township, renting there for seven years. They lived frugally, however, until Mr. Linsmith was enabled to purchase the farm in Sand Creek township upon which his widow is now living. He made the purchase in 1869, becoming the owner of one hundred acres of land, and later he bought an additional tract of forty-eight acres. He lived economically until he had gained a good start. He did not believe in useless extravagance and his careful management, unremitting diligence and unfaltering energy were the foundation upon which he builded his success. In his business transactions he was also straightforward and was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any of his business dealings.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Linsmith were born five children, four daughters and a son: Matilda, who is the widow of Frank Nolding and resides in Columbus, Indiana; Lena, Mollie, Charles and Minnie, all at home.

Mr. Linsmith died in the year 1887, leaving to his widow the care of their

children. He was devoted to his family and was a man of honor and integrity, his salient traits of character making him a citizen of worth and value to the community. He belonged to the German Lutheran church and in his political views he was an enthusiastic Democrat, giving an inflexible support to the principles of the party. He was always loyal to whatever he believed to be right and was fearless in defense of any cause in which he believed and to which he gave his allegiance. His family and friends yet cherish his memory and often recall pleasant hours spent with him.

MRS. ABIGAIL SWEET.

Mrs. Abigail Sweet, who is one of the oldest residents and highly respected ladies of Sand Creek township, Bartholomew county, bore the maiden name of Abigail Pike, and was born on the 29th of January, 1826, in Decatur county, Indiana. She was a daughter of Eli and Naomi (Duncan) Pike. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, having been born in that state around which cluster so many memories in connection with the history of the nation and the early settlement of New England. There he remained until eighteen years of age, when he left Massachusetts and went to New York, where he became acquainted with the lady whom he afterward made his wife. She was born in the Empire state

and there they were married. As their financial resources were limited they believed that they might better their condition by removing to the west where opportunities seemed to be greater and where land was cheaper. Making their way to Decatur county, Indiana, in 1820, Mr. Pike there entered forty acres of land from the government and began the development of a farm. The tract was entirely unimproved and was covered with a native growth of timber, which he at once began to clear away. On their way west Mr. and Mrs. Pike had remained for a short time in Ohio, living upon the farm of General William Henry Harrison. He sold and then bought eighty acres of land near Greensburg. He remained thereon for some time, when he again sold and purchased two hundred acres of land near Sardinia, Decatur county, taking up his abode thereon in 1852. He continued its cultivation and improvement throughout his remaining days and for long years was numbered among the leading and highly respected agriculturists of the county. In his work he prospered and although he and his wife started out in life in very limited financial circumstances, at the time of his death he was possessed of a very desirable property.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Pike were eight children, but all are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Sweet, who has now reached the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey. Her entire life has been passed in the state of her nativity and she has witnessed many remarkable changes here. She can recount many interesting incidents of pioneer life in Indiana, and can well remember when there were many log cabins throughout the county, and when

much of the land was still uncultivated. Her educational privileges in her early girlhood days were somewhat limited, but after she was twenty-one years of age she had the opportunity—which she improved—of gaining a better education and for one summer she engaged in teaching school. She has always been interested in everything pertaining to the world's progress and yet keeps in touch with what is going on in the country as well as in the neighborhood in which she has long lived.

It was on the 20th of March, 1864, that Abigail Pike gave her hand in marriage to William Sweet, who was a son of George Sweet, one of the pioneer settlers of Bartholomew county. William Sweet was born in Paris, Jennings county, February 19, 1820, and had been married prior to his marriage to Miss Pike, his first union having been with a Miss Nancy M. New, who died several years later. He was the owner of one hundred and five acres of land and thus had a good home to which to take the lady whose name introduces this review. Mrs. Sweet had been carefully trained in the work of the household and was thus well equipped to take up the duties which devolved upon her in the care of her own home. Unto this worthy couple was born a daughter, on the 12th of February, 1865. They gave to her the name of Ida, educated her in the public schools, and on the 1st of August, 1888, she became the wife of John Chrisman, a native son of Decatur township, where he is still living, being a resident farmer of Sand Creek township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman are members of the Christian church, to which Mrs. Sweet also belongs. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman have one son, Norval, a lad of fourteen years. By his first marriage Mr.

Sweet had six children: Amanda Jane, George, Sarah E., Laura E., Lewis Albert and Oliver, all of whom, excepting the first named, are still living. Mr. Sweet held membership in the Christian church and he gave his political support to the Republican party, having firm faith in its principles. He always carried on agricultural pursuits and thus labored earnestly and diligently for the support of his wife and family, being honorable in all his relations with his fellow men and especially straightforward in his business transactions. He passed away August 25, 1902, and many friends as well as his immediate family felt deep regret at his loss. Mrs. Sweet is still living with her daughter on the homestead. She is a lady of many sterling traits of character and her life has ever been such as to win her the confidence and esteem of those with whom she has been associated. Her true womanly qualities, her ready sympathy, her kindness to those in need, have all endeared her to her many friends and it is with pleasure that we present the record of her life to our readers.

JAMES W. DAUGHERTY.

At an early epoch in the development and settlement of Bartholomew county, Indiana, the grandfather of the subject removed from Kentucky and took up his abode in this portion of the state. He became one of the first

settlers of Bartholomew county and entered a large tract of land in Wayne township. Mr. Daugherty began the development of his woodland tracts into productive fields in which various cereals might be raised, and there he carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days, dying at an advanced age. He was an energetic man and was among the leading citizens of the locality. He possessed excellent business qualifications and correct judgment and made money by purchasing the products raised in this locality and shipping them down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Natchez, where he found a good market for the various commodities. He held membership in the Christian church and was one of its liberal and conscientious supporters. In his family were two sons and four daughters.

James Daugherty, the father of the subject, was the last survivor of this family, dying in March, 1903. He was reared upon the old homestead, and received but limited educational privileges. He first wedded a Miss Wakefield. There are now no living children of this marriage. His second marriage was with Miss Annetta Guy, a native of Indiana, and unto this union were born six children, three of whom have passed away. The daughters yet living are Ida J. and Elizabeth A. The former is now the wife of Willis E. Newsom, a farmer and fruit grower of Sand Creek township; and Elizabeth A., who is the wife of Charles Spiece, of Wayne township. Throughout his entire life the father was known as an enterprising and honorable farmer. His widow survives him, living in Columbus.

On the old family homestead in Wayne township James W. Daugherty was born on

the 2d of June, 1861. There he was reared and although at times his boyhood seemed uneventful and devoid of all exciting episodes, it was a good training for his labors in later life, for he became familiar with the practical work of the farm and added to his theoretical knowledge of such work much practical experience. At the age of twelve he entered the Sand Creek Seminary, where he pursued his studies for two years. In 1877 he entered Franklin College, where he pursued a scientific course covering three years and thus he was well fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life. Mr. Daugherty resumed the work of the farm, which he has since followed. He married Miss Elnora Thompson, their marriage being celebrated on the 4th of December, 1884. The lady is a daughter of A. F. and Elizabeth J. (Keller) Thompson, and was born September 17, 1861, in Wayne township. She obtained a good common school education and then attended the Moravian Seminary at Hope, in which she was graduated with the class of 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty first lived upon his father's farm for two years and then removed to her father's place near Waynesville, where they lived for two years. In the spring of 1889 they removed to their present farm of 320 acres in Sand Creek township, seven miles southeast of Columbus. In 1892 their present attractive and modern residence was erected, and compares favorably with any country residence in the county. In connection with general farming Mr. Daugherty has carried on stock raising, in fact has given much of his attention to that branch of his business, feeding hogs and cattle, and to his capable management may be attributed much of his success. He

has recently established a herd of Polled Angus cattle.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty have been born two children; Ethel graduated from the Columbus high school in the class of 1903, and is now a student of Earlham College; and James. The family is one held in high regard throughout the community and Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty are hospitable people who delight in entertaining their many friends. They are held in warm regard throughout the community and favorable opinion is everywhere expressed concerning them. Mr. Daugherty is a member of the Society of Friends and his wife is a member of the Christian church, both being deeply interested in the moral development and progress of the community. He gives his political support to the Democracy and is an earnest worker in the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order. Not alone because he is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the county, but also because of his personal worth, is he entitled to mention among the representative and honored citizens of the county in which his entire life has been passed.

and Millie (Rice) Hamblen. The Hamblen family was founded in Virginia at an early day and in the Old Dominion the father of the subject was born and spent the first seven years of his life. He then accompanied his parents on their westward emigration, the first location being made in Parke county, whence they came soon afterward to Bartholomew county, arriving in the year 1818. They were among the first settlers and amid pioneer environments they established their home. There was but one house in the city of Columbus at that time and but five acres of ground on the town site had been cleared. The county had not been organized and the work of progress and improvement had scarcely been begun, and almost the entire county was still in its primitive condition. After remaining for three years the family removed elsewhere on account of the unhealthfulness of this district. The land was low and malarial conditions existed. They went to the hills of Brown county in 1822 and were among the first settlers of that county. The grandfather of Job there entered land from the government, began the development of a farm and continued to make his home thereon until his death. The township of Hamblen was named in honor of the family.

Jesse Hamblen was reared on the old homestead in Brown county, there living until he was twenty-one years of age, when he was married and went to a home of his own. He was twice married and was the father of a large family.

Job Hamblen was reared upon a farm in his native county. His educational privileges were limited, but his training at farm labor was not meager, for as soon as old enough to follow the plow he began work

JOB HAMBLEN.

Job Hamblen, who carries on general farming in Sand Creek township, Bartholomew county, was born in Brown county, Indiana, July 12, 1852, and is a son of Jesse

in the fields and continued to assist his father until twenty-one years of age. He then started out in life on his own account and for one summer was employed as a farm hand in the neighborhood.

May 29, 1873, Mr. Hamblen was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Long, a daughter of William Long, of Union township, this county. She was born in 1853 and acquired her education in the schools of Bartholomew county. Mr. and Mrs. Hamblen continued to reside in Brown county for fifteen years and in 1890 removed to this county, where they have since lived, except two years in Jackson county. He has always been a farmer and in connection with the tilling of the soil he is now engaged in the buying of grain at Azalia. He had no means when he started out in life, but he determined to win success if it could be gained through honorable and persistent effort and he has improved his opportunities to the best of his ability with the result that he is now accounted one of the prosperous residents of this community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hamblen have been born two children: Amanda, who died at the age of ten years; and Josie F., who is a graduate of the Sand Creek high school, of the class of 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Hamblen have also supplied a home to an orphan boy, Charley Lewis, who came into the family a lad of seven and who remained until he was eighteen, receiving the same advantages as their own daughters. The parents and their daughter occupy an enviable position in social circles in the community and have a large circle of warm friends, while their own home is noted for its cordial and gracious hospitality. All are members of the society of Friends and Mr. Hamblen is a Knight of

Pythias, belonging to Cortland Lodge, No. 160. He is also president of the Horse-thief Protective Association at Azalia. He is a Democrat, has never faltered in his allegiance to the party and was once a candidate on its ticket for the office of commissioner, and is recognized as one of the leaders of his party in Sand Creek township. Although he has been a resident of the county for but a comparatively brief period, he has the qualities which would render him a valued citizen in any community and the agricultural and business circles of Sand Creek township find in him a worthy acquisition.

HENRY W. OGDEN.

Henry Ogden has been a resident farmer of Bartholomew county for thirty years. In 1873 he took up his abode upon a tract of land within its borders and throughout the intervening decades he has devoted his attention to the tilling of the soil in a manner that has made him one of the prosperous agriculturists of the community. He has brought sound business judgment to bear upon his work and by careful management and keen discrimination he has won success.

Mr. Ogden is a son of Samuel and Cynthia (Hensley) Ogden and was born on the 12th of April, 1829, on the banks of the Kentucky river, near Ball's landing. It was in Owen county, that state, that all of his people were born, the family being an old one of Kentucky. Henry Ogden was reared

upon a farm, early becoming familiar with that work in its various departments. From nine years of age he was reared by his grandfather Ogden and secured his education in a log school house, but had fair advantages for that day, and improving his opportunities, laid the foundation for substantial and practical knowledge. He has always kept in touch with the advanced thought and progress of the country, and is now one of the well informed men of the county.

In October, 1854, Mr. Ogden came to Indiana and located in Columbus, where he was employed as an engineer for a number of years, being connected in that capacity with the Columbus waterworks, the furniture factory and the gas factory. In 1873, however, he removed to Sand Creek township, one mile west of Elizabethtown, where he has since engaged in farming.

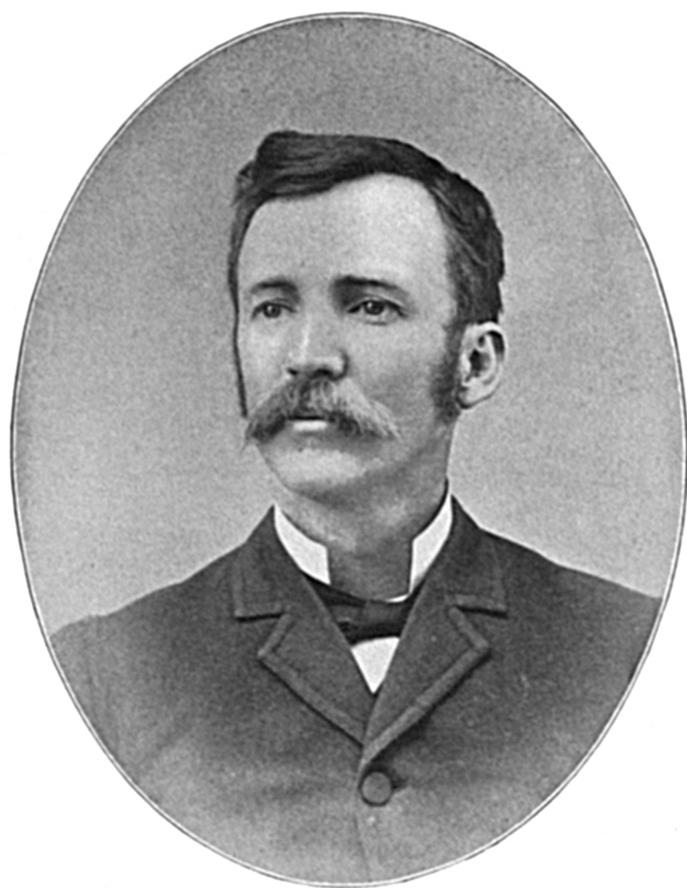
Mr. Ogden was married three years after his arrival to Miss Elmira Graves, a daughter of Isaac and Ann R. Graves, the wedding ceremony being performed on the 5th of February, 1857. She was born in Columbus on the 25th of June, 1839, and remained a resident of that city until her marriage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ogden were born seven children, but they had the misfortune to lose four of the number by death. Those still living are as follows: Anna, who is the wife of Thomas L. Perryshaw, living in Johnson county, Indiana; W. E. (Dora) married Miss Laura Snyder and resides in Columbus, where he is manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Catherine, the wife of Sigel Burns, of Burnsville.

In his political views Mr. Ogden is a Democrat. He is one of the substantial sup-

porters of the party, but has never taken an active part in political work. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. Realizing the value of industry and perseverance, he has labored on year after year with determination and energy and is now the possessor of a good home and is enjoying many of the comforts of life. Both he and his wife are well and widely known in this part of the state. They are of a cordial, social nature, reliable and trustworthy, delighting in entertaining their friends and in return enjoying the hospitality of many of the best homes of the locality, and all who know them hold them in high and well merited respect.

WASHINGTON C. DUNCAN.

Washington C. Duncan is a son of Alexander and Sarah F. Duncan, both of whom lie buried in Garland Brook cemetery, at Columbus, Indiana. The father and mother were born, reared and married in North Carolina and were of Scotch-Irish descent. After coming to Indiana they lived first in Fayette county and then several years in Marion county, where the subject of this sketch was born, June 24, 1851. In 1860 Alexander Duncan was about to remove from Indiana to the Grand Prairie in Illinois, where he had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, then a new and undeveloped country, when the breaking



W. C. DUNCAN

out of the Civil war led him to remain in Indiana, and to settle (temporarily as he intended) in Brown county, where he resided, however, until a few years prior to his death.

Here upon the farm the subject of this sketch was reared to habits of industry, frugality and honesty, attended the country schools and in the years 1869 and 1870 taught school in Brown county and in the years 1870 and 1871 taught at the Lawless school-house in Harrison township in this county. On June 24, 1871, he was examined and admitted to the freshman class in the State University at Bloomington, Indiana. He attended the university without intermission except in the junior year, when he taught school for a time, but continued to work and was graduated with his class in 1875. The ensuing year was spent in teaching school at Brush Creek, this county, and the succeeding year, 1877, he entered the law office of Richard L. Coffey, in Nashville, Indiana, where he studied law for one year. In 1878, although not a candidate at the time, he was nominated and afterwards elected by the Democratic party as prosecuting attorney of the ninth judicial circuit, composed of Bartholomew and Brown counties.

Mr. Duncan was married July 26, 1880, to Jennie E. Buskirk, of Monroe county, Indiana, and this marriage resulted in the birth of five children, Edith, Jessie, William, Oma and Grace. They are all living except Oma, who died July 22, 1903.

At the end of his term as prosecuting attorney Mr. Duncan resumed the practice of law at Nashville and in 1882 he was nominated and elected to the Indiana senate, representing Bartholomew, Brown and

Monroe counties. The campaign of 1882 was a spirited one, in which Judge Richard L. Coffey, of Nashville, and Henry Doup, of Bartholomew county, were also candidates and there was great factionalism and party rancor throughout the campaign. Mr. Duncan soon gained recognition as an active and progressive business member of the state senate, and his services were so satisfactory to the people that he was re-nominated and re-elected to the senate in the campaign of 1886, without opposition. He was chairman of the committee on finance, also chairman of the committee on education, and was a member of many other committees during his services in the senate. He takes great pride in the fact that his legislative services gave him opportunity to record his voice and his vote in helping to the building up of the state's great educational and charitable institutions and to help inaugurate ballot and school-book reforms, and to assist in the passage of the laws organizing the board of state charities. As a member of the senate, he was noted for his diligence and industry and the record of that body will perhaps show that he answered to more roll calls than any other member of the senate serving with him.

Prompted by a desire for a wider field of activity, Mr. Duncan removed from Nashville to Columbus in 1892 and continued in the practice of the law. He was selected as a member of the Democratic state central committee from the fifth congressional district in the campaign of 1894. As a committeeman he was most diligent and active and traveled over the whole district three times during that campaign and earned the special plaudits of the chairman of the state committee for his efficient

services. On the recommendation of Congressman George W. Cooper, and without his knowledge or solicitation, Mr. Duncan was appointed, in 1895, state statistical agent for Indiana in the United States department of agriculture. It was during the campaign of 1894 that he became familiar with the free silver and other heresies rising like a gathering storm within his own party, which he and others tried vainly to stem. He quit that campaign without complaint, but, filled with forebodings for the future, did not afterwards render his party policies or ticket an ardent support. He did not, however, withdraw his allegiance therefrom until the re-adoption of the national platform of 1896, in the campaign of 1900, since which time he has been identified with the Republican party. He was recently appointed by Judge Francis T. Hord a member of the board of children's guardians of Bartholomew county, and by that board was elected as its president. He has been called upon to fill many minor places of trust and there stands against him no record of a breach of the confidence reposed. He is a member of the Tabernacle church, a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias.

RICHARD H. McHENRY.

Among the well-to-do and substantial citizens of Bartholomew county is Richard H. McHenry, of Sand Creek township. In his life work he has met with reverses and

discouraging situations, but with resolute spirit and unfaltering determination he has overcome the difficulties and obstacles in his path and has persevered until he is now classed among the substantial citizens of his community.

Mr. McHenry is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Adams county, on the 5th of September, 1822. His parents were Alexander and Elizabeth (Hayslip) McHenry. The father was also a native of Adams county, Ohio, but the ancestry of the family can be traced back to Ireland. The grandfather, John, was a native of the Emerald isle and was a man of considerable wealth, gaining prosperity through his well directed efforts at farming in Ohio. He resided in Adams county for many years and was one of the leading early settlers of that part of the state. Alexander McHenry was there born and reared. He was also married in that state and there reared his own family, but later removed to Missouri. Not liking that state, however, he retraced his steps in 1845 as far as Indiana, establishing his home near Mount Sterling, in Switzerland county, where he spent his remaining days upon a farm, and there died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, nine of whom reached maturity, while four of the number are still living: R. H., whose name introduces this review; Andrew J., of Nodaway county, Missouri; Wesley, a resident of Vevay, Indiana, and Amanda, the wife of Henry Waldon, of Switzerland county.

Richard H. McHenry was reared to farm life upon the old family homestead, and although the conditions of life have changed somewhat since that time his youth was passed much as is that of the farm boys

of this period. He worked in the fields and gained practical experience in the best methods of raising crops, so that he was well qualified to carry on business on his own account when he attained his majority. His school privileges were limited, but he gained many valuable lessons from experience and learned much from observation and reading. When about twenty-one years of age he began chopping wood and used the money which he thus earned to pay his tuition in school, for he was anxious to advance along intellectual lines. He soon qualified himself for teaching and followed that profession for several terms.

In the year 1844 Mr. McHenry was united in marriage to Miss Maria Britton, of Adams county, Ohio. In order to provide for himself and wife, he worked in a sawmill for a time, but about 1847 he removed to Switzerland county, Indiana, where his parents were living, where he remained for three years and then came to Bartholomew county. He had at that time a horse and cow and one hundred and fifty dollars in money. He rented land and began dealing in hogs and other stock, continuing in this line until he had realized about eight hundred dollars. He then invested his capital in a stock of groceries, opening a store at Azalia, which he conducted for a time, but the venture did not prove profitable and he sold at a loss of nearly all his capital, his wife dying during this time. He then engaged in the stock business, in which he prospered, and in which he continued for twenty-five years.

Three years after the loss of his wife he married Mrs. Outland, a widow, whose maiden name was Isabel Peele. There was one daughter by the first marriage, Indiana,

who is now the wife of James P. Hubbard, of Kansas. By the second marriage there were born six children, three of whom are living: Frank, a resident of Azalia; Ollie, who is the wife of Joseph H. Parker then a trustee of Sand Creek township, and Willis J., of Indianapolis. The mother of these children died in 1870, and in 1878 Mr. McHenry was joined in wedlock to Miss Anna Parker, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Parker. She was born in Randolph county, Indiana, February 24, 1843, attended the common schools and later pursued a high school course. She is a lady of culture and possesses many excellent traits of heart and mind. There are two daughters by this marriage. Maggie, the wife of Frank Peel, of Sand Creek township, and Catherine, a graduate of the high school and now a student in Earlham College.

For some twenty-five years Mr. McHenry continued to deal in cattle and hogs, sometimes meeting with success, while at other times his sales were not profitable, but altogether he has prospered and is now the possessor of a handsome competence. He owns about three hundred and twenty acres of rich and arable land, which is well cultivated. Mr. McHenry still visits the farm, although he is now well advanced in years, having almost reached the eighty-second milestone on life's journey. He and his family are all members of the Society of Friends, his wife being a birthright member of the denomination. He was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, but has been regarded as one of the leading Republicans of his community since Abraham Lincoln became a candidate for the presidency. He is much respected in Sand Creek township and Bartholomew county, where he has

lived for more than half a century, and where he receives the veneration and esteem which should ever be accorded those who advance far on the journey of life.

NATHAN H. NEWSOM.

Nathan H. Newsom has always been actively connected with farming interests and has spent his entire life in Bartholomew county, which is the place of his nativity. He was born in Sand Creek township, December 17, 1860, and is a son of Jesse R. and Mary (Cox) Newsom. He was named in honor of his paternal grandfather, Nathan Newsom, who was but eleven years old when he came to Sand Creek township, a fact which indicates that the family was established here in pioneer times. The great-grandfather of Nathan was Willis Newsom, who was a native of North Carolina and was one of the five Newsoms who emigrated westward in 1821, taking up their abode in Bartholomew county, Indiana. He, however, arrived in this state in 1818 and located in Orange county. He drove all the way to the west in a cart drawn by a single horse, being accompanied by the members of his family, including his eleven-year-old son, Nathan, who was born June 23, 1807. When the last named had arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Lydia Rudick, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 16, 1816, and also became one of the pioneer residents of Indiana. After his mar-

riage he took his bride to the old homestead and there remained until his life's labors were ended at an advanced age. He was a man of high moral worth, straightforward and honorable, never shirking a responsibility or failing to meet an obligation. He was known far and wide as an honest citizen and his life was in harmony with his professions as a birthright member of the Society of Friends. He was a firm believer in Christ and his teachings and for thirty years was an active worker in the church. In his political views he was an unfaltering Republican, and did all in his power to promote the welfare and progress of his community along political, moral and intellectual lines.

Jesse Newsom was born in Sand Creek township, and was reared to farm life. He early learned the value of industry and integrity as factors in the business world and always lived an enterprising and honorable life. He had, too, great interest in educational matters and was desirous of advancing along intellectual lines. He was one of the early students of the State University of Indiana, was a thorough student and became one of the successful teachers of the county in early life. Later he settled down to the work of the farm and thereafter devoted his undivided attention to the development and further cultivation of his farm. He was long recognized as the leading agriculturist of his community, his methods being practical and resultant factors in his success. Well fitted for leadership, he left the impress of his individuality upon public opinion and he was twice nominated by the Republican party for representative to congress from the fourth district, but because of the large Democratic majority in this locality he failed of election.

He knew that he could not be elected, but he put forth every effort in his power to advance the principles of his party, believing that thereon rested the welfare of the government. As an orator he was forceful, earnest and convincing and he delivered many public addresses and was listened to with interest and close attention. He was never prompted in his public work by any unworthy motive; on the contrary his course was always honorable and would bear close investigation. He died March 16, 1899, having for many years survived his wife, who had passed away on the 15th of June, 1877.

Unto this worthy couple were born nine children, of whom seven are yet living: Albert G., who was educated at Greencastle and Bloomington, Indiana, and is now a farmer in Columbus township; Emma J. is the wife of Jesse H. Hadley and resides in Columbus; Nathan H.; Charles S., who is married and is a farmer and miner in Colorado; Lydia, who is a graduate of the State University, of the class of 1903; Vida graduated in the same class, and Jesse, who lives on the old home farm, four miles south of Columbus.

Nathan H. Newsom spent his boyhood days upon the old home farm, where he remained until he had attained his majority. After attending the common school of the neighborhood he became a student in the high school of Columbus, Indiana. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and is today one of the progressive, enterprising farmers of the county, following methods which lead to practical and desirable results and which have made him a prosperous resident of his community.

On the 30th of August, 1893, Mr. Newsom was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Roland, daughter of Marshall M. and Melissa (Lambert) Roland. She was born in this county and was educated in the public schools. Four children have been born of this union: Mary, Ruth, Harold B. and Paul. Mrs. Newsom belongs to the Christian church at Columbus. In his political views Mr. Newsom is a stanch Republican and a recognized leader in the party in his township and county. He is a quiet, unassuming man, a good neighbor, a reliable citizen and one who is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

JOSEPH PLESSINGER.

For fifty years Joseph Plessinger has been a resident of Bartholomew county, and for eighty-three years he has traveled life's journey, so that his mind bears the impress of the great events which form the history of this country through the greater part of the nineteenth century. His is an honored old age, a life well spent, and in him there has been developed a character above reproach. Many of the leading elements in his life record are worthy of emulation, and when he shall have passed away his memory will be revered and cherished by those among whom he has so long lived and to whom his upright life has been a source of inspiration and encouragement.

Joseph Plessinger was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 20th of October, 1820, his parents being Jacob and Sophia (Fetter) Plessinger. The father was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary war removed to Pennsylvania, where he met and married Miss Fetter, who was a native of New Jersey. In 1817 they emigrated to Ohio, settling in Montgomery county, where the father carried on farming until 1834, when he took his family to Union county, Indiana. There he secured a tract of land and resumed his agricultural pursuits. His wife died in that county and the father afterward went to Wayne county, Indiana, where his last days were passed. He reached an advanced age and was a worthy citizen, well meriting the regard which was uniformly given him. Both he and his wife were earnest Christian people, belonging to the Baptist church, and in his political faith he was a Democrat. The children in their family numbered nine, seven sons and two daughters, but only two of the number are now living, Joseph and Arthur, the latter of Lee county, Illinois.

Joseph Plessinger spent the first fourteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Union county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood upon the home farm. He had begun his education in the schools of Montgomery county and continued it in Indiana. His training at farm labor was not meager, for from an early age he assisted in the cultivation of the fields and remained upon the old homestead until thirty-two years of age, when he was united in marriage, in the year

1852, to Miss Nancy Smoker. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and residents of Ohio, whence they removed to Union county, Indiana, where she was born. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Plessinger was blessed with two children, both daughters, Sarah E., now deceased, and Sophia C., who is the wife of John Plessinger and resides upon her father's farm, their only living child being Frank.

The subject and his wife began their domestic life in Union county, Indiana, but the following year, 1853, came to Bartholomew county and settled upon the land which has since been his property. He was for many years actively engaged in farming and his work was so vigorously prosecuted that he won a handsome competence. He not only placed his land under a high state of cultivation, but has also made many excellent improvements upon his place, including the erection of a fine brick residence in 1876. He also built a large and substantial barn and has added other buildings which add to the value and attractive appearance of the place. Everything about his farm is kept in good condition, his fences being well repaired, while his fields are rich with crops promising good harvests. He owns today two hundred and forty acres of rich and fertile land and in addition to general farming he formerly engaged in stock raising. He now leaves the active work of his farm to his son-in-law, while he is enjoying a well-earned rest.

Mr. Plessinger was at one time a member of the Grange and of the Horse Thief Detective Association. He votes with the Democracy and has served as a school director and was a candidate for trustee, but

as the district has a strong Republican majority, he was defeated. He has been content, however, to faithfully perform his duties to the public as a private citizen. He has ever been a good neighbor, a considerate friend and an honorable gentleman, and his record is such as any man might be proud to possess. At the outset of his business career he had no one to aid him, and yet is today one of the men of affluence in his community, having gained this position by close attention to business and strict adherence to honorable principles in all transactions.

ARTHUR MAY.

Arthur May, who resides in Haw Creek township, is acting as administrator of the estate of his father, who was one of the most prominent and prosperous agriculturists of this locality. His parents were Thomas and Jane (Lortz) May. The former was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 3d of November, 1827, and was brought by his parents to Bartholomew county, Indiana, in the year 1835, the family home being established in Clay township. There the grandfather entered land from the government. It was all wild and unimproved, but the task of developing and cultivating it did not appall him and with resolute good will he set to work to make his land cultivable and productive, with the result that his labors produced one of the fine farms of the county. Both he and his wife re-

sided thereon for many years and there his death occurred January 28, 1903. From the time of his arrival in the county, more than sixty-eight years ago, the family has been prominent and influential and has done much for the general progress and material up-building.

Thomas May was reared upon the old home farm and attended the public schools. He was fond of books, read extensively throughout his entire life and became a man of broad learning and general information. At the age of seventeen he started out upon his business career, being employed as a farm hand for seven dollars per month by Mr. McCullough, in Columbus township. Later he was given eight dollars per month in compensation for his services and regarded this as a good wage. He was employed as a farm hand for a long period and he gave a part of his earnings to his parents after he was seventeen years of age, and previous to that time they received all that he earned. When he was about twenty-one years of age he purchased the old homestead of eighty acres, having saved nine hundred dollars, which he used to make a payment upon the land. Thus he became a landholder, but his efforts to acquire property did not cease here. He worked energetically and carefully and as his financial resources increased he made judicious investments until he was the owner of eight hundred and sixty acres of fine land.

Thomas May was first married on the 1st of March, 1855, to Miss Martha Seward, who was born in Ohio, January 1, 1825, a daughter of John Seward, a native of Virginia, who died in this county, April 10, 1873. Mrs. May passed away December 16, 1862. Their daughter, Callie, is the wife of

C. M. Handley, of Columbus, Indiana. On the 16th of March, 1865, Mr. May was again married, his second union being with Miss Jennie Lortz, a daughter of George and Sarah Lortz, who were natives of Virginia and became pioneer settlers of this county. Mrs. May was born September 8, 1845, and by her marriage became the mother of eight children, as follows: Frank, Maudie, Arthur, Ralph, Bertha, Edwin, Charles and Ray. In his political views the father of this family was a Democrat and was twice elected county commissioner, the first time in 1862 and again in 1898, thus serving for six years. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Columbus. He was generous in his contribution to churches and charitable affairs and was a man of broad sympathy and kindly nature. His business record was unassailable, for he won his splendid success through honorable methods and by reason of his consecutive endeavor and sound judgment. He passed away January 28, 1903, leaving to his family not only a handsome estate, but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

The old home farm upon which Arthur May now lives is endeared to him through the associations of his boyhood as well as of his manhood, for his youth was here passed.

In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. May and Miss Anna Sidener, a daughter of Joseph D. and Martha Sidener. Mrs. May was born in Haw Creek township and has a wide acquaintance in this part of the county. Unto this marriage has been born a son, Robert, whose birth occurred in September, 1899. Mr. May votes with the Democracy, but is not active in political affairs.

THOMAS SWAIM.

The subject of this review, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Clifty township, has been an honored resident of Bartholomew county since the pioneer period, having been brought here by his parents in 1837, when a child about two years old. From that time to the present his life has been closely identified with the growth and the development of its resources, and he is today one of the few links in the chain connecting the twentieth century with a period long past, and by a great majority of people forgotten. Thomas Swaim is a native of North Carolina and the son of Bennett and Susan (Snyder) Swaim, both parents born and reared in the Old North state, their respective ancestors having been among its oldest residents. Thomas is the second of five children, the names of the members of the family, in order of birth, being as follows: Lydia, Thomas, the subject of this review; Julius, Martha and Sarah.

As already stated, the Swaim family came to Bartholomew county in 1837 and settled in what is now Haw Creek township, where the father purchased land, which in due time he cleared and developed a good farm. Later he added to his holdings, until becoming the owner of a considerable amount of real estate, much of which he cleared in course of time, and as the country increased in population it steadily advanced in value, eventually making him one of the well-to-do farmers of his community. Bennett Swaim was a man of high character and unassailable integrity, his name wherever known having been the synonym of

honor and his word among his friends and neighbors having all the sacredness of a written obligation. He was a leading member of the Moravian church, exemplified his religion in his daily life, and gave his influence and support to every measure making for the moral and spiritual good of his fellow men. In early times he was an ardent Whig in politics, but when that old historic party ceased to exist he became a pronounced Republican, and as such continued the remainder of his days.

Thomas Swaim was born October 22, 1835, and when a child of two years was brought to Bartholomew county, Indiana, his first recollections being of the home in Haw Creek township which his father located and cleared. Like the majority of lads reared in a new and sparsely settled country, he was early taught by practical experience the meaning of toil, and as soon as old enough bore his full share in removing the timber, fitting the soil for tillage, cultivating the crops and harvesting the same. School facilities being limited, his education was of necessity much neglected, but by availing himself of such opportunities as the times afforded he acquired a fair knowledge of the fundamental branches, later, by reading and studying at home, greatly adding to his knowledge. He was always studious, and in addition to a wide general information, he devoted considerable attention to surveying and in due time became quite an efficient civil engineer, his ability in this line of work having been utilized for many years in running lines in his own and other counties. Reared to agricultural pursuits, Mr. Swaim very naturally decided to make farming his life work, accordingly, on leaving home and starting in

the world for himself, he engaged in this time-honored calling, and his since prosecuted the same with success and financial profit. In the year 1856 he was married to Miss Sarah Parker, who died in 1863, leaving two children, John B., who is engaged in the agricultural implement business, and Eliza, who married Hiram Kite, after whose death she became the wife of John Wiley, of Columbus.

Mr. Swaim's second marriage was solemnized on the 19th day of December, 1865, with Miss Nancy McClure, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Wilson) McClure, natives of Pennsylvania, he being born in 1804, his wife one year later. They reared a family of ten children, whose names are as follows: Mrs. Rachael Ankers; James N.; Margaret, wife of William Hamilton; Elizabeth, wife of William Hickson; Mary A., now Mrs. Ebenezer Burris; Robert; Sarah, wife of John Sisson; Martha married Samuel Conrad; Nancy, and Rebecca, who is now the wife of George LaHine. To Mr. and Mrs. Swaim have been born four children, namely: Milton died at the age of three years; Alice, who married Frank Jordan, a farmer of Decatur, Indiana; Alvin, of Clifty township, where he is engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, and Flossie, wife of Edward Crussel, a farmer residing in Clifty township.

Mr. Swaim has been prosperous in his business affairs and is now in a situation to enjoy the fruits of his many years of toil and successful management, owning one of the best improved farms in Clifty township, and being independent, as far as financial condition is concerned. As an agriculturist he has always been energetic, enterprising and progressive, cultivating the soil accord-

ing to the most improved methods, the result being abundant harvests and a liberal income. Of recent years, however, he has done little active labor himself, his ample competence, together with his advancing years, having prompted him to forego further strenuous endeavor and spend the remaining years of his life in an honorable retirement. By reason of his long residence in Bartholomew county, also on account of his sterling character, he has become widely known and highly respected and today there are few citizens who exercise such potent influence for good or have been more useful in molding thought and directing opinion in the community.

Fraternally Mr. Swaim is a Mason, and politically he has been an earnest and active supporter of the Republican party ever since old enough to exercise the rights and prerogatives of citizenship. Aside from minor positions, such as supervisor and road superintendent, he has held no public offices, nor has he ever had any ambition in that direction, having always been satisfied to live the contented life of a farmer and to be known simply as a citizen. Many years ago he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and entered upon the Christian life he has since lived, being a zealous member of the local congregation, a liberal contributor to its material support and a leader in its various lines of religious and charitable work.

In this connection it would be almost tautological to enter into a series of statements, showing Mr. Swaim to be a man of broad intelligence, ripe judgment and generous public spirit, as these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, firm in his purposes, he never lacks the courage of his con-

victions, but there is a dominating element in his individuality, a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained for him the respect and confidence, not only of his immediate neighbors and friends, but of the public at large. All who know him esteem him for his upright, manly conduct, and his courage through life demonstrates that the high respect in which he is held has by no means been misplaced.

JOHN AND HERMAN SNIDER.

Among the native sons of Haw Creek township who are numbered among the leading and influential citizens are the gentlemen whose names introduce this record. They are sons of Cornelius and Mary (Reed) Snider, and the natal day of John Snider was February 28, 1843, while Herman Snider was born on the 8th of December, 1849. The family comes of Holland ancestry and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of the subjects, who was a native of Holland, whence he crossed the Atlantic to the new world in colonial days. He first settled in Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to South Carolina, while later he established his home in Stokes county, North Carolina. When the colonists, unable longer to bear with patience the yoke of British oppression, re-

solved to throw off all allegiance to the English crown, Mr. Snider joined the American army and fought for the independence of the nation. He lived for some time thereafter to enjoy the liberty for which he faced danger and death. He became a prominent and influential citizen of his community and was the first representative in congress from his district in South Carolina, where he was living at the time of the organization of the new republic.

John Snider, the grandfather, was born in North Carolina, where he remained until after his marriage and the birth of several of his children. He then removed with his family to Bartholomew county, Indiana, casting in his lot among its pioneer settlers as early as 1833. He established his home in Flat Rock township, where he entered land from the government. Beginning the arduous task of developing a farm, he continued its cultivation until his death, about 1852, and he also followed the trades of a millwright and cabinet-maker. He was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of which he cleared, developing it into a productive tract. He was a member of the Moravian church and an earnest Christian gentleman whose worth was widely acknowledged by his friends and neighbors. As a worthy pioneer his memory deserves to be perpetuated among those who laid broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the county.

Cornelius Snider, the father of John and Herman Snider, was born in North Carolina and was the first of the family to seek a home in Indiana. In 1832 he made the journey to this state by wagon and afterward

walked back to North Carolina in order to induce his father to leave the slave state and become a resident of the Hoosier state. He was a wagonmaker by trade and established a shop in Haw Creek township, Bartholomew county. He followed that pursuit and was also employed in a sawmill through a period of ten years and thus earned the money which enabled him to become the possessor of a tract of land. To his property he added from time to time until he owned a valuable tract of four hundred acres. In this county Cornelius Snider was united in marriage to Miss Mary Reed, daughter of Lewis Reed, whose people had come to the county in 1830, when she was a maiden of about twelve summers. In 1859 Mr. Snider erected the old family home in St. Louis, a brick house which is still standing. He and his wife traveled life's journey happily together for many years, and the former died October 29, 1888, while the latter passed away in December, 1895. He was a stanch Republican and was a man interested in everything pertaining to the material progress and substantial upbuilding of the locality. He was a generous contributor to the church and to charitable work and the poor and needy found in him a warm friend. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Snider were born ten children, of whom four are now deceased. Harrison, the eldest, is now living a retired life in Indianapolis; John; Maria has passed away; Medora is the wife of Thomas Armstrong, of Haw Creek township; Herman is the fifth in order of birth; Crawford has also departed this life; Albert lives in St. Louis, Indiana; Ella is deceased; and Sherman lives in Flat Rock township.

The children were reared upon the home farm, carefully trained by their parents to

habits of industry, economy and honesty, and in the public schools acquired their educations. Like the other members of the household, John and Herman Snider spent their boyhood and youth. In the year 1872 John Snider went to Greensburg, Indiana, where he was engaged in the sawmill business for twenty years, and as a manufacturer of lumber he conducted a profitable enterprise. Two years ago, however, he returned to old St. Louis, and is now at home there with his brother Herman.

Herman Snider remained at home and has spent his entire life at the old place in Haw Creek township. He has prospered in his undertakings, has carefully superintended his business interests and his keen business sagacity and unfaltering diligence have gained for him desirable success. He is now the owner of one hundred and forty acres of land, valued at ten thousand five hundred dollars. He was for many years actively engaged in dealing and trading in stock, and his investments were so judiciously made that his sales brought to him excellent profits. He is now practically living retired, but still owns and lives in the old home.

In politics both brothers are Republicans, stanch in their advocacy of the party and its platform, and Herman Snider once served as a member of the township advisory board, retiring from the office on the 1st of January, 1903. In 1899 he made a trip back to the old ancestral home in North Carolina and remained in that state for some time. The family has long been a prominent and honored one in Bartholomew county, their connection with this part of the state dating from early pioneer times and the representatives of the name have ever been active and

LEWIS M. BLADES.

Lewis M. Blades is one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of Bartholomew county, active in business, energetic in public affairs and helpful in many movements pertaining to the general good. His connection with farming and stock-raising interests has brought him prosperity, and he is also one of the stockholders and directors of the Citizens National Bank of Hope. He is likewise serving as trustee of Haw Creek township and his aid and co-operation are given to every measure destined to prove of permanent benefit to the locality. Prominent and influential, he certainly deserves representation in this volume.

Lewis M. Blades was born in Bartholomew county on the 15th of March, 1857, and is a son of John C. and Sarah A. (Alley) Blades. The paternal grandparents of the subject removed from their old home in Virginia to Indiana, settling in Franklin county, where John C. Blades was born and reared. He received but limited school privileges, but observation and experience and reading added to the sum of his information until he became a well informed man. He married Miss Sarah Alley, who was also a native of Franklin county, where their wedding was celebrated. They were in limited circumstances when they started out upon their domestic life, but possessed courageous hearts and strong determination. Her father had entered the land upon which the subject now resides and, locating on this farm, Mr. and Mrs. Blades established their home, living in primitive style until their labors enabled them to gain more of the comforts of

residence which is still standing, and occupied this home until 1883, when he removed to Hope, where he spent his remaining days. For fifty years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a most worthy exemplar of the craft, closely following its beneficent teachings. He gave his political allegiance to the Republican party and was a devoted member of the Christian church, holding membership with the congregation in Milford until his removal to Hope, when he joined the church in the latter place. He was generous in his contributions to its support and active in its work, and his life was guided by its teaching and principles. He passed away February 13, 1898, in his eighty-fourth year, and thus closed a most honorable career, in which fidelity to duty was ever paramount among his salient characteristics. His widow died May 7, 1903, in her eighty-first year. Their marriage was blessed with five daughters and two sons, of whom four daughters and one son are still living, as follows: Mary A., who is the widow of J. W. Fullwider and a resident of this county; Lucinda, the wife of John H. Ketner, of Haw Creek township; Lena, the wife of P. H. Transou, of Richmond; Hester A., the wife of William Fix, whose home is in Haw Creek township.

The only son is Lewis M. Blades. The home farm was the playground of his youth and also the training ground upon which he prepared for the practical and responsible duties of a business career. At the usual age he entered the district school near his home, there pursuing his studies until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he became a student in Hartsville Seminary, where he completed a two-years course. In the summer months he had assisted in the work of

the home farm, and on completing his education he returned to the old homestead to take up the work of caring for and improving the property. At the age of twenty-six years he began buying and shipping stock and followed that continuously for seven years, finding it a profitable business venture. He made considerable money in that way and then continued general farming and stock feeding, in which he has since been engaged. He is justly accounted one of the leading agriculturists of this community, for his success demonstrates his correct business methods and sound judgment. He is also an original stockholder and director in the Citizens National Bank of Hope, and his financial possessions reach a very creditable and satisfactory figure.

On the 1st of November, 1882, Mr. Blade was joined in wedlock to Miss Laura A. Girton, who was born near Flat Rock, in Shelby county, daughter of Hon. Christopher and Melinda (Bake) Girton, both natives of Ohio, settling in Indiana a young couple. He was a farmer and grain dealer at Shelbyville and a prominent man in public affairs, serving as county commissioner, trustee, representative in the state legislature and specially active as promoter and manager of the Shelby County Fair. Both are now deceased. She is a lady of culture and superior education, having pursued her studies in the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. By her marriage she has become the mother of four sons and a daughter: Clint G., who is a high school graduate of Hope; Murray K.; Herschel A.; Frank Warren, who died at eighteen months; and Melissa Mildred. The parents are devoted members of the Hartsville Christian church and Mr. Blades is a member of the Masonic

lodge of Hope, in which he is a past master. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Improved Order of Red Men, at Hope, and in these various fraternal organizations is held in high esteem by his brethren, by reason of his fidelity to the precepts of the orders and because of his social, genial nature and cordial disposition. In politics he is an ardent Republican, having been active in the party even before attaining his majority. In 1900 he was elected to the office of trustee, in which capacity he is now capably serving. He has ever discharged his duties with marked ability and fairness, for he is a loyal, public spirited citizen. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings but also in social and private life.

GILBERT J. DENNISON.

It is not enough to be energetic and industrious if one wishes to succeed; added to these qualities must be a thorough understanding of the business in which he engages and a realization of the best methods to be pursued. In all of these particulars Mr. Dennison is well equipped for the vocation which he is following and he is now actively connected with the manufacturing interests

of Hope, where he is conducting a planing mill. He has been in business here since 1893, and since 1895 has been proprietor of the establishment which he now owns and operates.

Mr. Dennison is a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Jefferson county, that state, on the 26th of October, 1858, his parents being Samuel and Rebecca (Witt) Dennison. The grandfather of the subject was of Scotch-Irish descent and was a native of Virginia, his father, however, having been born in the land of hills and heather, whence he crossed the Atlantic to become the founder of the family in the new world. On leaving the Old Dominion the grandfather moved to Tennessee, where the father of the subject was born and reared. After arriving at years of maturity Samuel Dennison was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Witt, also a native of Tennessee, and in the year 1865 he came to Indiana, settling in Rush county, where he spent but a short time. He then came to Bartholomew county and engaged in farming here. He spent his remaining days in this county, his death occurring in the city of Columbus. In the year 1882 he was elected county recorder and filled that position in a most acceptable manner for four years or until 1886, when he retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of the entire community. He also served as deputy sheriff of the county and was a justice of the peace for a number of years, his opinions being always fair and impartial. He passed away on the 7th of October, 1900, at the age of sixty-five, his birth having occurred on the 17th of September, 1835. His wife, who was born June 23, 1830, died in Tennessee on the 23d of March, 1862. The

father was twice afterward married, to Elizabeth Shepard, who died ten years later, and to Mrs. Lizzie Cothran, who now resides at Richmond, Indiana. She is the mother of two daughters, Hazel and Vesta.

Gilbert J. Dennison was reared upon the home farm and was instructed and trained in the best methods of cultivating the soil and raising crops. His intellectual training was received in the public schools and he remained at home until twenty-three years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career. He was married in the spring of 1883 to Miss Sarah E. McCashlan, a daughter of E. W. and Eliza McCashlan. The lady was born in Bartholomew county, in February, 1865, obtained her education in the public schools and remained with her parents until she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Dennison. They began their domestic life upon a farm, where they resided continuously for ten years, and then, in 1893, they removed to Hope, where they have since resided. In the meantime Mr. Dennison had learned the carpenter's trade and after working for a year he bought the mill which he is now operating, becoming its owner in March, 1895. He employs from two to four hands during the busy season and his pay roll averages about ninety dollars per month. His plant is well equipped with good machinery for turning out first-class work and Mr. Dennison gives his personal supervision to all the work done, so that the product of the mill is satisfactory to the purchaser. He has gained a very desirable patronage and his business is now on a profitable basis.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dennison have been born three children: Mary E., a graduate of the high school of Hope; Pleasant W.

and Anna M. are still in school. The family circle yet remains unbroken, the children being still under the parental roof. The parents are members of the Baptist church and are interested in its work and the accomplishment of its mission in the community. Mr. Dennison also belongs to the Grange and to the Knights of Pythias, and in the latter he is a past chancellor. He has also filled other offices in the organization and has been its representative to the grand lodge, a fact that indicates that he is popular with his brethren of the fraternity and has their unbounded confidence and regard. In politics he is a prominent Democrat and has been called to public office by the vote of the people. At the present writing he is serving as president of the town board and in this capacity is capably managing the affairs of Hope. He is public spirited in an eminent degree and is a social, genial gentleman whose kindliness and deference for the opinions of others have made him popular with his fellow men.

GEORGE E. MALEY.

George Elmer Maley, one of the wide-awake and enterprising young farmers of Flat Rock township, Bartholomew county, was born in Shelby county on the 30th of June, 1876, and is a son of Jacob and Mary

E. (Cox) Maley. The family is of German lineage, the paternal grandfather of the subject, John Maley, having been a native of the fatherland. The father's birth occurred in Shelby county and he has followed farming, now living retired at St. Louis Crossing, though since 1882 he lived on the farm where his son, Elmer, now lives. He owns two hundred and eighty-five acres of good land and has thereon a comfortable and substantial residence. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, active in support of the party, yet never an aspirant for office. He has improved much land, thus adding materially to the wealth of the county. His five children are George E.; Clarence W.; Jennie M., the wife of August Moore, who is a gardener and butcher; Henry R. and Clara L.

George E. Maley was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, no event of special importance occurring in his youth to vary the routine of farm life. He attended the public schools and the Columbus Business University, acquiring a good practical education. He is now living upon his father's homestead, which he cultivates successfully and with due regard to tried and tested means.

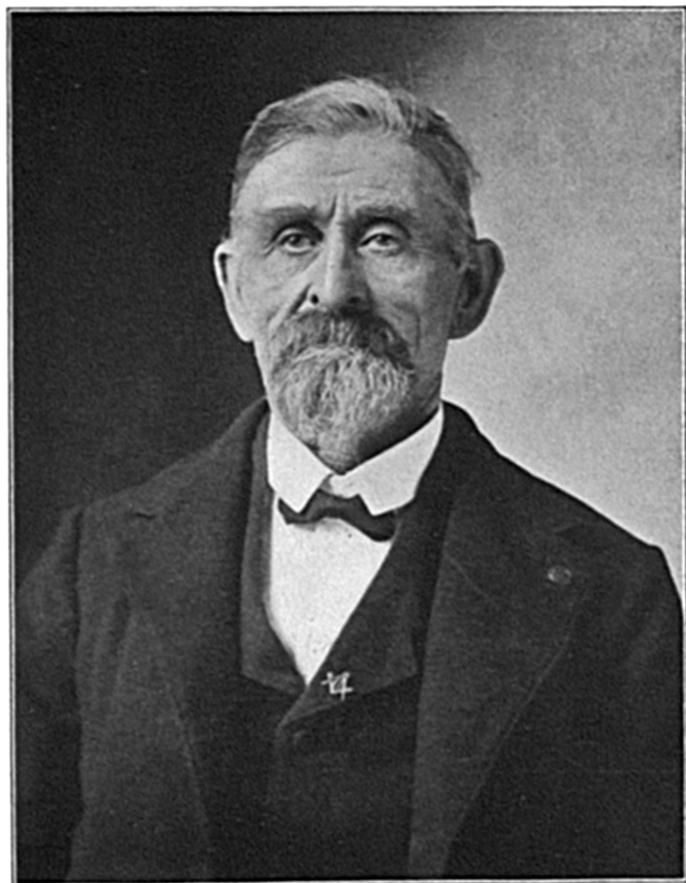
On the 30th of September, 1900, Mr. Maley was joined in wedlock to Miss Annie L. Wagner, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Wagner) Wagner. The parents, though of the same name, were not related. Her father, who came from Germany when eighteen years of age, was employed on a steamboat on the Ohio river for many years up to the time of the Civil war. He is now a retired farmer, owning one hundred and sixty acres of land, which is finely improved and well developed. He holds

membership in the Christian church and in his political views is an active Democrat. His family numbers six children: Katie, the wife of Christ Harm, a farmer living in Ohio township; Henry; Charles W.; Mrs. Maley; Amanda and Walter, who are yet under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Maley have two daughters, Mary M. and Hazel M. They hold membership in the Christian church and are deeply interested in its work and advancement. Mr. Maley votes with the Democratic party and is a valued member of Clifford Lodge, No. 437, Knights of Pythias.

JOHN NEWTON.

One of the beautiful homes of the city of Columbus is the property of John Newton. It is situated at the corner of Seventh and Franklin streets and to it he removed in January, 1903, at that time putting aside the more arduous duties of farm life, to which he had long devoted his energies. His business career has been a most prosperous one and his record is such as any man might be proud to possess, for his methods have not only been progressive, but honorable as well. He has never incurred an obligation that he has not met and step by step he has worked his way upward to a position of affluence, being today the possessor of



JOHN NEWTON

much town property in addition to four hundred acres of fine farming land.

Bartholomew county has every reason to be proud of her native sons when they make for themselves such commendable and worthy records as Mr. Newton has done. He was born in this county, October 23, 1839, and is a son of Anderson K. and Nancy (Stoughton) Newton. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Newton, was a native of North Carolina, whence he removed to Kentucky, and it was in the latter state that Anderson K. Newton was born, in the year 1816. There he spent the days of his boyhood and youth and when twenty-one years of age he left Kentucky for Indiana, to enjoy the advantages which this state afforded in the way of securing farms at very reasonable prices. Settling in Flat Rock township, Bartholomew county, he worked by the day for some time and then began farming on his own account upon a tract of land of forty acres which he leased. He cleared at least one hundred and sixty acres of land in this county and thus his labors were of direct benefit to the locality. He attended many log rollings, sometimes for thirty days in succession, and was a most industrious man. He enjoyed hunting and on more than one occasion has killed deer, supplying his table with venison. Pioneer conditions and hardships were bravely met by him and the difficulties of frontier life he overcame through persistent effort. Earnest labor always finds its reward and as the years passed Mr. Newton was enabled to purchase land, adding to his possessions from time to time until he was the owner of five hundred acres, nearly all of which was well improved. He died in 1858 and thus passed away a pioneer settler who had

not only gained prosperity for himself but had also been most helpful in reclaiming this region for cultivation by the white race. He was still in the prime of life when called away, his death occurring when he was but forty-two years of age. In politics he was a Whig, several times served as township trustee and also administered a number of estates, showing that the public reposed the utmost confidence in his business integrity. He belonged to the Know Nothing lodge. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Stoughton, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1818, and is still living, aged eighty-six years. They were the parents of ten children: John; Sarah, the wife of Aaron Essex, of Flat Rock township; Thomas, who married Calie Cook and engaged in the grocery business for thirty years; William J., who wedded Tennie Cook and was formerly engaged in farming in Kansas, but is now residing in Indianapolis, Indiana; Zerilda, the wife of A. P. Leach, who was formerly a school teacher and is now the marshal at Harland, Iowa; Mary E., the wife of Pollard Dronberger, proprietor of a clothing store in Hope, this county; Joseph A., who married a Miss Bunnell and was formerly proprietor of a dry-goods store at St. Louis Crossing, Bartholomew county, for eleven years, while at the present time he is proprietor of a shoe store in Columbus, Indiana; he was married a second time, his present wife having been Georgia Sheffield; James M., who married Maud Grewell and is conducting a dry-goods store at St. Louis Crossing; Edward, who was accidentally burned to death when two years of age; and Albert, who was married in Iowa to Miss Josie Stamm, and followed school teaching in connection with

farming for a number of years, but is now proprietor of a hotel in Oklahoma.

In taking up the personal history of John Newton we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Bartholomew county. Through many years he followed general farming. He was reared to that occupation, working in the fields through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools. When his education was completed he gave his entire time to the farm work, and it has been along this line that he has gained his very enviable success. He is today the owner of over four hundred acres of fine land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation with the exception of a tract of forty acres of good timber. He has cleared and improved the land himself and his property is the visible evidence of his life of industry. He has always engaged in mixed farming, raising cattle, hogs and other stock, in addition to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate. Labor, earnest and consecutive, forms the basis of his success, and his example is one that others might profitably follow.

Mr. Newton has been twice married. In 1864 he wedded Miss Sarah Field, a daughter of Christopher and Mary (Hughes) Field. Her father was a shingle maker. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Newton were born five children: William K., who married Eunice McQueen and is a carpenter of Indianapolis; Melda, the wife of William Link, a gardener near Clifford, Indiana; Aaron, a carpenter, who married Effie Lorts; Della M., the widow of Uriah Andrews, who was a resident farmer of this county; and John J., who married Sarah Scott and is engaged

in farming. The mother of these children passed away April 7, 1873, and on the 20th of May, 1874, Mr. Newton was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Cook, a daughter of George and Caroline M. (Horn) Cook. Her father was a native of Tennessee, whence he came to Bartholomew county, and here he was accidentally shot. An ear of corn dropping upon the hammer of a gun discharged the firearm and wounded him, and the same morning he was found dead. Deeply interested in politics, he gave an active support to the Democracy. His widow, who was born July 6, 1829, died January 5, 1900. She was the mother of nine children: Mrs. Newton; Elizabeth M., the wife of John W. Stoughton, a retired farmer; Dorcas, deceased wife of John Foust; Sarah married Newton Lamon and both are deceased; Albert died, aged about ten years; Ida M., deceased wife of John Ward; Caroline M. married John Lamasters and both are deceased; George died at the age of one year; Nancy Caroline, unmarried, died at the age of twenty-three years. Unto Mr. Newton and his present wife were born five children, of whom the eldest died in infancy. The others are: Nancy C., the wife of Curt Hill, a farmer; Lou, George A. and Clarence C., all at home. The children have been provided with good educational privileges.

Mr. Newton enlisted in the Civil war on August 22, 1861, in Company I, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered out September 21, 1864. His regiment served first in the Kentucky campaign, including the battle of Wild Cat, which was their first engagement, where Company I stood the blunt of the fight.

Following this campaign they advanced into Tennessee, and following this operated back and forth between that state and Kentucky. He was at the battle of Thompson's Station, Tennessee, where his brigade was captured. He spent about one month in Libby prison as a prisoner, and was then exchanged. After his exchange he was in the hospital in Maryland, and saw no more active service until at Cincinnati, when he did guard duty on Hardin pike, during General Morgan's raid into Ohio and Indiana. He next joined the regiment at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and was on the march to the sea.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Newton has served as township trustee two terms and was a candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated by a small majority, although the county is strongly Democratic. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a valued member of Clifford Lodge, No. 343, Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 438, Knights of Pythias; Columbus Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic; and the Grange, No. 80. In January, 1903, he removed with his family to the city, where they are now occupying a magnificent home. He also owns other town property, including eight lots and six houses, and his wife owns sixty acres of well improved land in the county. Splendid success has crowned his efforts, and his life works stand in exemplification of the fact that prosperity is not the outcome of genius but the result of clear judgment, experience and diligence. He has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to affect his kindly nature or his treatment of his fellow men, and as a friend and citizen he is spoken of only in terms of high regard.

CHARLES W. MYERS.

Charles W. Myers, who owns and operates a farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres in Flat Rock township, was born in Jackson township, Shelby county, Indiana, on the 18th of May, 1869. The family is of German descent and the grandfather was a resident of Pennsylvania, and at Harrisburg Jacob Myers, the father of the subject, was born in 1814. When a young man he left there and removed to Ohio, settling near the city of Dayton, where he formed the acquaintance and married Miss Elizabeth Bolinger, who was born near Dayton in 1823. After living for a time in Ohio they removed to Shelby county, Indiana, where he engaged in contracting and building and became one of the leading builders in that locality. He also engaged in farming, owning sixty acres of well improved land. He was a Democrat, and was a member of the Lutheran church. He died in August, 1885, and his widow survives him at the home farm. They had seven children: David, who married Susie Bell, and follows farming; Joe, a salesman for the Reeves factory of Columbus, Indiana; John, who is a twin brother of Joe, and is upon the old homestead; Andrew, a saw filer in Evansville, Indiana; Kate, the wife of Joe Scott, a farmer of Shelby county; George, who is superintendent of a sawmill in Evansville with sixty men under him, and Charles.

Charles W. Myers acquired his education in the common school, and then turned his attention to farming, which he has always followed. He came to this county in 1899 and is now the owner of a rich tract

of one hundred and twenty-two acres one and a half miles east of St. Louis Crossing. His fields are rich and return a golden tribute as a reward for the care and cultivation bestowed upon them. The improvements are of a substantial character, indicating careful supervision and attention to details.

On the 7th of April, 1897, occurred the marriage of Mr. Myers and Miss Nellie Nading, daughter of Charles and Julia (Rogers) Nading, both of whom were natives of this county, his birth occurring in the year 1850. Mrs. Myers is the eldest of their family of seven children, the others being: George, who is a sawyer at St. Louis Crossing; Delby, who is employed in a saw-mill in Indianapolis; Sarah, the wife of Marshall Higgins, of Flat Rock township; Oliver, who is operating the old home farm at St. Louis Crossing; Earnest, who is railroad agent at St. Louis Crossing; and Nancy, who is teaching in Hope, though making her home with her mother. The grandfather of Mrs. Myers, Milton Nading, was one of the pioneer settlers, coming to this county from North Carolina. He settled in the Haw Patch and improved a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-acre farm, and, as financial resources increased, the family after his death extended the farm until it comprised four hundred and forty acres. He was thus actively associated with the early development and improvement of the county. In his family were nine children and he was accounted an influential and prominent citizen. Milton Nading settled upon and improved the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Myers now live, and erected the buildings and here he lived, and died while still a comparatively young man. His widow remained and with her sons operated the farm, her last years

being spent with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Wright, her death occurring at the old homestead about ten years since at an advanced age. Mrs. Myers began to teach at sixteen years of age and for seven years taught in Flat Rock township schools. She and her husband purchased the old Nading homestead at the settlement of the estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have one son, Lester, who was born on the 24th of October, 1898. They are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Myers is an active supporter of the Democratic party. As a wideawake business man he has prospered and is now accounted one of the men of affluence in his community.

WILLIAM J. NORTON, M. D.

Success comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by intelligence and force and who has the foresight and keenness of mental vision to know when and where and how to exert his energies. In the medical profession especially does success depend upon individual merit and effort. Not by gift, by influence or purchase can one gain prominence in that calling, but by careful preparation and marked skill. Dr. Norton is steadily advancing in this chosen field of endeavor and already in Hope and the surrounding district he has a large patronage, which is indicative of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

The Doctor was born in Flat Rock township, Bartholomew county, on the 28th of May, 1864, and is a son of the Rev. Jacob and Jane D. (Perry) Norton. He is also a representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county and comes of German ancestry. The family originated near Strasburg, Lorraine, whence representatives of the name came to the new world, establishing their home in Virginia. Later the family was planted on Ohio soil, where the immediate ancestors of the Doctor lived before coming to Indiana. In the year 1831 the grandfather, William Norton, removed from the Buckeye state to Bartholomew county, and settled in Flat Rock township. He purchased land from the government and with characteristic energy began its cultivation and improvement, there carrying on farming until the latter part of his life when he took up his abode in Hope, where his remaining days were passed. In his family were sixteen children.

Of this number Jacob Norton, the Doctor's father, was the eldest. He was born and reared upon the old Norton homestead and farm life early became familiar to him and continued to occupy a portion of his time and attention throughout the greater part of his business career. He was of a deeply religious nature, however, and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. For fourteen years he was an itinerant minister and through a long period acted as a local preacher. He was zealous and earnest in his work and his influence was far-reaching and beneficial. Many lives have been brightened by the good he has done and his memory is yet revered and cherished by those who were his friends. In his political views he was a stanch Republican and was

once a candidate for the legislature. Whatever cause he espoused received his hearty endorsement and he zealously labored for whatever he believed to be right. He wedded Miss Jane D. Perry, who was to him a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life and who, like him, was deeply interested in church work and the advancement of the cause of Christianity. Unto this worthy couple were born six children who are still living and two who have passed away. Those who still survive are: Dema, the wife of John Bruce; Dr. F. D. Norton, who is located in Petersville, Indiana; J. P., who is a grain merchant of Clifford, this state; S. W., who is recorder of Bartholomew county; William J., of this review; and C. S., who is state superintendent of the long distance telephone system and is now a resident of Indianapolis.

Dr. William J. Norton was a farm boy in his youth and spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm in Flat Rock township, where he performed his full share in the labors of the fields as the crops were cultivated and harvested. He attended the public schools, acquiring a good education, and when eighteen years of age began teaching, which profession he followed with success for nine years. He was also at one time a student in the Danville Normal School. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began reading privately and later entered the Kentucky School of Medicine in the year 1892. He spent one term there and one term in the Louisville Medical College, and was afterwards graduated in the East Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville, in 1894. He located in Flat Rock, where he practiced for five years, at the end of which time

he removed to Alert, Decatur county, Indiana, where he prosecuted his profession for three years. He came to Hope on the 1st of January, 1903, and already has gained a liberal patronage, showing that his skill and ability has been recognized by the public. He has studied broadly and is continually adding to his professional knowledge by reading the medical journals. He is quick to note any method which he believes will be helpful in his work and his skill and accuracy are widely acknowledged factors in his professional career.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Norton and Miss Minnie F. Miller, a resident of Nortonburg, and a lady of culture and refinement, who has won many friends during her residence in Hope. Unto them has been born a son, Harold J. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics he is a Republican. Socially, however, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Masonic order, and in the former he has filled all the chairs in the local lodge.

eyes to the light of day in the county, his birth occurring in Flat Rock township on the 4th of November, 1830. His ancestors were connected with pioneer life in other parts of the country and the representatives of the family have taken an active and helpful part in developing and improving new districts. The paternal great-grandfather, Joel Essex, on leaving his home in Philadelphia, removed to Kentucky and settled in a fort on the Licking river, but returned to Carolina again later. The Indians were still very numerous in that state at the time and in later years he frequently related many incidents concerning them and their methods of living and of warfare. One of his daughters was captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, and although she never returned home she frequently wrote to her family.

John Essex, the grandfather of the subject, was born in Philadelphia, in 1771, and his death occurred in Bartholomew county in the year 1871. Had he lived forty days longer he would have been one hundred years old. One of his daughters reached the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was a farmer by occupation and provided for the wants of his family. His children were nine in number and the father of the subject was the first one to pass away, being sixty years of age at the time of his demise. The family is noted for longevity. The children of that household were: Bessie, born in 1796; Philip, in 1798; Catherine, in 1800; Solma, in 1802; John, in 1805; Thomas, in 1807; Lucy, in 1809; Lewis, in 1812; and Gertrude, in 1814.

In pioneer times the Essex family was established in Bartholomew county and more than seventy-three years have come and gone since Martin Essex first opened his

John Essex, the father of the subject, was born in North Carolina, in Stokes county, in 1805, and in early life learned and followed the carpenter's trade, but af-

MARTIN ESSEX.

terward engaged in farming. He came from North Carolina to Indiana in 1828, settling in Columbus township, and in 1829 he purchased a farm in Flat Rock township, thereon spending his remaining days. In 1829 his brother, Thomas Essex, settled in Haw Creek township, but later died at Columbus, after holding many public offices. In early manhood John Essex married Miss Hannah McCollin, whose birth occurred in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1809. They became the parents of eight children: Martin; Elizabeth, the wife of D. F. Larimore; Aaron, who married Sarah Newton and is engaged in farming the homestead and in the operation of a sawmill; Eliza, who married Frank Gonce and after his death became the wife of Alvin P. Davis, a farmer and cabinet-maker; Maria, the wife of John M. Lee, who married Barbara Leyman and engaged in farming and conducting a sawmill until his death; Herman, deceased, who wedded Mary Porter; Susanna, the deceased wife of Jordan Drake. The father cleared a large amount of land and thus aided in reclaiming the wild districts of Bartholomew county for the purposes of civilization. He always followed farming and became the owner of a valuable property of two hundred acres. He erected his own buildings and improved his property until he had a very fine farm, and thereon died December 27, 1865.

Martin Essex was reared in this county under the parental roof and in his youth was trained to habits of industry and economy on the home farm. In the winter months he attended the public schools and in the summer seasons worked in the fields. Since attaining his majority he has followed various pursuits, although farming has been his chief occupation. For sev-

eral years he worked at the millwright's trade and he also engaged in the operation of a sawmill for the manufacture of lumber. In his home farm, situated in Flat Rock township, he has ninety-four acres of valuable land, well improved with good buildings and modern equipments that facilitate the farm work and render the fields more productive. He also owns one hundred and sixty acres of fine land in Clay county, Illinois, and likewise has town property at St. Louis Crossing.

In the year 1857 Mr. Essex was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Drake, a daughter of Henry and Julia (Harper) Drake, of Ohio. Her father was a farmer and came to Bartholomew county in 1835, settling in Flat Rock township. His birth occurred December 5, 1804, and he died on the 9th of November, 1872, when about sixty-eight years of age. In his life work he had been successful and had accumulated a valuable property, owning six hundred acres of rich land at the time of his demise. He voted with the Democracy and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his family were five children, namely: Jane, the wife of Samuel Seward; John; Catherine, the wife of B. F. Simmons, who is now deceased, since which time she married Dr. Writer, also deceased; Sarah, the wife of Joseph Rogers; and Martha, the wife of Mr. Essex. Mrs. Essex is a most estimable lady and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, molding her life in harmony with its teachings. Mr. Essex proudly cast his first presidential vote for the candidate of the Whig party and continued to affiliate therewith until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. He has always

lived in the county of his nativity and has never seen occasion to change his place of residence because of the advantages here afforded and of the business opportunities given to its citizens. He has prospered in his work and at the same time has aided in many measures proving of benefit to the county. He has remarkable memory concerning people and events of prominence in the county and can relate many interesting incidents of the early days.

JOHN W. STOUGHTON.

A representative of a pioneer family of Bartholomew county, John W. Stoughton was born in Flat Rock township on the 8th of April, 1851. His paternal grandfather, John Stoughton, Sr., was a resident of Ohio, and came to Indiana in the early 'twenties. He secured a tract of land in Flat Rock township and followed farming, being industrious and taking a helpful part in pioneer improvement. George Stoughton, the father of the subject, was born in Ohio, in August, 1820. Here he was reared amid pioneer surroundings and became a farmer and brick manufacturer. He also preached the gospel, being of deep religious conviction, and did earnest and effective labor in promoting the growth of the Separate Baptist church. He owned one hundred and sixty acres of land which was highly improved. He died on the 7th of August, 1855. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth McQueen and by her marriage she

became the mother of four children: George, Albert and Joseph, all deceased; and John W. She is still living at the old home where she began her married life and is a well preserved lady of about seventy-two years.

John W. Stoughton was early trained to farm labor and in the public schools he acquired his education. He has been twice married, his first wife being Mrs. Mary McQueen, who was the mother of two children: Minnie A., the wife of Albert Reed; and Cora E., the wife of L. J. McMillen, owner and operator of the Reliance Manufacturing Company at Indianapolis. On the 22d of June, 1880, Mr. Stoughton married Miss Elizabeth Cook, daughter of George R. and Caroline M. (Chorn) Cook. Her father was born in Tennessee in 1824, and when ten years old accompanied his father, Adam Cook, to Columbus township, Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he was reared on the then frontier. After arriving at years of maturity he began farming on his own account and prospered, becoming the owner of over five hundred acres of well improved land, and which was worth nearly a hundred dollars per acre. He voted with the Democratic party and held a number of township offices. He died at the age of sixty-eight years; his widow survived eight years, being seventy-two years old at the time of her death. He had nine children: Catherine, who is the wife of John Newton; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Stoughton; Sarah L.; Albert; Dorcas C., who married John Faust, a farmer; Ida M., who married J. L. Ward; Caroline M., who married John Lamasters; George, and Nancy P. All are deceased except the two eldest.

Mr. Stoughton is the owner of fifty-seven acres of arable and productive land.

He was formerly actively engaged in its cultivation, with the result that he is now enabled to enjoy the fruits of his former toil in easy retirement. Mrs. Stoughton conducted a hotel at St. Louis Crossing for seven years and has been his able and faithful companion and helpmate for almost a quarter of a century. Mr. Stoughton gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party and although he is interested in its success and growth he takes no active part in seeking office and has served only in minor official positions. Both are members of the Separate Baptist church, to whose teachings they strictly adhere.

DAVID C. HAGER.

One of the venerable citizens of Bartholomew county is David C. Hager and through a life covering more than four score years he has lived so as to enjoy the confidence and respect of his fellow men. One of the native sons of the county, his birth occurred in Flat Rock township, on the 28th of November, 1822. His paternal grandfather was Hiram Hager, a lifelong auctioneer, who lived and died in Maryland. David Hager, the father of David C., was born in Washington county, Maryland, September 7, 1780, and was there married to Miss Keziah Dunn, whose birth occurred in the same county in 1785. In 1815 they re-

moved to Woodford county, Kentucky, coming to Bartholomew county, Indiana, in 1820. The traveler of today as he looks upon fine farms, thriving cities and splendid improvements of the state can scarcely realize the conditions which then faced Mr. Hager. He was a tinner by trade and followed that after his arrival in Indiana, though he also entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was an industrious man, yet hired the greater part of his clearing done. As his financial resources increased he added land until he was the owner of one thousand acres, being one of the most extensive realty holders in this part of the state. He also engaged in merchandising, conducting a store at Columbus for four years. His early political support was given to the Whigs and later to the Republican party. His fellow townsmen called him to public office and he served as justice of the peace and was also judge of the county court for seven years. A Presbyterian in religious faith, he was deeply interested in church work. In the early days services were frequently held in his home. He built the first church in the neighborhood and was largely instrumental in firmly establishing the cause of Christianity.

David Hager was twice married, his first union being with Margaret Keller and after her death he wedded Miss Dunn. He had ten children, namely: Matilda, wife of Joseph McQueen, a farmer and local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; John C., who carries on agriculture and merchandising; Maria, the wife of William C. Taylor, a farmer and real estate dealer; William R.; Elizabeth, the wife of Matthew R. Chitty; David C.; Mar-

tha, who is the wife of Dave Riley, a farmer and painter; Minerva, the wife of Frank Pugh; Amanda, the wife of Jerry Dean; Margaret, deceased.

David C. Hager has been actively identified with business and public affairs and as a valued citizen is widely known. His boyhood was more largely spent in the fields than in attendance at school. He has performed his share of hard work and has cleared at least two hundred acres of land. He is the owner of five hundred acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. Throughout his entire life he has been a farmer with the exception of thirteen years spent as a merchant in Columbus, dealing in agricultural implements. At the end of that period he returned to the farm and operated it on an extensive scale. He introduced the first reaper used in Bartholomew county, but it was still in the experimental stage and the machine lasted for but one year.

In 1847 Mr. Hager married Miss Mariah A. Wood and they had ten children, but the eldest died in infancy. The others are as follows: W. T.; James O.; Addie married A. H. Cook and died at forty-one years of age; George, who died at the age of eighteen years; Laura, Albert, Amanda and Charles, and an infant, all deceased. Mrs. Hager died December 25, 1902. She was an estimable lady, possessed of many excellent traits of heart and mind.

Mr. Hager first voted for Henry Clay, and then with the Whig and later with the Republican party. Now in the evening of life he leaves the work of the farm to others, although still supervising its cultivation. In his dealings he has been strictly fair, always employing honorable methods.

LEWIS AIKIN.

Bartholomew county has many citizens who have spent their entire lives here, and this fact is indicative of the advantages which she offers to her people and of their love for their native district. Mr. Aikin was born on a farm in Flat Rock township on the 4th of October, 1852, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Stoughton) Aikin. His father's birth occurred in Kentucky in the year 1817, and at an early day he came to Indiana, settling first in Columbus township, Bartholomew county, in the twenties. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Sarah Stoughton, who was born in Ohio and had located here in pioneer times. They always lived here, becoming the leading and influential citizens of their community. The paternal grandfather of the subject, Samuel Aikin, was likewise a farmer of Bartholomew county, entering one hundred and sixty acres of land on Haw Creek, Columbus township, where he cleared and improved an excellent farm. He was a leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was active and influential. Daniel Aikin, the father of Lewis, always carried on agricultural pursuits and was a wide-awake, energetic business man, but his death occurred in 1857, when he was only forty years of age. In political life he had been active and always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, yet he never sought public office. He voted with the Whig party until the organization of the new Republican party, when he joined its ranks and voted for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, in 1856. Unto him and

his wife were born six children four reaching maturity, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Jacob McQueen; Catherine, the wife of Hardin C. Ferry; Jane, wife of Jacob Rhule, and Lewis.

In taking up the personal history of Lewis Aikin, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Bartholomew county, for he has always lived within its borders. His social nature has made him a popular man and his devotion to the general good classes him among the valued citizens of the community. In business affairs he has made a creditable record, and today he is the owner of one hundred and eighteen acres of valuable land, all of which is under cultivation, the splendidly improved fields returning to him golden harvests in reward for the care and labor he bestows. He also raises considerable stock, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. He likewise raises some horses, which he uses for farm purposes. His place is well improved and he is justly accounted one of the practical, enterprising and successful agriculturists of his community.

July 27, 1876, Mr. Aikin was united in marriage to Miss Martha Talkington and they are now the parents of seven children: Daniel, who graduated in 1902 in the Central Normal at Danville, Indiana, taught one year in the normal school at Douglas, Georgia, and is now a student in the State University at Bloomington, Indiana; Frank B. is a telegraph operator at Minot, North Dakota; Virginia, Georgia, Welcome, Willie and Etta are still at home. In his political views Mr. Aikin is a Republican and keeps thoroughly informed concerning the issues of the day, yet has never been an

active politician in the sense of office seeking. He holds membership in the Haw Patch Christian church and is a man of many strong traits of character, of social disposition and of cordial manner, his strong qualities being such as to win for him many friends.

ELI COOK.

For fifteen years Eli Cook has resided on the farm in Sand Creek township which is now his home and has made of it an excellent property, well improved and supplied with all equipments and conveniences as are found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. Born in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 9th of November, 1832, he is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Apple) Cook. The father was born in 1801, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Christ Cook, long a resident of the Keystone state, served as one of the heroes of the war for independence and lived to enjoy the freedom of the country for many years after the close of hostilities. John Cook, father of Henry, continued to reside in Pennsylvania until 1821, when he removed to Montgomery county, Ohio. There he entered land from the government with the intention of developing a farm and making a home for his family there. As there was no house or improvements of any kind upon the

place the family lived in the wagon in which they made the journey westward until a cabin could be built. Mr. Cook began to clear the land and was killed by a log falling upon him. The mother then reared her family and under her supervision the farm was developed and crops were raised.

Henry Cook remained with his mother until twenty-five years of age and assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm. He married Miss Elizabeth Apple and then began farming on his own account. His wife was also a native of Pennsylvania, whence she had come with her parents to Ohio. Henry Cook had preempted a farm for himself and at the time of his marriage he began to clear it and make it ready for the plow. The Indians still lived in the neighborhood at that time and the Cook family frequently saw them as they traveled through the forest in search of game. Pioneer conditions existed on every hand. The homes were mostly built of logs and all around stood the primeval forest, giving shelter to wild animals and wild men. As time progressed, however, all the comforts and conveniences of an older civilization were introduced, and the Cook farm became a valuable property, which the father continued to occupy and cultivate up to the time of his death, respected by all. He was an ardent Democrat, deeply interested in the party and its success. He passed away at the age of forty-six years, and his wife survived him for about six years, being at the same age at the time of her death. They were the parents of nine children, of whom eight are still living: Sarah, the wife of Michael Day, a resident of Jackson county, Indiana;

Eli; Daniel, a machinist living in Illinois; Henry, a carpenter, of Columbus, Ohio; Mike, who lives in Ross county, Ohio; Elizabeth, the wife of Louis Beber, a farmer of Illinois; David, who carries on agricultural pursuits in this state; Mary, the wife of Harrison Evans, a resident of Montgomery county, Ohio; and John, deceased.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Mr. Cook in his boyhood days. He spent his youth on his father's farm and when not engaged with the studies of the district school he assisted in the work of the farm, early gaining practical experience concerning the best methods of planting the fields and raising profitable crops. He obtained a fair education for that day and afterward earned his own livelihood by working as a farm hand by the month. He thus gained his start in life and was employed in this manner until twenty-five years of age.

In 1857 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cook and Miss Elizabeth Bybee, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, a daughter of William and Sarah (Walker) Bybee. The wedding occurred in Fayette county, Ohio, and they began their domestic life upon rented land, for Mr. Cook was then in limited financial circumstances. He afterward became the owner of a tract of forty acres in Hardin county, Ohio, where he lived until 1875, when he came to Indiana, settling in Jennings county. There he remained until March, 1888, when he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, two and one-half miles east of Azalia. His farm work has been followed by excellent results and his property is now

well improved and valuable. He has good buildings upon his place and his work is of such a practical nature that he annually harvests good crops, and finds for them a ready sale upon the market.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Cook has been blessed with six children, four daughters and two sons, as follows: Eliza, the wife of Mike McKinsey; Laura B., deceased; Charles married Laura Waits and lives in Elizabethtown; William, who wedded Alice Akins, is a farmer; Della and Lula are yet under the parental roof, the former being a dressmaker working at Indianapolis. In his political affiliations Mr. Cook follows in the footsteps of his father, giving an earnest support to the principles of the Democratic party, which his mature judgment sanctions. He is interested in its success, yet has never been an aspirant for office. In his business career he has continually progressed through the improvement of his opportunities and through unfaltering diligence and today stands on the plane of affluence among the substantial farmers of his adopted county.

of his former toil, it is certainly a well-deserved reward for his industry.

"How blest is he who crowns in shades like these

A youth of labor with an age of ease,"

wrote the poet, and the world everywhere recognizes the justice of a season of rest following an active period of business life. Mr. Teboe is now living retired at his pleasant home in Columbus and his history shows the accomplishment of well directed labor. He has lived in this city since 1873 and since 1850 has been a resident of the county, being therefore numbered among its early settlers and as a witness of its changes, growth and development he can relate many interesting incidents of what has been done here as the county has progressed from pioneer conditions to its present standing among the leading counties of the commonwealth.

Mr. Teboe is a native of Darke county, Ohio, his birth having there occurred on the 16th of May, 1827. His father, Philip Teboe, was a native of Kentucky and was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having come from France and taken up their abode in the Blue Grass state. After arriving at years of maturity Philip Teboe wedded Miss Nancy McFarland and for long years they resided in Darke county, Ohio, spending their last days in that locality.

Archie Teboe was the second in order of birth in the family of seven children and was reared upon his father's farm. At the usual age he entered the public schools of the neighborhood and therein pursued his studies until he had acquired a good edu-

ARCHIE TEBOE.

When, after years of long and earnest labor in some honorable field of business, a man puts aside all cares to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of the fruits

cation for that time. When eighteen years of age he started out in life on his own account, working first as a farm hand, being employed for three years at one hundred and fifteen dollars per year. During that time he managed to save from his salary the sum of two hundred dollars and with that as a capital, on which to begin married life, he was united in marriage with Miss Susannah Coblenz who was of German lineage. In the fall of 1850 Mr. Teboe arrived in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and as he had no money to purchase land he rented a farm and continued its cultivation until 1860. He then began buying land and as his financial resources increased he added more and more to his original purchase until he now has two hundred and fifty-two acres, constituting one of the valuable farms in Columbus township. He is rated as being worth at least twenty-five thousand dollars and all of this he has made himself. For many years Mr. Teboe was extensively engaged in stockraising and also pastured a large amount of stock. He continued his active connection with agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he retired from farm life and took up his abode in the city of Columbus, though still conducting the farm.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Teboe were born two children, Eliza and Cassius M., but both are now deceased. Both were graduates of the high school of Columbus and the latter was also a graduate of a commercial college and became a bookkeeper. The daughter died in 1868, the son in 1875, and in 1901 Mr. Teboe was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 26th of April of that year. He is a member of the United Brethren church

and has interest in everything that pertains to the material upbuilding and the social, intellectual and moral development of his community. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office. Fifty-three years have passed since he came to the county and he is therefore well known to its citizens and is very familiar with its history. He has watched the county emerge from pioneer conditions and has been the promoter of many enterprises tending to this result. His life record is in many respects worthy of emulation and should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to those who have to begin life as he did, without capital. In all his relations with his fellow men he has been guided by truth and justice and he is today one of the honored and venerable residents of Columbus, respected by young and old, rich and poor.

JOHN F. OTT.

In taking up the personal history of John F. Ott we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Bartholomew county and who for a number of years has acceptably filled the position of superintendent of the county infirmary, in which position his loyalty and his capability have been his marked characteristics and have won for him the commendation of the general public. He is one of the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred here on the 23d of

April, 1854. His parents were William H. and Anna R. (DeShea) Ott. The father was a native of Germany, but when only four months old was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Maryland, establishing their home near Frederick City. In that locality William H. Ott was reared upon a farm and while he was yet a young man he responded to the call of the United States for troops for service in the Mexican war. Enlisting in the army, he became captain of a company from the state of Maryland and served throughout the period of hostilities with the southern republic. His valor and fidelity were above question and he made for himself a creditable military record. He then returned to his native state, where he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Anna R. DeShea. Subsequently he came with his wife to Indiana, arriving in this state in 1850. He settled in what is now Union township, Bartholomew county, where he secured a tract of land and engaged in general farming and stockraising. He also followed the manufacture of shingles to some extent and here spent the remainder of his life, being recognized as one of the industrious and highly esteemed residents of his community. In his political views he was a stanch Republican where matters of national importance were involved, but at local elections where there was no issue before the people he voted independently, supporting the candidates whom he thought best qualified to discharge the duties of the offices. His religious faith was that of the English Lutheran church, with which he held long membership. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, of whom nine are now living.

John F. Ott was reared upon the home farm in Union township, Bartholomew county, and was early trained to the labors of the field and meadow. Almost as soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields and he was also instructed in the task of making shingles. During the winter seasons he had the privilege of attending school and thus he gained a knowledge of the common branches of English learning which fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. Upon the home farm he remained, giving his father the benefit of his services, until he was twenty-six years of age, when he started out in life on his own account by renting a tract of land.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Sarah A. Finkle, the wedding ceremony being performed on the 27th of November, 1882, in Bartholomew county. The lady was born in this county and was of German lineage. To her husband she has proved a faithful helpmate and is a most estimable lady, having many warm friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ott have become the parents of three children: William S., who was born on the 23d of November, 1884, has completed the common school course and is now at home assisting his father; Otis D., born on the 24th of November, 1886, was graduated on the completion of the common school course in 1903; Tressie D., born May 27, 1889, is with her parents.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ott hold membership in the English Lutheran church and at one time he served as a deacon. He has contributed liberally to the support of the church and takes a deep interest in its work and advancement. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Co-

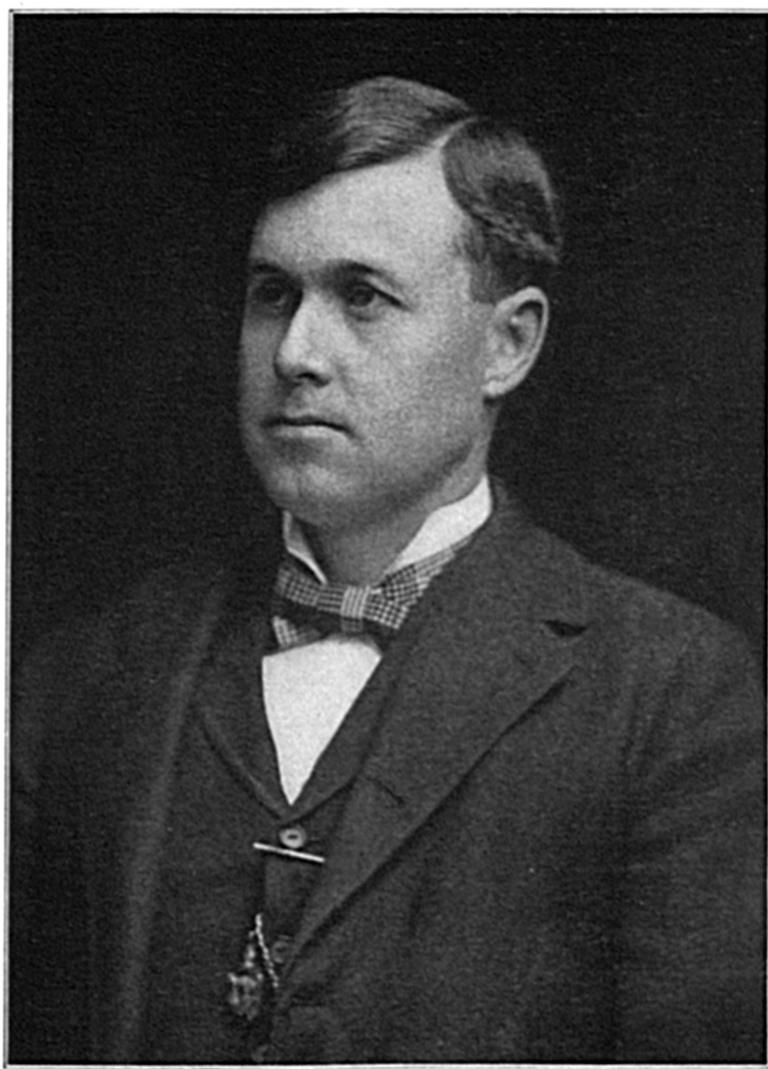
Columbus, Indiana, and he also belongs to Columbus Tent, No. 137, Knights of the Macabees, in which he is carrying two thousand dollars insurance. In politics he has always been a Republican, unfaltering in his faith in the party and the ultimate triumph of its principles. In 1897 he was appointed to the position of superintendent of the county infirmary, in which capacity he served for three years. He then retired from the office, but after two years was again appointed, this time by a Democratic board of commissioners. He has since been the incumbent and is now filling the position in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the county. His practical knowledge of farming, combined with his good business management, well qualifies him for the work which he is undertaking and under his direction the county infirmary has become a creditable institution. Mr. Ott is well known in Bartholomew county, where his entire life has been passed. His life is upright, his nature kindly, his sympathy broad, and he is respected by all who know him.

MILTON O. REEVES.

Milton Othello Reeves, vice-president of the Reeves Pulley Company and president of the People's Savings and Trust Company, and one of the foremost citizens of Columbus, Indiana, was born on a farm in Rush county, Indiana, on August 25,

1864. The Reeves family is originally of English stock, the family name in the old country having been Reeve. In fact members of the family are to be found in this country who spell their name that way, but that branch from which the subject comes, spelled their name with the final "s." The grandfather of the subject was Jabez Reeves, a native of Brown county, Ohio, born in 1806. He married Nancy Coe and in 1828 he removed to Indiana. He entered a tract of government land in Rush county in the above year, cleared it and established what is now the Reeves homestead, which is still in the family. The father of Jabez Reeves, Eli Reeves, was in all probability born in Pennsylvania, his father being Asa Reeves. William F. Reeves, the father of the subject, was also born in Brown county, Ohio, his birth having occurred in 1827. He was brought by his parents to Indiana when he was six months of age. He was reared on the old homestead and became a man of comfortable means, widely known and of excellent standing. He engaged in manufacturing during a portion of his life, both at Knightstown and at Columbus, as a member of the predecessors of Reeves & Company. He married Hannah M. Gilson, who was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1831.

M. O. Reeves was educated in the common schools of Rush county and at the Knightstown (Indiana) Academy. After leaving school he returned to the farm in Rush county, where he remained until 1884, and then came to Columbus and associated himself in a clerical position with Reeves & Company. In 1888, when the Reeves Pulley Company was formed, he became president of the same, a position he



M. O. REEVES

held for a period of four years, when he resigned that position and took the dual one of vice-president and general manager of the company, being succeeded as president by his brother, Marshall T. Reeves. The People's Savings and Trust Company was chartered in February, 1903, and opened for business on April 2d, the same year, with Mr. Reeves as president. He is also treasurer and a director in the Columbus, Greensburg & Richmond Traction Company, and is a director in the National Machine Company. Mr. Reeves has served as a member of the city council, having been a member of that body when the present city building was erected. He is an elder in the Christian church; also a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On October 26, 1882, Mr. Reeves married Miss Amanda M., the daughter of James B. and Malinda M. Kirkpatrick, all natives of Rush county, Indiana. To this union the following children have been born: Alta D., Ross F., Paul B. and Carl M.

EDGAR M. HEINER.

E. M. Heiner, ex-recorder of Bartholomew county, and who for a number of years has been engaged in general farming and stock raising, owning a tract of land near Columbus, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, on the 7th of November, 1853,

and is a son of Levi and Mary (Metcalfe) Heiner. The Heiner family was established in Maryland at an early day, and both the parents of the subject were born and reared there, the father of German descent, the mother of English. After arriving at years of maturity they were married in Maryland and the father engaged in milling, having in his youth learned the miller's trade. He remained in the south until 1884, when he came to Indiana, spending his last days in the city of Columbus. Both he and his wife were devoted and loyal members of the Methodist church and contributed liberally thereto, at the same time taking an active part in the church work along various lines. They thus gained the unqualified confidence and good will of those with whom they were associated and their influence was felt on the side of the right, of reform and of progress. Unto them were born seven children, five daughters and two sons: Minerva, deceased, was the wife of Samuel Stevenson; Sarah married John Powder, now deceased; Charles, deceased; Thomas, of Memphis, Tennessee; Martha married Robert McGinley, of Columbus; Edgar M. is the subject; Hettie F.; Anna married William Hill, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Edgar M. Heiner, when a little lad of six summers, entered the public schools and also during his youth he learned the miller's trade, assisting his father in the mill until he was about nineteen years of age. Lessons of industry and of enterprise were instilled into his mind by his parents and have been active factors in his later career. On coming to Indiana, in 1872, he established his home in the city of Columbus, where he worked in a mill for a time. Later, however, he secured employment as a farm hand

by the month. He then rented a farm, upon which he lived for eight or nine years, and during that time he harvested good crops as the result of his labors. He then purchased a tract of land, upon which he lived for eight years, and during that time he engaged in stock farming, raising a large amount of cattle each year. He still lives upon a farm near Columbus and is numbered among the enterprising, wide-awake and energetic agriculturists of this part of the state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Heiner were born seven children: Nellie F., who was born April 15, 1876; Harry C., born September 8, 1879; Leonard P., whose birth occurred on December 17, 1880, died August 22, 1903; Cora May, born December 28, 1883, died October 15, 1885; Ben H., born October 21, 1888; an infant daughter born May 6, 1884, died unnamed; and Jessie L., whose natal day was January 10, 1891.

Since exercising his right of franchise Mr. Heiner has never faltered in his allegiance to the Republican party, although he was born in a slave state. In November, 1898, he was elected recorder of Bartholomew county by a majority of two hundred and fifty-six and in that position proved himself a capable officer, prompt and reliable in the discharge of his duties. His term expired December 31, 1903. The terms progress and patriotism might be considered the keynote of his character, for throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interests with which he has been associated, and at all times has been actuated by a fidelity to his country and her welfare.

Mr. Heiner was married March 18, 1875, to Flora Alice Patram, who was born six miles below Columbus in the Haw Patch,

Bartholomew county, Indiana, on September 29, 1855, the daughter of Thomas and Priscilla (Erhart) Patram, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Maryland.

ALBERT H. DAVIS.

Albert H. Davis is one of the native sons of Bartholomew county. Sand Creek township, where he now lives, has always been his home, and here it was that his birth occurred on the 15th of February, 1857, his parents being John R. and Millicent (Newsom) Davis. The father was a native of North Carolina and when a young man he came to Bartholomew county with his mother, for whom he cared until long after his marriage. His father had died and he gave to his mother filial care and devotion which well repaid her for the attention and love which she had given him in his early youth. After arriving at years of maturity John R. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Millicent Newsom, a daughter of Willis Newsom, who also came from North Carolina and was one of the pioneer settlers and prominent citizens of this portion of the state. With marked energy and unfaltering determination Mr. Davis set to work to provide a home for his young wife and for many years was a leading business man of this locality. He carried on merchandising in Azalia, also followed farming and in all his pursuits he

prospered. From time to time he added to his land until at his death he was the owner of a very valuable tract of three hundred acres. In manner he was never aggressive, always courteous and considerate and due regard for the feelings and right of others was ever one of his salient characteristics. He belonged to the Society of Friends and politically was a Republican who kept well informed on the questions of the day, but never took an active part in public work or sought political office. He died on the 17th of July, 1892, respected by all who knew him. His widow still survives and makes her home in Azalia. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom reached adult age, namely: Albert H., Esther E., Nora E., Elmer E., Louis E. and Sarah E. Of this number Elmer is now deceased.

Albert H. Davis has always been identified with farming interests. His boyhood days were passed on the old family homestead near Azalia. His early educational privileges were supplemented by two years' study in Earlham College, at Richmond. His business interests are carefully planned, well managed and executed with determination, and as the result of his earnest efforts he has gained a place among the leading agriculturists of his community. His one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm, the old Baker homestead, is well cultivated and the returns are satisfactory.

March 26, 1890, Mr. Davis led to the marriage altar Miss Zilpha A. Parker, a daughter of Phineas and Martha (Elliott) Parker, and they now have three daughters: Harriet, Winona and Dorothy. The parents are birthright members in the Friends church, in which Mr. Davis is serv-

ing as one of its trustees. In its work he is deeply interested and everything pertaining to progress and improvement along moral lines elicits his attention and earnest co-operation. He votes with the Republican party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but aside from this takes no active part in politics. He is well known, having spent almost his entire life in the county and his many excellent traits of character have gained for him a large circle of warm friends, whose favor and high regard he justly merits. Mrs. Davis' parents lived in Sand Creek for many years and she was born near her present home. Her parents have since removed to Plainfield, Indiana, where they live retired.

JOHN BEATTY.

There could be no stronger argument advanced in favor of the attractiveness of Bartholomew county as a place of residence and in proof of the advantages which she offers to her citizens than the fact that so many of her leading and successful men are native sons of the county. They have felt that there was no cause to change their place of residence for here they have found good business opportunities and have enjoyed excellent advantages in their lines. Among the native sons of this locality is John Beatty, now a progressive and successful

farmer of Columbus township. He was born in this township on the 25th of November, 1861, and is a son of Josiah and Margaret (Dewalt) Beatty. The father was a native of Ohio and the mother's birth occurred in Wayne township, Bartholomew county, Indiana. Josiah Beatty became an agriculturist, carrying on farming on a very extensive scale and in his work he prospered until at the time of his death he was worth more than three hundred thousand dollars. He took an active interest in political affairs and gave an earnest and unfaltering support to the principles of the Republican party, but he never sought nor desired office, preferring to devote his energies to business interests. He made a specialty of corn, oats, wheat and hay. He did not deal in stock to any extent, finding the production of the cereals a good source of income. He settled in Bartholomew county in the year 1848, and assisted largely in the clearing of the land in the early days. He also followed teaming and although he started out a poor boy with no capital save his own determination and energy, he steadily worked his way upward and overcame all of the difficulties and obstacles in his path until he became one of the most prosperous and leading farmers of this portion of the state. His business career was ever honorable and he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction. Unto him and his wife were born three children: William, whose birth occurred in this county and who died at the age of two years; Mary, who is the wife of Edward Brown, a salesman in a drygoods store in Columbus; and John, the subject. Josiah Beatty died August 22, 1890, aged seventy years, and his wife passed away in September, 1871, at the

age of about thirty-eight years. She belonged to the Baptist church.

John Beatty was reared in the usual manner of farm lads of the period. He acquired his education in the public schools and in his youth assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm, thus gaining practical knowledge of the cultivation of the land, which occupation he has always followed as a life work. He is today one of the most extensive land owners of the county, his realty aggregating eleven hundred acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation with the exception of a tract of forty acres of timber land. He has seven hundred acres in Columbus township and four hundred acres in Wayne township, Bartholomew county. He employs from eight to thirty men throughout the year and his pay roll amounts to from three thousand to four thousand five hundred dollars annually. Mr. Beatty is widely recognized as a man of excellent business ability and executive force. In connection with the production of grain he is engaged in the raising of cattle and to some extent raises hogs. His crops are mainly oats, grain, wheat and hay, and these find a ready sale on the market and bring to him an excellent financial return. He has a fine residence upon his farm in Columbus township and a barn of very large proportions. Everything about his place is well kept, indicating the supervision of a careful and painstaking owner. All modern improvements are there found and the farm is neat and indeed a model one.

On the 18th of March, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Beatty and Miss Flora Piercefield, a daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Whalen) Piercefield. Her father was born in Brown county, Indiana, in 1835,

and her mother in Bartholomew county in 1840. Mr. Piercefield has followed farming throughout his entire life. He owns property in the city of Columbus and also a farm in Wayne township, Bartholomew county, and is one of the well known and progressive citizens of this county. Unto him and his wife were born four children: Frank, who is a clerk in Waukegan, Illinois, married Josie Cox, and after her death wedded Jennie Ray; Edward, who married Bertha Wagner, is a farmer residing in Wayne township; Victor married Dot Beatty and carries on agricultural pursuits in Wayne township, and Flora, the wife of John Beatty, completes the family. Mr. Piercefield is a Republican in his political affiliation and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the work and success of his party. He and his wife belong to the Baptist church and are interested in every movement and measure for the welfare and progress of his community. His life has been a progressive one and yet his success has not been gained through methods that few could follow, but along regular business lines and as a result of careful management, earnest effort and perseverance.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Beatty has been blessed with four children: Nellie, who was born on the 22d of December, 1884, and has been a student of music; Hazel, born October 10, 1886; Emma, born April 10, 1888, and Margaret, who was born on the 20th of October, 1902. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beatty are well known in this county and their home is celebrated for its cordial hospitality. It is their delight to entertain their friends who are numerous, and throughout the entire community they are held in the warmest regard. Mr. Beatty

votes the Republican ticket and takes an active interest in politics, yet has never sought the reward of office in recognition of party fealty. He is today one of the prosperous citizens of the county and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He is a whole souled, genial man, possessed of a character that has endeared him to his many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Beatty are members of the Central Christian church of Columbus, Indiana.

JOHN W. PHILLIPS.

Among the officials of Bartholomew county none is more worthy the confidence and regard reposed in him than is John W. Phillips, who is now serving as county sheriff. In the discharge of his duties he is ever prompt, faithful and conscientious, unbiased by fear or favor. He is one of Indiana's native sons, his birth having occurred in Brown county on the 10th of November, 1863. His parents are Richard and Nancy E. (Carmichael) Phillips. The Phillips family came to Indiana from Pennsylvania and were of German lineage, while the Carmichaels removed from Ohio to the Hoosier state. They located in Jackson county and it was there that the parents of the subject were married. They afterward settled upon a farm in Van Buren township, Brown county, where the father is still engaged in farming. He is a progressive agriculturist and is well known

throughout the community in which he makes his home. His entire life has been devoted to the work of the fields and it has been through this channel that he has won the success that he now enjoys. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican and has been an active and influential worker in the party. Both he and his wife belong to the Christian church, always attend its services and take a very active part in its upbuilding while contributing generously to its support. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been born seven children and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

John W. Phillips, whose name introduces this record, was the fourth in order of birth in this family and is the only one who lives in this county at the present time. In his youth he assisted his father on the home farm, the sun shining down upon many a field which he plowed and planted. He obtained a good education in the public schools and remained at home until after he was twenty-two years of age, devoting his energies to the farm work. He was then united in marriage to Miss Emma Cain, who was a native of Brown county, Indiana, and as the years have passed children to the number of five have been added to the household. These are Homer A., a student in the Columbus high school; Lena O., Elza A., S. Edith and John C., who are also attending school in this city.

For some time Mr. Phillips rented a farm. He came to this county in 1880 and leased land which belonged to Frank Crump. He is still engaged in agricultural pursuits, although at the present time his energies are largely devoted to the administration of the affairs of the office which

he is now so acceptably filling. Although he was reared in a Democratic neighborhood, he has always been a stanch and unwavering Republican, having firm faith in the principles of his party and laboring for their adoption. Upon the Republican ticket he was elected to the office of county sheriff in November, 1902, and assumed the duties of the position on the 1st of January of the present year, so that he is now the incumbent in the office. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and as a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive, doing everything in his power looking to the welfare of his community.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Phillips hold membership in the Christian church, in which he has served as a deacon. He is a man of social qualities and kindly disposition and wherever known has gained many warm friends. He now has a wide acquaintance in Bartholomew county and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the record of his career.

FREDERICK DINKENS.

Among the venerable citizens of Bartholomew county is Frederick Dinkens, a man whose life has at all times been honorable and in accord with high principles. His has been an active career, one in which enterprise and industry have been strongly manifested and have gained for him success.

He is today the owner of three hundred acres of valuable land, nearly all of which is under cultivation, and his farm is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry.

Mr. Dinkens is a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred in Wayne county, that state, on the 11th of April, 1829. His parents were Henry and Polly (Price) Dinkens, also natives of North Carolina, both born about the year 1800. The father engaged in farming in the state of his nativity until the subject of this review was about five years of age, when, in 1834, he brought his family to Bartholomew county, Indiana, settling in Sand Creek township. There he rented eighty acres of land and during his residence in this state he acquired a large amount of land, at least two hundred acres. He was always a hard worker and his energy proved the potent element in his success. He not only gained a living, but more than that, a good competence, and was regarded as one of the successful farmers of his community. His political support was given to the Democracy and he firmly believed in its principles and did everything in his power for its support, but he never desired political office for himself. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church and to its teachings he was ever loyal and true. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, namely: Frederick, James, Jariah, Zilpha, George, Mary and William. The subject was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life and acquired his education in the public schools of the locality. In his youth he became familiar with farm work, assisting his father in the arduous task of developing a new farm. Throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits and much of his success has

come to him through his earnest efforts and indefatigable diligence. He has cleared at least two hundred acres of his land and he is today the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred acres, all of which is under cultivation, with the exception of a timber tract of twenty acres. He has made splendid improvements on different farms of the county and has thus added much to the material development and progress of the community. He has always carried on mixed farming, raising corn, oats, wheat, hay and clover, and also hogs and cattle.

On the 29th of September, 1850, Mr. Dinkens was united in marriage to Miss Pharby Peel, a daughter of Fletcher and Senath (Nicholson) Peel, who were also natives of Wayne county, North Carolina. Her father was a farmer by occupation and when twenty-one years of age he left his home in the south, emigrating westward to Bartholomew county, Indiana, which was then a frontier district. He settled in Sand Creek township and entered from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. With resolute purpose, however, he began to clear his farm and in course of time improved it until it became one of the desirable farm properties of the neighborhood. He owned altogether two hundred acres of valuable land, splendidly equipped with modern conveniences, and was justly regarded as one of the progressive agriculturists of his adopted county. In early life he gave his political support to the Whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, but took no active interest in political affairs as far as office seeking was concerned. His religious faith was that of the Society

of Friends. In his family were seven children, the eldest being Mrs. Dinkens. The others are David; Mary E.; Samuel, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, William and Sarah.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dinkens was blessed with seven children. The first two were twins, but one of the number died in infancy, and the other, Jennie, passed away when only five years of age. William F., the third member of the family, was born on the 11th of March, 1853, and is now a farmer of Bartholomew county, owning a good tract of land near his father's farm. He wedded Mary A. Pierce and unto them have been born five children; namely: Charlie, Olive, Vida, George and Chester. Martha A. Dinkens is now the wife of S. S. Blacketter, a resident farmer of Bartholomew county. Johnnie died in childhood. Sarah is the wife of J. C. Pierce, a resident farmer of this locality. James is dead.

Mr. Dinkens exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, with which he has affiliated since its organization. Prior to that time he gave his support to the Democracy. He is an active, influential and loyal member of the Christian church and his life has ever been in harmony with its teachings. He has closely followed its principles and has made the golden rule his life motto. Mr. Dinkens is an intelligent, enterprising old gentleman, who has passed the allotted span of three score years and ten, having reached the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey. He has resided almost continuously in this county throughout the entire period of his earthly pilgrimage and his history is therefore familiar to his fellow citizens, who give him their unqualified regard and confi-

dence, a fact which indicates that his life has ever been honorable and straightforward. His example is certainly well worthy of emulation in many respects, for he has demonstrated the fact that success may be attained through persistence and well directed effort and that it is possible to gain prosperity and at the same time follow an honorable, straightforward course that commends unqualified confidence.

COL. SIMEON STANSIFER.

The late Simeon Stansifer, who for many years was the nestor of the Bartholomew county bar, was born on January 22, 1826, in Covington, Kenton county, Kentucky, and was the son of John and Sarah (Herod) Stansifer. The paternal ancestors of Colonel Stansifer were natives of Germany, they emigrating from that country to America at an early day and settling in Virginia, where John Sansifer, the Colonel's father, was born in 1775. The subject's maternal ancestors were Scotch and were among the early settlers of Virginia, where the mother of the Colonel was born in 1799. Hon. William Herod, her brother, was a member of congress from Indiana. John Sansifer, the father, left his native state at an early date and emigrated to Kentucky, where he met and married his wife.

The early life of Colonel Stansifer was spent on his father's farm, while his education was secured in the common and high schools. In the winter of 1845-6 he became a student in a private law school conducted by Judge Prior, at Carrollton, Kentucky, subsequently completing his law course at the University of Covington. He began the practice of law in 1848 in Covington and a year later became a partner with John W. Menzier, under the firm name of Menzier & Stansifer, which continued until 1851, in which year he came to Columbus, Indiana. Here he formed a partnership with his uncle, the Hon. William Herod, a law firm which soon took rank among the leading ones in this part of the state. In 1862 he was appointed judge to fill an unexpired term, and presided over one term of court. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed Colonel Stansifer provost marshal, and that same year he received the appointment of commandant of Camp Rendezvous, at Columbus, a position he held until 1865. The same year he was appointed collector of internal revenue for what was then the third Indiana district, which he held until his removal for political reasons the following year. Resuming his law practice at Columbus in 1866 he continued it uninterruptedly until his death, which occurred on February 18, 1902. A part of the above period he was in partnership with F. Winter, and in 1885 the firm of Stansifer & Baker was formed, Charles S. Baker being the junior member, thus continuing until the Colonel's death.

In 1850 Colonel Stansifer was married to Lizzie Finnell, of Frankfort, Kentucky, a union which was blessed by the birth of several children.

WILLIAMSON T. NEWSOM.

Representatives of the name of Newsom have been prominent and active in public affairs and their labors have contributed in large measure to the general prosperity and business activity of Bartholomew county. He whose name introduces this sketch has ever sustained the family reputation for energy, business judgment and reliability. He has also won that fair measure of success which usually crowned the labors of others of the name, and today is the owner of many acres of the county's productive land.

Mr. Newsom's paternal great-grandfather, David Newsom, was a native of Wayne county, North Carolina, and was of Irish descent. The maternal great-grandmother, whose maiden name was Sarah Peele, was also a native of Wayne county, North Carolina, and was of English descent. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, who emigrated to Orange county, Indiana, in 1818. They came by wagon and crossed the Cumberland mountains at Cumberland Gap, and then on through Kentucky to Lexington, which they then thought was a well improved town and country. They crossed the Ohio river at Louisville and came on to Orange county, Indiana. As Quakers, they were opposed to the iniquitous slavery institution of the south and determined to make their future home in a free state. They remained in Orange county two years and then came to Bartholomew county, locating in Sand Creek township. Prior to this time, however, in

1817, two of the children, Daniel and Joel Newsom, had been to this state on a prospecting trip, going first to Orange county and then to Bartholomew county, and later still to Wayne county, returning to North Carolina a few months afterward. The subject's great-grandfather, David Newsom, above referred to, married Sarah Peele, sister of Robert Peele, an Englishman of note in his time, her mother's maiden name having been Edgerton. Their eight children were as follows: Willis, the subject's grandfather, born February 25, 1775, died December 14, 1839; Elizabeth became the wife of a Mr. Waddle, there being no issue of this union; Joel, who was born March 6, 1790, and died December 22, 1848, married March 15, 1815, Penina Woodard, who was born October 2, 1795, and their children were Josey, Sarah, Matilda, Thomas, Calvin, Elizabeth, Cader (born November 26, 1827), Mahala and Melinda, all excepting Cader being deceased; Sarah, who married Ephraim Cook; David, born November 18, 1787, died August 23, 1854, married November 16, 1809, Elizabeth Woodard, who was born December 13, 1789, and died December 22, 1866, and their children were Luke, Micajah, Mary, Penina, Robert, Joel (born April 24, 1832), Isaac and Absillet, all deceased excepting Joel; Zilpha became the wife of Henry Smith, and their children were Amelia (married Francis J. Crump), Sally (married William Crump) and Celia (married Noah Sims); John married Charlotte Hollowell, and their children were Stephen, Martha (married a Mr. Edwards) and Mary (married Gid McFall); Daniel, born November 13, 1777, died March 1, 1845, was twice married, first to Celia Ful-gum and secondly to Clarky Cook, who died

November 1, 1848, the children by the latter union being James, Thomas, John, William and Zilpha.

Willis Newsom was twice married. His first union was with Lydia Cox, and to them were born four children, as follows: Rebecca, born February 28, 1806, married John Graves, and they became the parents of eight children, William, Isaac, Willis, Sarah Jane, Lydia, Nathan, Matilda and Alex; Mary, born January 9, 1810, became the wife of Henry Newby, and their children were William, Mildred, Nathan and Matilda; Mildred, born December 14, 1813, married Nathan Harvey, and their children were Sarah Jane, Elizabeth, James and Matilda; Nathan (father of the subject), born June 23, 1807, died November 14, 1878, married Lydia Ruddick March 8, 1827, and to them were born the following children: Willis died when seventeen years of age; Jesse, born May 5, 1830, died March 16, 1899, married Mary Cox, February 17, 1853, and they had nine children, Albert H., Emma J., Mary Ida (deceased), Nathan H., Charles Sumner, Lydia, Vida, Jesse and Joseph (deceased); John Q. A., born September 3, 1835, married Margaret Newby December 30, 1858, and their children were Lincoln, Joseph, Lydia and Amy; Nathan, born April 30, 1838, married Mary Flesher September 1, 1863, and their children were Will H., John F. and others deceased; Matilda, born March 2, 1845, married Eldridge Anderson, October 8, 1866, and has three children, Charles, Lydia and Margaret; Williamson Terrell is the immediate subject of this review. To Willis Newsom's second union, which was with Sarah Hall (born November 27, 1798, died September 24, 1839), were born eight children, as fol-

lows: John, born April 2, 1819, died June 6, 1847, married Martha Trueblood and had three children, Alfred, William and Sarah Ann; Smitha, born January 18, 1821, married John Thomas and had five children, Luke, Sarah, Lydia, Clarkson and John; Joseph, born May 24, 1828, married first Elizabeth Hollowell and secondly Martha Parker; the children by the first union were Emma and Ulysses and by the second, two boys; Millicent, born October 13, 1825, became the wife of John R. Davis, and they had five children, Albert, Esther, Nora, Lewis and Sarah Emma; Sarah never married; James married Margaret Bradfield and they had three children, Roland, Lulu and Hettie May; Anna became the wife of Ezekiel Davis, and their children were Almeda, Willis, Emery and others; David T. married for his first wife Lydia Newsom, and their children are all deceased; for his second wife he married Ruth Woodard, and they have two daughters, Eva and Mabel.

Lydia (Ruddick) Newsom, mother of the subject, was born June 13, 1806, near Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, and died July 5, 1881. Her grandfather, Solomon Ruddick, was a native of Virginia and came to Ohio about 1800. In 1782 he married Ann ——, and to them were born three sons, as follows: William, whose wife's given name was Rachel, settled in Jackson county, three miles south of Seymour, and had children, Solomon, William, Jesse and several daughters; Elisha, whose wife's given name was Tamar, located near Brownstown, Indiana, and had no children; Jesse, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, born in Grayson county, Virginia, May 4, 1784, died in Bartholomew county April 23, 1870; he married in 1801

Catherine Baker, the daughter of Murphra and Mary Baker, of Randolph county, North Carolina, but who, about 1800, emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, and they had the following children: Nancy, born December 1, 1803, married Lewis Marr, the names of their children being Mary, William, James, Catherine, Jesse, John, Malinda and Margaret; Polly, born December 1, 1803, married John Singleton, and their children were named Matilda, Harriet, Calvin and Lovie; Catherine married Luke Aikin, and their children were Jesse, Daniel, Baker and other sons; Lovey became the wife of Isaac Lemasters, and they had one son, William; Sarah became the wife of Jesse Swisher, and their children were Jane, Kate, Lovie, Emma, Alice and Anthony; Jane became the wife of Anthony Swisher, a union without issue; Jesse married Eliza Swisher, and they had children, Robert, Kate, Amy and other daughters; William, born August 25, 1821, and who died in his eighty-first year, married Dorcas Corn for his first wife and for his second Martha Crump; by the first union there was one son, Oscar, and by the second there were five children, Baker S., Elizabeth, Charles A., Albert J. and Inez; Amy became the wife of Stephen Stewart, and their children are Robert, William, Kate, Jane, Amy, Anthony and John; Lydia is mentioned elsewhere. Jesse Ruddick, the subject's maternal grandfather, represented Bartholomew county in the state legislature during several terms, between 1824 and 1834. He and his brother William were members of the first board of commissioners of this county, their first meeting being held February 15, 1821.

Williamson Terrell Newsom was born in Sand Creek township, Bartholomew

county, Indiana, August 13, 1842. He was reared on the home farm and throughout his life has been devoted to agriculture and stock raising. He has attained a wide and enviable reputation as a breeder of fine horses, in fact, is one of the state's recognized leaders in this line. He owns over two sections in Wayne and Flat Rock townships, of which twelve hundred acres are under cultivation. Besides dealing extensively in mules, general purpose horses, shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, Mr. Newsom has owned some of the best of Indiana's roadsters, including Terrel S., 2:08 1-4, the swiftest son of Strathmore; Tom Edison, 2:13; Bartholomew Wilkes, Artemus Herald and Jack Wilkes. He has forty head of fine brood mares, representing such celebrated sires as Harold, Doctor Herr, Conductor, Artemas, Ajax, Anteros, Bartholomew Wilkes and Strathmore. In February, 1903, he purchased of J. R. Murphy, of Woodstock, New Brunswick, Allendorf, son of Onward, dam Alma Mater, by Membrino Patchen, 58. Alma Mater is one of the world's greatest brood mares, being also the dam of Alcyone and Alcantara, two of the most renowned stallions. Allendorf himself is one of the greatest living sires of trotters, being equalled by only two other stallions as a sire of producing sons. In his political views Mr. Newsom is a Republican.

On the 6th day of April, 1881, W. T. Newsom was united in marriage to Miss Sophia E. Parker, a brief resume of whose genealogical record is as follows: Isaac Parker, her paternal great-grandfather, born in 1770, was a native of North Carolina and was of sturdy Quaker stock. Because of the blightening effects of slavery they left

their native state early in the nineteenth century and came to Sand Creek township, Bartholomew county, Indiana. He was the first school teacher in the township, teaching the first school in 1819. As early as 1824 Isaac Parker, with others holding similar views, organized a Friends Society in Sand Creek township, Bartholomew county, and soon afterward they erected a rude, but substantial, log house, which was used for both religious and educational purposes. He died in 1852. He was married to Elizabeth Woodard, and to them were born five children, William, Benjamin, Phineas, Millicent and Zilpha. Of these children William was Mrs. Newsom's grandfather; Benjamin married Asenith —, and their children were Joshua, James, Nathan, Elisha, Aaron, Sarah and Millicent; Phineas married Zilpha —, and their children were William, Thomas, Phineas, Mildred, Zilpha and Stephen; Millicent married Isaac Cox, and their children were Richard, Isaac, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Zilpha, Mary, Willis and Joseph; Zilpha became the wife of Jesse Peele, and their children were Isaac, Isabella, Abigail, Willis and Ed.

William Parker, Mrs. Newsom's grandfather, was born December 8, 1791, and his death occurred November 24, 1857. He married Elizabeth Peele, daughter of Willis and Elizabeth (Edgerton) Peele, who was born April 11, 1796, and died July 12, 1840. To William and Elizabeth Parker were born the following children: Piety, born March 23, 1816, married Nathan Newby, and their children were Sarah, Martha, Amanda, Patience, William and Benjamin; Isaac, born November 29, 1817, married Rebecca Overman, and died August 16, 1845; Esther, born September 28, 1819, died March 5,

1884, married Joshua Trueblood, and their children were Benjamin, Alpheus, William and Hannah; Benjamin, born November 25, 1822, married Sarah Newsom, and had children, Joel, Elizabeth and Elwood; Jesse, born June 12, 1826, died November 8, 1842, unmarried; Sarah, the only living member of this family, born September 1, 1832, married Foster Trueblood, and their children are Maria, Matilda, Adah and Horace; Willis, father of Mrs. Newsom, who died November 15, 1896, was born in Indiana, not far from where he always lived, November 11, 1824, married Sarah R. White February 28, 1850, and they had the following children: Martha Ellen, born December 23, 1850, died January 15, 1856; Benjamin W., born September 7, 1852, married Alma Prather, their children being all deceased; Joseph H., born November 25, 1854, married Olive McHenry, their children being Corwin, Ina and one deceased; Sophia, born May 4, 1857, wife of the subject; Margaret A., born October 31, 1859, married Albert H. Morris, their children being Nettie, Alida, Ione, Clara, Raymond and Glenna; William E., born March 11, 1862, married Josephine Thompson, and their children are Hazel and Gail; Cora, born March 30, 1866, married Lewis Davis, and their children are Ivah, Ruth and Alma, and Willis I., born January 20, 1873, married Bessie Bateman, a union without issue.

Sarah R. (White) Parker, mother of Mrs. Newsom, was the daughter of Benjamin and Sophia White, and was born July 18, 1829. Her paternal grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanders) White, whose children, besides Benjamin (Mrs. Newsom's maternal grandfather), were as follows: Mary married a Mr. Lamb; Milly,

unmarried; Jacob married Margaret Newby; Esther married Uriah Winslow; John F. married Elizabeth Felton; Rebecca married Lemuel Moore; Obed, unmarried; Joseph, a half-brother, married Jemima Robertson. Benjamin White was three times married. To his first union, with Sophia Ruddick, daughter of —— and Catherine Ruddick, were born Jane, who married John Winslow, and had children, Millicent, Lucy and Uriah; William, unmarried; Sarah R. married Willis Parker, heretofore referred to; Uriah married Anna Love, and their children were Horace, Hattie, Joseph, Ewing and Emma; Hudson never married; Margaret married first Willis Graves and had one daughter, Sophia, and afterwards married William Graves, brother of her first husband, by whom she had children, Sarah, Willis, Maggie and others. Benjamin White's second wife was a Mrs. Elliott, and to this union were born the following children: Sophia married Caleb Elliott; Mary Elizabeth was the second wife of Caleb Elliott; Christina became the wife of Alfred Newsom; Clara became the wife of Frank Newsom. The third marriage of Benjamin White was to Sarah Pritchard, and to them were born three children, Thomas, John and Charles. Sarah R. (White) Parker, though a native of Perquimans county, North Carolina, accompanied her parents, when quite young, to Jackson county, Indiana. Their trip was a tedious and tiresome one, as traveling accommodations at that early day were primitive. From their native county they went to Norfolk, Virginia, taking a boat from there to Baltimore, Maryland. They then drove overland to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, going from there to Madison, Indiana, by boat, and thence

by wagon to their new home, two miles south of Seymour, Indiana. Though the journey was a long and arduous one, they never desponded, but pushed on persistently to the mecca of their hopes, hopes that proved to be well founded, for they soon prospered and became influential citizens of the county. To W. T. Newsom and wife have been born six children, namely: Ora, born January 31, 1882; Nathan Chester, born October 13, 1883; Kathryn R., born July 15, 1885; Williamson Terrell, born October 14, 1887; Willis, born March 30, 1890, and Count P., born July 26, 1892.

JULIAN P. NORTON.

Julian P. Norton, proprietor of a grain elevator at Clifford, has in his career the elements which ever bring success, unabating energy, unfaltering perseverance and industry—and as farmer and grain dealer he has won an enviable reputation.

Mr. Norton was born in Flat Rock township, on the 10th of April, 1858, and is a son of Jacob and Jane (Perry) Norton. His paternal grandfather was William Norton, a native of Ohio, who brought his family to Indiana at an early day. He followed farming and his efforts resulted in bringing to him substantial success. His last years were spent in the village of Hope, where he died in 1882. Jacob Norton was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and was

five years of age at the time of removal to Indiana, where he was reared on the old homestead, receiving ample training in the labor of the field although his educational privileges were somewhat limited, owing to the primitive condition of the schools. He engaged in farming and in addition was for many years actively identified with the work of the ministry as a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. His deep religious nature led him to earnest and unfaltering effort in the inculcation of principles of the gospel in the minds and hearts of his fellow men. His home was upon his farm of two hundred and sixty-four acres, but during the last twenty years of his life he was almost wholly engaged in ministering to the discouraged and leading men to walk in the footsteps of his Master. He died August 27, 1898. His children were Demia, the wife of John Bruce, a farmer of Clay township; F. D., a practicing physician of Petersville; Osman, who died at twenty-one years of age; Julian P.; S. W., a farmer of Flat Rock township; W. J., who is in the practice of medicine in Hope and is represented on another page of this work; Charles S., the manager of a long distance telephone system at Indianapolis; and Frank, who died at the age of fourteen.

Julian P. Norton attended the district schools, acquiring a fair knowledge of the common branches. He was married September 4, 1881, to Miss Phoebe Linke, a daughter of William and Christiana (Boyd) Linke, both of whom were natives of this county. In early life her father was a farmer, but soon turned his attention to merchandising, which he followed at Clifford for forty years. He formerly endorsed

the Democratic party, but became a Republican and so continued until his death. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and died in that faith in July, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Norton are the parents of three children: Jessie, the wife of William Reed, of Clifford; Grace and Raymond.

Mr. Norton owns sixty-two acres of land, and in addition owns and operates an elevator at Clifford. His shipments are constantly increasing, most of the grain going out of this neighborhood being handled by him. Utilizing business opportunities, he has gradually advanced on the high road to success. He is a valued member of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Daughters of Rebekah. He votes with the Republican party and is an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For fifteen years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

his antecedents on the mother's side being English. His grandfather Wise came from Ireland many years ago and was a soldier in the American army during the war of 1812. He moved to Indiana in an early day and settled in Decatur county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the remarkable age of ninety-nine years. His wife, to whom he had been married over seventy years, also lived to a ripe old age, departing this life in her ninety-sixth year. Bennet Wise, father of the subject, was born and reared in Decatur county, Indiana, and when a young man married Miss Talitha Lane, who bore him eleven children, namely: Williamson, James W., Catherine, Ralph, Bennet, Minnie R., Elizabeth, John, Neff and Lettie. A number of years ago Bennet Wise changed his abode to Brown county where he engaged in farming, and it was here that the majority of his children were born and reared.

James Wise, whose name introduces this article, was born April 14, 1855, on the family homestead in Washington township and spent the years of his childhood and youth amid the stirring scenes of a farm life, attending as he grew up the district schools near his home. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he early decided to make this useful calling his life work, and as soon as practicable after quitting school he turned his attention to the same and in due time achieved success for which he planned. Mr. Wise owns a small but well improved and highly productive farm in Washington township, and in addition to cultivating the soil he is also interested in the mercantile business, owning and personally conducting a well-stocked general store at Schooner, which has a large and lucrative patronage.

JAMES WISE, JR.

A native of Brown county, and a lifelong resident of the same, the subject of this review is widely and favorably known, and as a farmer and representative citizen occupies a conspicuous place among the leading men of his community. James Wise is descended paternally from Irish ancestry,

In the prosecution of his business affairs, as well as in the management of his farm, he manifests commendable zeal and industry, being familiar with every detail of the mercantile trade and equally efficient in the matter of agricultural science. He is a careful buyer, a courteous and successful salesman and his relations with the public have always been mutually pleasant and agreeable, which fact accounts for the magnitude of the business which he now commands.

In politics Mr. Wise is a Democrat, and for a number of years he has wielded a wide influence in his party, being one of its recognized leaders in Brown county, and a potent factor in promoting its success. He has never been a place-seeker, notwithstanding which the people of Washington township elected him to the office of trustee, which position he held for a period of five years to the satisfaction of all concerned, proving under all circumstances a faithful, judicious and eminently honorable public servant.

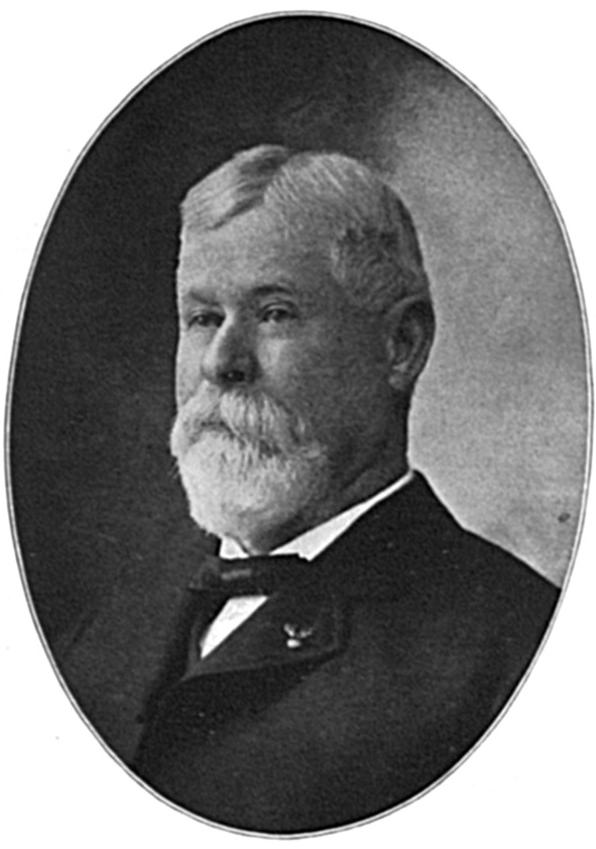
The domestic life of Mr. Wise dates from the year 1879, when he was united in marriage to Miss Mary O. Seitz, who was born January 15, 1859, in Ohio, the union being blessed with eight children, whose names are as follows: Katie, Lewis, Minnie, Grover, Thurman, Vernie, James M. and Gaynell, all living and doing well in their respective spheres of endeavor. The mother of these children, a woman of excellent character and many sterling qualities, departed this life March 12, 1902, leaving, besides her immediate family, a large circle of devoted friends to mourn her loss.

In concluding this brief review, it is fitting to observe that Mr. Wise is a creditable representative of that class of strong-minded, energetic men to whom in great measure

is committed the welfare of the state and nation. He has been untiring in his efforts to develop the resources of his county and find outlets for its products, while by example and substantial aid he has labored to confer upon his fellows the benefit of social and moral influence. Decisive judgment, business ability, executive force and integrity are the qualities that appear conspicuous in his life, and they have also made him successful in his undertakings, as is attested by the competence in his possession and the position of respectability which he holds among the leading citizens of Brown county.

FRANCIS T. CRUMP.

Francis T. Crump, a leading capitalist, and the president of the First National Bank of Columbus, Indiana, was born on the old Crump homestead in Columbus township, Bartholomew county, on August 25, 1837, the son of the late Francis J. and Emily (Smith) Crump. The father was one of the pioneers of Bartholomew county, and also one of the county's most prominent and successful citizens. Like many of the pioneers of southern Indiana, he was a southerner by birth, having been born in Hanover county, Virginia, on January 31, 1801. Before reaching his sixteenth year he left his native state and came west into Kentucky, locating at Bowling Green, that state, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and where he worked at the trade for several years. He was a bound boy, and



F. T. CRUMP

ran away from the man Wood he was bound out to and came to Indiana with fifty cents in his pocket. In 1821 he came to Bartholomew county and located in what is known as the Hawpatch, where he entered land and carried on farming for twenty years. In 1850 he removed into the city and took up his residence on Fourth street, about midway between Washington and Franklin streets. He and his son James had engaged in merchandising in the building now occupied by Mayor Parker as a drug store, in about 1849, one year before the family removed from the farm. He was engaged in merchandising for a number of years and met with success. From year to year he branched out and soon his interests were both extensive and important. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Columbus, of which institution he served at different times as director, vice-president and president, holding the latter position at the time of his death. He was at various times interested in many of the enterprises of the city, the promoters of worthy and profitable enterprises finding him willing to lend a helping hand and aid them with his capital and influence. Early in life he was a Democrat in politics, but later gave his support to the Republican party. He served one term as county commissioner. On May 18, 1826, he married Emily Smith, who was born on August 17, 1809, and died February 7, 1846. Mr. Crump died April 30, 1881.

Francis T. Crump, the immediate subject of this sketch, spent his early boyhood on the farm. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, beginning when he was a boy of only six years. The

school house he attended was a log cabin, with a puncheon floor and home-made seats or benches. After coming to the city with his father, he went to work as a clerk in his father's store and thus spent two years. His father sold the store, but the man to whom his father sold it failed after conducting it for two years and it passed into the hands of Colonel Keith as receiver, who employed the subject to close out the stock, which he succeeded in doing in about nine months time. Following this he clerked for about one year in the general store of a man named Gruell, after which he went to farming on his own farm, north of the city, now within the city limits. By degrees he extended his business interests and soon was carrying on farming on an extensive scale, and is one of the largest owners of farm land in Bartholomew county, besides owning vast acreage in other counties and states. He owns four thousand five hundred acres in this county, seven hundred acres in Scott county, two hundred sixty-five acres in Howard county and eighty acres in Jay county, Indiana, and four sections of land in Texas. He also owns over one hundred houses in the city of Columbus. He began the manufacture of brick in 1865 and has continued that line to the present time, having now a large plant, situated in Columbus, which has a daily capacity of forty thousand bricks. In 1879 he became vice-president of the First National Bank and held that position until 1902, when he was elected president, a position he now holds. Mr. Crump was affiliated with the Democratic party until the campaign of James G. Blaine for the presidency, when he became a Republican. He has been active in politics and has served

two terms in the city council and also as a water works trustee. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On September 12, 1861, Mr. Crump was married to Catharine E. Kyle, who was born in Bartholomew county, near Edinburgh, on February 5, 1840, the daughter of Nathan Kyle, an ex-county commissioner. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crump: Minnie W., who married Joseph A. Weller, of Columbus, who holds a responsible position in the postoffice; Hattie, who married Arthur Overstreet, a well known citizen of Columbus; Francis J., Jr., of Columbus; Catharine C., who married the Hon. Jesse Overstreet, member of congress from the Indianapolis district; Flora, who married Albert Schwartzkopf, a well-known business man of Columbus. Mr. Crump is a whole-souled and genial gentleman, warm-hearted and honorable, and while he each year gives liberally to charity it is done in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

PROF. WILLIAM L. COFFEY.

The position of superintendent of schools is an important and exacting one, and to fill it efficiently requires not only strong mentality, broad scholarship and especial professional training, but also executive ability of a high order, all of which qualities are happily combined in Prof. William L.

Coffey, the present superintendent of schools of Brown county and one of the leading educators and popular school officials of Indiana. Prof. Coffey is a native of Brown county, and was born in Nashville on September 17, 1866. His father, Richard L. Coffey, was born and reared in Monroe county, this state, and when a young man was graduated from the Bloomington School of Law. He came to Brown county some time in the early 'sixties, soon won a commanding position at the Nashville bar and continued to practice his profession in this city until his death, which occurred May 1, 1901. Julia M. Mason, wife of Richard L. Coffey, was a native of Bedford, Indiana, and bore her husband five children, the subject of this review being the oldest of the number.

The early life of William L. Coffey was spent in Nashville and he enjoyed the best educational advantages his native town offered. After completing the public school course he devoted five years to the study of medicine, during which time he prosecuted his investigations under the direction of a well known local physician and attended lectures in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, thus fitting himself for the profession which he proposed making his life work. A limited experience in the practice convincing him that the healing art was not to his taste, Mr. Coffey, in 1889, abandoned the profession and turned his attention to teaching, which line of work he continued with gratifying success until 1891, when he was appointed superintendent of the Nashville public schools. This was a position of great responsibility, but under his efficient supervision many reforms were effected, a number of improvements intro-

duced, better qualified teachers were secured and during his incumbency of twelve years the schools made such commendable progress that the city educational system stood among the best in the state. Severing his connection with the above office, Professor Coffey, in 1903, was further honored by being elected superintendent of the schools of Brown county, in which position he has already achieved marked success as an organizer and manager. Through his instrumentality the course of study has been more thoroughly systematized than heretofore and a number of important features introduced, tending to greater efficiency on the part of teachers and pupils. Believing in the efficiency of general information as a mental stimulus as well as an important auxiliary to regular educational work, he has been untiring in his efforts to put a library into every school within his jurisdiction, with the result that thus far over four thousand volumes of first-class literature have been purchased, and reading circles organized in nearly every district, with a total membership of one thousand three hundred out of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six pupils. Professor Coffey is an enthusiast in his work and, being a great lover of nature, was wont while teaching to interest his pupils in the various common objects by which they were surrounded, imparting many of his most valuable lessons from trees, flowers and "ways of wood folk," a method he believes to be far superior to the ordinary cramming process, which, to say the least, is dwarfing in its effects upon the mind, as it is unnatural in its application. Since entering upon the duties of the superintendency he has worked diligently to introduce agriculture and nature study into

the schools, and that he is succeeding in this laudable endeavor is manifest by the interest and enthusiasm with which the innovation has been received and welcomed both by pupils and the best teachers.

The high character achieved by Professor Coffey as an educator has made him widely and favorably known both as a teacher and official, and in view of his ability, energy and enthusiasm it is safe to assume that there are few more popular or efficient superintendents in Indiana. He is now in the prime of vigorous manhood, possessing genial manners and superior scholarship, and his many years of practical experience in the various lines of educational work, from district school to the city and county superintendency, bespeak for him a long and brilliant career in the noble field of endeavor to which his life is being devoted. In fact, his education is not limited to the common school and high school alone, but, by his earnest endeavor and a desire to be of greater service to his profession, he has reached beyond these in several lines of study through careful self preparation, aided by special tutors.

Professor Coffey is a Democrat and, like all enterprising citizens, manifests an abiding interest in political and public affairs. He is identified with the Masonic and Pythian orders and for a number of years has been a consistent member of the First Presbyterian church of Nashville, being an influential worker in its various branches of activity, also a liberal contributor to all enterprises and progressive measures for the material advancement and moral welfare of the city in which he resides.

On July 2, 1893, Professor Coffey was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss

Rosa Clark, of Brown county, the union resulting in the birth of two children, Marie and Wendell, aged respectively nine and two years.

SAMUEL HODLER.

Among the honored veterans of the Civil war and the successful and enterprising agriculturists of Columbus township, Bartholomew county, is Samuel Hodler. He is a native son of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the city of Pittsburg, on the 3d of May, 1844. His father, David Hodler, was born in Berne, Switzerland, in the year 1803 and remained a resident of his native country until about twenty-one years of age, when he severed the ties which bound him to his old home and crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up his abode in Pennsylvania. There he followed the carpenter's trade for a number of years or until 1852, when he emigrated westward to Indiana, settling in Ohio township, Bartholomew county. Here he built a log cabin in the midst of the forest. Deer and lesser wild game was to be had in the locality and there were many evidences of frontier life to be seen. Mr. Hodler not only carried on carpentering, but also followed cabinet-making and farming. His life was a busy and useful one and he became the owner of a valuable tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres in Ohio township. His farm was well improved and was an indica-

tion of the enterprise and thrift which were his dominant characteristics. He had nothing when he came to America and without the assistance of influential friends he worked his way upward, proving that success may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do. While residing in Pennsylvania he was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Shoup, who was born in that state in 1818 and who accompanied him to Indiana, where her death occurred in 1860. Mr. Hodler had passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey when he was called to his final rest in the year 1895. Unto this worthy couple were born eight children: David, who followed the carpenter's trade and is now deceased; Jacob, who was living in New Mexico when last heard from; Fred, who makes his home in Columbus, Indiana; Samuel, of this review; Anna, who is the widow of a Mr. Whitmeyer, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mary and Eliza, both deceased; and Catherine, who is the widow of Charles Kisling and resides in Petersville, Bartholomew county, Indiana.

Samuel Hodler spent the first eight years of his life in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana, where he has since remained. He assisted his father through the period of his early boyhood and as opportunity afforded he pursued his education in the public schools. He was about seventeen years of age when, in 1861, he enlisted for service in the Union army. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south and he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the Union if the southern states attempted to secede. Accordingly he enlisted in Columbus, Indi-

ana, in the first year of the war, becoming a member of the Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, which left the city of Indianapolis for Louisville, Kentucky, proceeding thence to Wild Cat, Kentucky, where the regiment participated in battle. In 1862 the Thirty-third Indiana was in the engagement at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky, and through the Kentucky campaign, returning then to Ohio and thence proceeded to the city of Cincinnati. Later they were ordered to Danville, Kentucky, to Louisville and to Nashville, Tennessee, participating in the conflict at the last named place. Here the regiment was captured and with the others of the command Mr. Hodler was imprisoned for twelve days, at the end of which time they secured their release. The Thirty-third Indiana was then ordered to Franklin, Tennessee, and during the succeeding winter engaged in guarding the railroads. In 1864 they started with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, which was triumphant, showing that the strength of the Confederacy was almost exhausted and that the end of the war was near, for the troops had been drawn from the interior to guard the borders of the south. After the sea had been reached Mr. Hodler with his command proceeded northward, through South Carolina and North Carolina, taking part in the various engagements which marked the progress of the army, and later he went to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review, the President watching the victorious regiments as one after another they march by the reviewing stand. The Thirty-third Indiana was then sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. For four years Mr. Hodler

was with the army and returned to his home with a most creditable military record. He was only twenty-one years of age when he again reached Indiana, but he had seen long years of hard warfare and had had experiences such as few men undergo, demonstrating his fidelity to his country on many a southern battlefield.

In the year 1870 Mr. Hodler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Olmstead, a daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Gaines) Olmstead. The father, a native of Vermont, left that state during his early childhood and settled in Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. He is mentioned on another page of this work. In 1895 Mr. Hodler was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, with whom he had traveled life's journey for a quarter of a century. On the 21st of December, 1898, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Emma Stillabower, a daughter of Valentine Stillabower. Her father was a native of Germany. The second wife died in February, 1902, and April 14, 1903, he married Mrs. Caroline Merriam, who is the daughter of Michael and Sarah Roup. Unto Mr. Hodler's first marriage was born one daughter, Annie Laurie, whose birth occurred in this county in 1875, and who is now the wife of Walter Duffy, a clerk in a store in Columbus, Indiana.

Mr. Hodler is now the owner of seventy-five acres of land in Columbus township, of which sixty-five acres is under cultivation. He has greatly improved his property and carries on mixed farming, not only cultivating the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, but also raising shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

He has likewise planted a good orchard upon his place, has built good fences and everything about the farm is kept in excellent repair and indicates his careful supervision. He has lived here since 1898 and now has one of the best farms of the community. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he enjoys the respect and good will of his brethren of the society. He is also a member of Isham Keith Post, No. 14, Grand Army of the Republic. As a public spirited citizen he has always been interested in whatever has pertained to public progress and improvement and has given his support to many measures for the general good, but his chief attention has been devoted to his business affairs and thus he has been enabled to provide a comfortable living for his family. He is, however, as loyal to his duties of citizenship as he was during the dark days of the Civil war, when he followed the nation's starry banner upon the battlefields of the south.

where he first saw the light of day, he has seen this part of Indiana redeemed from a wilderness to its present advanced civilization, the meanwhile contributing of his labor and influence to bring about the results that now obtain. Bartlett Hatchett is the fourth in a family of seven children whose parents were Thomas and Betsy (Cox) Hatchett, the names of his brothers and sisters being John, Greene, Patty, Malinda, Jane and Emily, all living except the last named.

Thomas Hatchett, the father of these children, when a youth entered the American army under General Washington, as driver of a baggage or freight wagon, in which capacity he served during the greater part of the Revolutionary war. In the discharge of his duties he was frequently brought into personal contact with the commander-in-chief, between whom and himself a warm friendship appears to have sprung up, the former having always reposed great confidence in the efficiency and faithfulness of the young driver. A number of years after the war Mr. Hatchett came west and settled in Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he purchased land, developed a good farm, reared his family and became an enterprising and progressive citizen. He also settled on land now included in the farm of his son, the subject of this review. He came of a long lived family and was himself noted for longevity, having died about the year 1863, after passing the one hundredth milestone on life's journey.

Bartlett Hatchett was born July 4, 1835, on the paternal homestead in Bartholomew county, and grew up familiar with the varied vicissitudes of life in a sparsely developed country, becoming acquainted with the rug-

BARTLETT HATCHETT.

In point of continuous residence the subject of this review is one of the oldest citizens of Brown county, also one of its leading farmers and enterprising men of affairs. Born nearly seventy years ago in the neighboring county of Bartholomew and practically spending his life within a few miles of

ged duties of the farm as soon as old enough to labor to advantage. In 1842 he accompanied the family to Brown county, where he attained manhood's estate, and at the proper age beginning life for himself as a tiller of the soil. When the Southern states seceded and armed hosts of treason attempted to disrupt the Union, he tendered his services to the government, enlisting in the Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, with which he experienced the fortunes and vicissitudes of war for a period of nearly two years, during which time he took part in a number of campaigns, participated in several hard-fought battles and earned an honorable record as a brave and gallant soldier.

At the close of the war Mr. Hatchett returned to Brown county and resumed agricultural pursuits, which he has since followed with success and profit, owning at this time a fine farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, which was settled by his father over sixty years ago and which, under his able and persevering labors, has been brought to a high state of cultivation, besides being otherwise well improved. As a farmer, Mr. Hatchett has always been industrious, methodical and up to date, and the handsome competency now in his possession and the home, supplied with all that is calculated to minister to his comfort and to make rural life pleasant and desirable, bear witness to the energy which he has displayed in his work and to the intelligent and efficient manner in which he has managed his business affairs.

In the year 1863 Mr. Hatchett entered the marriage relation with Miss Susan Skirmiger, who was born in Virginia, but grew to young womanhood in Kentucky, her parents, James and Delia (Boyd) Skir-

miger, having moved to the latter state when she was an infant. The family of James and Delia Skirmiger originally consisted of eight children, whose names in order of birth are as follows: John, Bartholomew, Phoebe, Lutia, Ann, Mary, Jewell and Susan, wife of the subject.

Mr. Hatchett has long manifested a decided interest in the growth and development of his community besides taking an active part in the public affairs of the same. He has kept in close touch with current events and is well informed on the leading questions of the times, and in politics has been an earnest supporter of the Democratic party ever since old enough to exercise the rights and prerogatives of citizenship. While thoroughly posted concerning issues upon which men and parties are divided, and firm and unyielding in the defense of his opinions, he has never entered the political arena as an office-seeker, his tastes and inclinations leading him to prefer the quiet, unostentatious life of a farmer to any honors within the power of his fellow citizens to confer. Being a reader and a thinker, it is naturally supposed that such a mind as his would easily become interested in investigating the claims of revealed religion, and such indeed has been the case. For many years he has been identified with the Baptist church, and as a faithful and consistent member of the local congregation to which he and his wife belong his influence has been salutary and his life eminently worthy of imitation.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hatchett seven children have been born, the oldest being a son by the name of James, who is now one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers of Brown county. He married some years ago Miss Mollie Stevens, of this county, and is

now the father of an interesting family of five children. Andrew, the second in order of birth, is also a married man and the head of a family, his wife, formerly Miss Stella Hynes, having borne him two offspring. Like his brother, he too is a tiller of the soil, owning a good farm in the county of Brown, on which he has made a number of substantial improvements. Malinda, the third of the subject's children, is the wife of William Fryes, and Rosa, the youngest of the number, married Jack Woods.

As already stated, Mr. Hatchett spent his childhood and youth in a new and comparatively undeveloped country and, growing to manhood amid such surroundings, retains vivid recollections of those early and eventful days. He easily recalls the time when the woods were full of all kinds of wild game, and remembers seeing wolves in such numbers as to cause the settlers great uneasiness on account of their destructiveness to live stock. These ferocious animals he says were often seen in packs of a hundred or more and when ravenous with hunger they would come boldly into the fields and barnyards and kill sheep by the dozen, while cattle and horses did not always escape their ruthless attacks. When a boy Mr. Hatchett witnessed the destruction of fifteen sheep by these pests in about as many minutes, and he also saw a large and powerful wolf attack and drag down a cow, kill and eat her, the subject not being able to frighten the animal away. Brought up amid such scenes, he early became an expert hunter and many a turkey, deer and wolf fell before his unerring aim, to say nothing of smaller game, such as ducks, geese, squirrels, rabbits, etc., with which the forests abounded. Brown county, being remote

from other early settled portions of southern Indiana, was of comparatively slow growth, and for various reasons its development was retarded. In its recent advancement, however, it has kept pace with its sister counties, and to the progress of the last third of a century no one has contributed in a greater degree than the subject of this review. Every laudable enterprise for the good of the country has had his sanction, influence and earnest support, and he has also encouraged to the best of his ability all progressive measures for the social, educational and moral welfare of the community in which he resides. In every relation of life his character and integrity have been above reproach; and as a citizen he has discharged the duties and obligations incumbent upon him in a manner becoming a loyal American with the good of his country, state and nation at heart.

GEORGE W. STEWART.

George W. Stewart, now deceased, was an enterprising farmer of Flat Rock township, Bartholomew county, and is yet remembered by many who knew him there. He was born in the blue grass regions of Kentucky in the year 1818 and was a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Corn) Stewart. The father was also a native of Kentucky, and on leaving that state removed to Illinois, where he spent his last years, his time and

energies being always devoted to farming. Mr. Stewart, of this review, spent his boyhood days in Kentucky and then he too went to Illinois, whence he afterward came to Indiana, establishing his home in Bartholomew county, where he continued to reside until called to his final rest.

In 1846 Mr. Stewart was united in marriage, in Flat Rock township, to Miss Livenia Andrews, whose birth occurred in Switzerland county, Indiana, in 1824, and who was brought to Bartholomew county in 1825, the family home being established in the midst of the forests where her father, Henry C. Andrews, lived on a farm. Mrs. Stewart remembers seeing Indians in her girlhood days and can relate many interesting incidents concerning pioneer life in this portion of the state. The greater part of the settlers lived in log cabins and the mode of life was primitive until it was possible to secure more of the improvements and conveniences of the older sections of the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were born four children: Harriet J., who is now the wife of John Cox, a mechanic, living in Columbus; Henry F., who married Nancy Irwin, and with his brother, George W., is engaged in the operation of the home farm; George W., who married Minnie Louden, and Joseph O., who wedded Melissa Goodman and lives in Lagrange, Indiana. By her second marriage, to Mr. R. Cook, Mrs. Stewart had two children: Laura Cook, now the wife of Ira Phelps, and Charity, the deceased wife of Jesse Armstrong.

In his political views in early life Mr. Stewart was a Whig and afterward a Democrat. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Flat Rock township and took a helpful interest in developing this portion of the state

and making it a region of improvements that would render it an attractive place of residence. He carried on general farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred on the 12th of September, 1856. Many years have since come and gone, but he is yet remembered by some of the old settlers, who esteem him for his sterling worth, and hold him in high regard because of his many sterling traits of character.

Mrs. Cook still resides upon the old home place, to which she came in 1853, and is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, nearly all of which is under cultivation. The sons, Henry F. and George W., operate the farm and are enterprising, active and progressive business men. In connection with the tilling of the soil, the subject raises some stock, mainly hogs and cattle, and for this he finds a ready sale upon the market. He makes a specialty of Poland China hogs, and as the stock which he produces is of good grades he commands very desirable prices for all that he sells. At one time George W. served as trustee of Flat Rock township and is active in his party work.

ALONZO OLMSTEAD.

Alonzo Olmstead, for many years a respected and worthy farmer of Bartholomew county, making his home in Columbus township, was born on the 15th of

March, 1812, in the state of Virginia. He passed away November 15, 1859, and thus closed an honorable life record. He was a son of Judiah and Mary Olmstead, who were also natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer by occupation and spent his entire life in the Old Dominion. The subject of this review, however, came to Indiana during his early boyhood with his mother and they took up their abode near the city of Columbus. Throughout his entire business career Alonzo Olmstead carried on farming and at the time of his death he was the owner of five hundred and fourteen acres of valuable land. His farm was a monument to his life of industry and enterprise, for his possessions were acquired entirely through his own capable efforts. He worked hard, was always diligent and persevering and he realized the value of industry in the active affairs of life. Year by year he worked in the fields from the time of early spring planting until after crops were harvested in the late autumn and as his financial resources were increased he purchased more land from time to time until his possessions were extensive and valuable.

Mr. Olmstead was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gaines, and they became the parents of ten children: Martha J., who married Godsen Glendon, a resident farmer of Columbus township; Almira, who became the wife of Samuel Cox and after his death married Andrew Ferguson, who is also a farmer of Bartholomew county; Permelia, the wife of Thomas Cox, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Columbus township; James Q., who married Emma Riley and had two children, Rachel and Alonzo, but the latter is now deceased; Mary E.,

the deceased wife of Samuel Hodler, whose sketch is given on another page of this volume; Lizzie, who is the wife of James Finkle, who is a farmer of Hope; one that died in infancy; and William, Albert, Elizabeth and George W., all of whom are deceased.

In his early life Mr. Olmstead voted with the Whig party and endorsed its principles. Later he joined the Republican party upon its organization and continued to give to it his earnest support, yet he was never an active worker in politics. He belonged to the Baptist church and lived an upright, honorable life. He did a great deal of hard work in clearing the land in early days, but his career proved that success can thus be gained and that if one persistently labors he will win prosperity. Mr. Olmstead died November 15, 1859, respected by all who knew him. Many years have come and gone since he passed away, but he is remembered by his friends who still survive and he well deserves mention among the honored pioneer settlers of the county.

James Olmstead, his son, was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Gilmore and they had one child, Alonzo, who died at the age of seven years. James Olmstead yet resides upon the home place and owns there two hundred and fifty-six acres of rich and arable land, all of which is under cultivation. He gives his attention to the conduct and operation of the farm, carrying on general farming with good success. He is a Republican and is interested in politics but not to the extent of seeking office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Christian church and, like the others of the family, has led an honorable and

useful life. The Olmstead family has been prominent and influential in Bartholomew county and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers their life history.

JOHN C. ROSS, M. D.

For nearly twenty years a practicing physician of Brown county, Dr. Ross ranks among the leading representatives of the medical profession in this part of the state, his thorough training, close application and persistent labors gaining for him pre-eminence in the noble work to which his life is being devoted. If fame and success were purchasable qualities many a man whom fortune has favored would be occupying prominent positions in professional circles, but learning and consecutive effort are the rounds of the ladder by which all must rise, and by these alone has the Doctor been enabled to win distinction and forge his way to the front in the line of his chosen calling.

Dr. Ross is a native of Gallatin county, Kentucky, where his birth occurred on April 22d, of the year 1858. His parents, Milton C. and Nancy (Hopkins) Ross, were descended from old Virginia families that settled in the Blue Grass state many years ago, the father a miller in early life and later a successful and well-to-do farmer and stock raiser. He was also a man of considerable influence in his community, a local Democratic politician of no little prominence, and,

with his wife, was a faithful and devoted member of the Christian (or Disciple) church. Milton and Nancy Ross had a family of eleven children, the subject of this review being next to the youngest, and of the number but two are living at the present time.

Dr. Ross received his preliminary educational training in the public schools, and shortly after attaining his majority began planning for the profession for which he early manifested such a decided preference. After the usual course of reading, under the direction of a well-known local physician, he entered, in 1883, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Cincinnati, where he pursued his studies and investigations for a period of two years, being graduated with an honorable record on the 26th day of February, 1885. With a mind well disciplined by critical professional training, the Doctor, in May of the latter year, opened an office at Markland, Switzerland county, Indiana, where he practiced for a short time, removing the following October to Belmont, Brown county, which was his field of operation until 1889, when he found a larger and more inviting field in the town of Nashville.

Since locating in his present place of residence, Dr. Ross has built up an extensive and lucrative professional business and won distinctive precedence as a successful physician and skillful surgeon. His practice soon assumed large proportions, for his success in the handling of difficult cases demonstrated his superior talent and ability, and from the beginning of his career to the present time his reputation has steadily grown until, as already indicated, he now occupies a commanding position among the leading

men of his profession in this section of the state. The Doctor has been a close and thorough student of the science of medicine, has kept abreast with the original lines of thought and investigation as they have advanced and with all the latest inventions and appliances to aid in the practice. His financial resources have increased in proportion as his extensive patronage has grown, and by judicious investment of the same he is today in comfortable circumstances, being one of the well-to-do men and substantial, public spirited citizens of the town and county in which he lives.

Dr. Ross has long been an influential factor in the political circles of Brown county, and for a number of years his position as a leader of the local Democracy has been duly recognized and appreciated. He has rendered valuable service to his party in a number of campaigns, and in recognition thereof he was elected in 1898 auditor of Brown county, which office he has since held. He served for nine years as secretary of the board of health and for a period of four years was a member of the board of pension examiners, discharging the duties of both positions with ability and to the entire satisfaction of the public.

On December 31, 1885, in the town of Sanders, Carroll county, Kentucky, Dr. Ross was united in marriage with Miss Nannie Smith, who was born in Gallatin county, that state, November 25, 1861, the daughter of Robert D. Smith, a prominent farmer and representative citizen of the community in which the family resided. Dr. and Mrs. Ross have three children: Melville, born July 26, 1887; Robert T., March 29, 1889, and an infant whose birth and death occurred in the year 1891.

Dr. Ross is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, in all of which organizations he is held in great esteem, and at different times he has been called to fill important official positions in each. He is a prominent and highly respected citizen, and since his residence in Nashville has always manifested a public spirited interest in its welfare, doing all in his power for its upbuilding and advancement of the town and surrounding country. His life thus far has been well spent and the eminence to which he has attained in his profession indicates a future of continued success and prosperity.

RICHARD FISHER.

Richard Fisher is a young farmer of Bartholomew county, yet has attained success in his business affairs that many an older man might envy. He was born in Flat Rock township, on the 12th of September, 1871, and is a son of William H. and Armilda (Carter) Fisher. The father was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, and the mother's birth occurred in Flat Rock township, Bartholomew county. In early life William H. Fisher engaged in farming, following that pursuit for some time, but in

later years he turned his attention to merchandising and for twenty-two years has been employed as a salesman in a hardware and implement store owned by the firm of Griffith & Keller, in Columbus. Certainly no higher testimonial of his capability and his fidelity to duty could be given than the fact that he has been so long retained in this one position. At the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by joining the army, with which he served until after the cessation of hostilities, being a loyal soldier, who never faltered in his allegiance to the cause which he espoused, nor hesitated in the performance of any duty assigned him. He votes with the Republican party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought or desired office. He is a man well liked by all, his social and genial nature and his deference for the opinions of others winning him popularity and friendship.

Richard Fisher, whose name forms the caption of this review, is an only child. He spent his boyhood days under the paternal roof and is indebted to the public school system of the county for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his boyhood. After attaining to years of maturity he was married on the 23d of December, 1896, to Miss Estelle Thompson, a daughter of Archie and Elizabeth J. (Keller) Thompson. Mrs. Fisher was born on the 1st of December, 1875, and is a most estimable lady, well known in this locality. Her father was born January 9, 1821, and is one of the oldest residents of Bartholomew county. He is also a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in Washington county. In his business he has prospered and has long been accounted one of the wealthy farmers

of Columbus township. His education was limited to the privileges afforded by the common schools, and he received no financial assistance as he started out in life for himself. He realized, however, that earnest labor is the source of all prosperity and by his diligence, perseverance and economy he gradually worked himself upward. Year by year he added to his possessions and his farm products, finding a ready sale on the market, brought to him a good financial return. On the 25th of February, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Keller and unto them have been born fourteen children: William F., who was born July 7, 1851, and died on the 5th of July, of the same year; Martha A., born September 7, 1852; Mary J., born March 8, 1854; Susan H., born October 12, 1855; James B., born October 12, 1857; Adaline, who was born December 22, 1858, and died on the 9th of August, 1861; Elenora, born September 27, 1860; John M., born April 1, 1863; Josephine, born April 25, 1865; Leona, born September 22, 1867; Vinnie, born December 14, 1869; Bessie, who was born December 1, 1871, and died September 21, 1872; Emma, who was born October 2, 1873, and died on the 23d of December, 1874, and Estelle, who is the wife of Mr. Fisher. Mr. Thompson has always been a Democrat in his political affiliations, has taken an active part in political affairs and has been honored with a number of public offices, to which he has been called by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability. He has served as justice of the peace, has been county treasurer and also county commissioner. He has always been a public spirited citizen, deeply interested in whatever has pertained to the welfare and

progress of the county, giving a generous and helpful support to all measures for the public good. His life has been of benefit to his fellow men, as well as to himself, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote public progress while advancing individual success.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have five hundred and seventy-six acres of well cultivated land, much of which she inherited from her father. The entire tract is cultivated with the exception of forty acres of timber land. Mr. Fisher raises stock, making a specialty of shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle, Poland China hogs and Shropshire sheep. He employs five men throughout the year and his annual payroll amounts to from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Fisher is a young man of excellent business ability, quick to note and utilize an opportunity and possessing excellent executive power. He forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher has been blessed with three children: Elizabeth, who was born September 27, 1897; Dorothy, born September 12, 1901, and William A., born April 25, 1903. Mr. Fisher and his wife are very widely and favorably known in Bartholomew county, and the circle of their friends is continually increasing as the circle of their acquaintance is enlarged. Mr. Fisher votes with the Republican party and is deeply interested in political questions, yet he has never aspired to office. He holds membership in the Christian church and is justly regarded as one of the leading young farmers of his native county.

ELISHA BROWN.

The prosperity and substantial welfare of a community depend very largely upon the character and enterprise of its leading citizens. It is the progressive, wide-awake men of affairs that make the real history of a county or state and upon them also rests the responsibility of giving moral tone to the body politic, of directing thought and shaping opinion, and of taking the lead in all progressive measures for the public good. To this class of strong, virile men belongs the well known and enterprising citizen whose name appears at the head of this review, an individual of sterling character and sturdy worth, whose influence has always been on the right side of every moral issue and whose name stands for what is best and noblest in manhood.

Elisha Brown is a representative of one of the oldest families of Brown county, his father, Thomas Brown, having come to this part of the state when the country was an unbroken wilderness, and it is said that he assisted in cutting the road from Story to Columbus, one of the oldest highways in south central Indiana. Thomas Brown was a native of North Carolina, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary O'Neil, was born in the state of Tennessee. They were married in Jackson county, Indiana, and from there moved to Brown county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, rearing a large family of seventeen children.

Elisha Brown was born in Brown county on January 21, 1840, and spent his early life on his father's farm, with the rug-

ged duties of which he became familiar when quite a small boy. He was reared with a proper conception of life and its responsibilities, early developed habits of industry and while still a youth could perform a man's duty at almost any kind of outdoor manual labor. Educational facilities being quite meager in the early day, he enjoyed few school advantages, but such opportunities as presented themselves he improved and in due time not only mastered the fundamental branches, but by reading and studying at home, acquired a fund of valuable general information, a habit which he has kept up to the present day, being at this time one of the best posted men in his neighborhood.

Mr. Brown was reared a farmer and when the time came to sever home ties and begin life for himself he selected agriculture as best suited to his tastes and inclinations, and has pursued the same with success and financial profit ever since. He now owns a well cultivated farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres in Van Buren township, on which he has made a number of substantial improvements and in addition to tilling the soil devotes considerable attention to the raising of live stock. Like all intelligent and enterprising men, Mr. Brown has been fully cognizant of his duties as a citizen and of his obligation to the public, in consequence of which he has long been an influential factor in the affairs of his township and county, having served both in various official capacities. For three years he held the office of constable and in 1890 was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners to fill out an unexpired term; so ably and faithfully did he discharge the duties of the latter position that at the end

of six months he was duly elected to the office by the Democratic party for the regular term of three years, during which time he rendered the people valuable service and added to his reputation as a capable, painstaking, courteous and obliging official. He was again chosen in 1898, and in 1902 was again re-elected, being at this time in his third term in one of the most important and responsible public trusts within the power of the people to bestow.

Mr. Brown's official career has been characterized by duty well and faithfully discharged and his record is above the slightest suspicion of anything savoring of disrepute. Honorable and upright, he has made his obligations to the public paramount to every other consideration, and his course has met with the unqualified approval of his fellow citizens irrespective of political ties, as is attested by the endorsement of his official acts and the high esteem in which he is held. In addition to his long and honorable career as a farmer and stock raiser and his record as a public servant, Mr. Brown points with pardonable pride to a military experience during the latter part of the great Civil war, which is replete with service rendered the government in one of the darkest and most trying periods of its history. On December 19, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and immediately thereafter accompanied his command to the front, where he conducted himself as a brave and gallant soldier until the downfall of the rebellion, being honorably discharged on June 26th of the year following. Although of brief duration, his period of service was quite active and, as already indicated, it demonstrated not only his loyalty to the government but a willing-

ness if need be to lay down his life in its defense.

On the 10th day of May, 1859, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Ellen Noblet, of Brown county, daughter of Levi Noblet, a fortunate and in every respect happy union, resulting in the birth of six children, namely: William H., Serene A., Esther N., G. W., Rive M. and Nancy E., all but G. W. living and doing well; their homes being in Van Buren township not far from the old farmstead on which they were born and reared.

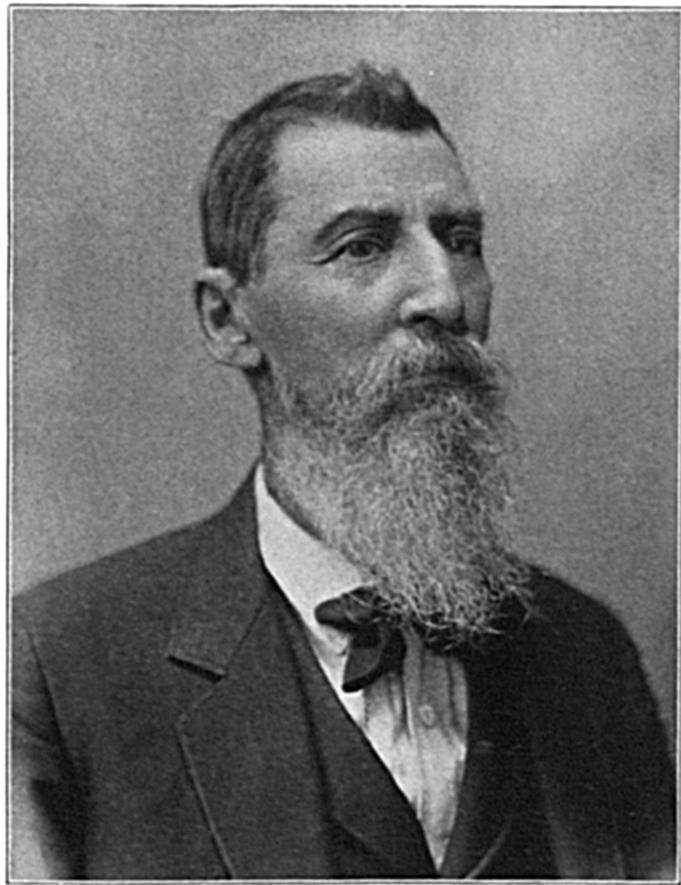
Mr. Brown's career has been one of great activity and signal usefulness and, having always lived within the limits of his native county, it is but natural that he should become widely acquainted throughout the same and achieve worthy prestige as an enterprising and progressive man of affairs. He has succeeded well in all of his undertakings and is now the possessor of an ample competence for his declining years, while his high social standing and honorable dealings have won him both friends and popularity among all classes and conditions of people. His long period of residence has enabled him to become familiar with the history of this part of the state and today there are few men in Brown county as well posted in local annals as he. He has literally grown up with the country and has not only seen it developed from a comparative wilderness to its present prosperous condition, but to the extent of his ability he has contributed of his labor and influence to bring about the results that now obtain. He is a strong minded, manly man of progressive ideas, liberally endowed with good common sense and discriminating judgment, and his character and integrity are of the sturdy kind

that bear the test of the most searching criticism. His standard of manhood is high, as is also his estimate of citizenship, and he has endeavored to realize in himself these correct ideas. Living with noble objects in view and shaping his conduct in harmony therewith, he has been an influential factor for good and for years to come his worthy deeds and honorable name are destined to live in the hearts and affections of the people among whom he bore so long and so well his part in affairs of his native county.

JACOB HARTMAN.

Jacob Hartman, now deceased, was the owner of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and through his perseverance, diligence and untiring labor he won a place among the men of affluence in his community and also gained an honored name because of his faithfulness to principles which everywhere command respect.

A native son of the county, he was born March 18, 1830, of the marriage of Francis and Magdalena (Gilbert) Hartman, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. the father born on the 4th of March, 1796, while the mother's birth occurred on the 8th of April, 1804. It was in the year 1830 that the father came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, and established a home on what was then the frontier, for the work of im-



JACOB HARTMAN

provement and advancement had scarcely been begun. Securing a tract of land, he began to place it under the plow and in due course of time the fields brought forth rich harvests and the farm property became one of the best developed in this locality. Unto him and his wife were born the following named: Michael, who was born September 28, 1820, and married Julia A. Pickens; Julia Ann, born July 20, 1822; John, born February 10, 1824; Fred, born in January, 1826; Francis, born February 27, 1828; Jacob, whose name introduces this record; Delia, born July 17, 1832; Mary, born September 11, 1835; Catherine, born on the 7th of August, 1838; and Ersley, born on the 12th of July, 1841. The different members of the family have become good citizens of the county and have promoted its welfare along many lines, while engaging at the same time in the conduct of private business interests. In 1904 but four are living: Julia Ann, Delia, Catherine and Ersley.

On the home farm Jacob Hartman spent his boyhood, working in the fields and meadows and thus early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended the public schools, and after reaching adult age began farming on his own account, earning through persistent labor the money with which he purchased in company with his brother Frederick the old homestead, to which they added and of which he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres, which was where his father had settled. The house was erected by his father in 1852, and was at that time one of the best in the county, being commodious and of substantial construction.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Hartman chose Miss Mary M. Kindig, a daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Lynn) Kindig. The father was born in Pennsylvania, on the 16th of December, 1806, and the mother's birth occurred also in Pennsylvania, June 13, 1815. On leaving the Keystone state Mr. Kindig sought a home in Indiana, arriving in this county on the 10th of March, 1856, although he had lived in the meantime in Darke county, Ohio, for a short period. He moved to Appanoose county, Iowa, in 1868, and carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days, his death occurring at Centerville, Iowa, on the 29th of December, 1892. He belonged to the United Brethren church and was one of its active and influential members, his labors proving of benefit in its upbuilding. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and kept in touch with its issues, but never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of office. Mr. and Mrs. Kindig were the parents of five children: Henry, who died in early childhood; Benjamin F., who was born December 15, 1836, and wedded Mary Musser; Robert C. was born December 22, 1842, and married Margaret Clark; Mary, now Mrs. Hartman; and Barbara A., who was born April 6, 1840, and is the wife of Ellwood Clark.

Mr. Hartman endorsed Republican principles by his ballot and, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, was enabled to support his political position by intelligent argument. He brought to bear in his business career sound, practical judgment and was resolute, earnest and ener-

getic in his work. His methods were characterized by honesty and systematic effort was noticeable in all that he did. He passed away October 2, 1901, and his loss was felt by many friends as well as his immediate family. Mrs. Hartman still resides in German township and she has one hundred and sixty acres of land which she rents, thus enjoying a good income from the property. Her many excellent traits of character have gained her high regard here.

WINFIELD S. NOBLETT.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of steadfast purpose and inflexible integrity strongly illustrate what it is in their power to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened and developed their faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse obstacles would almost seem to justify the conclusion that self-reliance with ordinary opportunities can accomplish any reasonable object. The gentleman whose life history is herewith briefly outlined has lived to good purpose and achieved a much greater degree of success than falls to the lot of the ordinary individual. By a straightforward

and commendable course he has made his way to a respectable position in the world, winning the esteem and hearty admiration of his fellow citizens and earning the reputation of an enterprising man of affairs which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate.

Although a native of another state, Winfield Scott Noblett has spent the greater part of his life in Indiana, his father, Levi Noblett, having been one of the earliest settlers of Brown county and for a number of years a trader between this section of the country and Louisville. Levi Noblett was born in Virginia, but came west in an early day and when a young man married Miss Amanda Berry, of Kentucky, who bore him three children, Winfield S., David P. and Henrietta J.

Winfield S. Noblett was born in Osage county, Missouri, January 31, 1854, and when two years old was brought to Brown county, Indiana, where he grew to maturity and has since made his home. Reared on a farm, he early learned the lesson of toil and self reliance and grew up under the wholesome influence of outdoor life, and he developed the strength of body and mind which have served him such a good purpose in his subsequent career. At the proper age he became a pupil in the little log school house near his home, but on account of his father's death, when he was nineteen years old, his education was brought to an abrupt close, the sad event throwing much of the labor and responsibility of the farm upon his shoulders, by reason of his being the oldest son.

Fully appreciating the responsibility thus early entailed upon him, young Noblett assumed it uncomplainingly and with true

filial duty looked after the interests of his mother and the other members of the family until the latter were old enough to manage their own affairs. Meanwhile he made up in part for his deficient educational training by a wide range of reading, which, with his habit of close observation and contact with men in the practical concerns of life, made him in the course of time an intelligent and well informed man. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he naturally chose this honorable calling for his life work and has since followed the same with a large measure of success, owning at this time a fine farm of one hundred and ten acres, the greater part under a high state of cultivation, besides containing many substantial improvements in the way of buildings and fences, the place on the whole being one of the most attractive and desirable rural homes in Brown county.

Mr. Noblett is an enterprising, up-to-date farmer, fully abreast with the times in everything pertaining to agricultural science, and being familiar with the nature of soils and their adaptability to the different crops, he understands how to realize the largest returns from the time and labor expended on the fields. In addition to tilling the soil, he pays considerable attention to the matter of live stock and as a raiser of fine horses, cattle and hogs has few equals and no superiors in this part of the state. He has made the latter industry quite remunerative and from the sale of his animals realizes every year a liberal income, to say nothing of his earnings from other sources, all of which have made him in due time one of the financially strong and reliable men of his community. Mr. Noblett is not only an industrious man, but possesses the sound

judgment, keen discrimination and clear forethought which enables him to manage successfully and turn his industry to the greatest possible advantage. Foreseeing with remarkable accuracy the future outcome of present action, he is seldom mistaken in his calculations, and if he should make an error in judgment it is certain never to be repeated.

Politically Mr. Noblett is a stanch and unwavering supporter of the Republican party and his activity in its behalf has contributed not a little to the success of the ticket in local affairs. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of Story and has filled the office with credit ever since, proving a capable, judicious and popular official. He is a firm believer in revealed religion and for a number of years has been a faithful and consistent member of the Christian church, contributing liberally to the support of the local congregation with which he is identified, besides being a generous donor to the spread of the gospel both at home and abroad. He makes no ostentatious display of his piety by loud profession, but on the contrary allows his actions and conversation to bear witness to the faith by which his life is directed and controlled. Manifesting an abiding interest in the material prosperity of the community, as well as in its social, moral and religious advancement, he lends his influence and encouragement to every worthy enterprise with this object in view and, standing for good government and strict enforcement of the law, he has always been an advocate of all laudable moral reforms and a leader in charitable and benevolent movements.

On January 16th of the year 1879 was solemnized the ceremony which united Mr.

Noblett and Hannah J. Roush in bonds of holy wedlock. Mrs. Noblett is the daughter of G. W. and Mary (Powell) Roush and the fourth of a family of eight children, the names of her brothers and sisters being as follows: Elizabeth, Thomas, George W., Jr., William, James B., Lottie N. and Amanda. To Mr. and Mrs. Noblett five children were born, namely: Oliver, Lottie, Alice, Horace and an infant that died unnamed, Lottie also being deceased.

THOMAS STOBO.

Thomas Stobo was born on Sand Creek, in Rock Creek township, on the 5th of January, 1843, and is a son of David and Catherine (Harvey) Stobo. The father, a native of Scotland, was born near the city of Glasgow in the year 1822 and when a young man he left the land of his nativity and crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode in Connecticut. After a short time, however, he went to New York, where he was employed as a salesman in a wholesale dry-goods store for six years. Thinking that he might have better opportunities in the west, however, he came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, and began farming in Rock Creek township. Purchasing a tract of sixty acres of land, he cleared this, began its improvement and transformed it into a productive tract. He also bought a farm of eighty

acres in Haw Creek township and thereon died in 1859. He was a self made man and all that he possessed was obtained entirely through his own efforts. He possessed strong determination and indefatigable energy and gradually he accumulated a competency. His political support was given to the Democracy and he was a member of the Presbyterian church. In his family were six children: David, who is now living on Franklin street in Columbus, is the owner of town property and also a tract of eleven acres of land in this county; Thomas is the next younger; John, who likewise lives on Franklin street, is engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business and is the owner of town property; Margaret; Joseph, living on Franklin street, is a blacksmith by occupation and is also the owner of city real estate. William J., who was also a blacksmith, died in early manhood.

Thomas Stobo was reared under the parental roof, pursued his education in the public schools and was a youth of sixteen years at the time of his father's death. After arriving at years of maturity he was united in marriage, on the 12th of January, 1881, to Mrs. Ellen M. Cox, the widow of Samuel Cox and a daughter of James and Ann (Heilman) McCleaster. Her father was born in Ireland, but when a young man left the Emerald Isle and, crossing the ocean to the new world, took up his abode in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he followed farming and teaming. When he became a naturalized American citizen he gave his political support to the Democracy and was active in politics, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party.

Removing from Ohio to Indiana, he became the owner of a farm of sixty acres near Columbus and in his business affairs he prospered, winning creditable and desirable success. He died in this county in the year 1879, respected by all who knew him. In his family were the following children: William, deceased; Campbell died in Butler county, Ohio; Ellen; Eliza, deceased; Samuel died in Butler county, Ohio; Nannie; Josephine; Frank, deceased; Emma, deceased; Albert; James, who died in infancy.

Thomas Stobo has led a very active life. He lived for twenty years upon his farm in Clay township, a tract of one hundred and twelve acres, which he placed under a high state of cultivation and greatly improved. In early life he engaged in teaming and rolling logs. He was quick to obtain any employment which would yield him an honest living and gain him a start in the business world. After securing a farm of his own he raised stock, making a specialty of Jersey cattle and conducting a dairy farm. He sold sixty pounds of butter each week for fifteen years and his annual sales amounted to from three to four thousand pounds per year. The product of his dairy was of such excellent quality that it found a very ready sale and commanded the highest market price. Mr. Stobo continued to engage in farming until 1901, when he purchased his town property and he now has a pleasant home on the corner of Thirteenth and Sycamore streets in the city of Columbus. His rest has been well earned and he is now enjoying an honorable retirement from further labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Stobo have had no children of their own, but have reared an adopted daughter, Josephine, who is now

the wife of William F. Brockman, who is represented on another page of this work. Mr. Stobo votes with the Democracy and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows society and is true to the beneficent teachings of the order. Success does not come to the man who idly waits, but to the earnest toiler and, realizing this truth, Mr. Stobo at the outset of his career determined to win prosperity through persistent and earnest labor. He worked on year after year, making the most of his opportunities, and now he is the possessor of a handsome competence which enables him to rest from further labor and to enjoy the fruits of his former toil.

In September, 1902, Mr. Stobo purchased fifty-three acres of land, southwest from Columbus three and one-half miles, in sight of the court house, where they removed June 24, 1903, and where they expect to make an ideal country home, as they have a beautiful location.

THOMAS N. FLOYD.

Prominent among the large land owners and successful agriculturists of Brown county is the enterprising and public-spirited gentleman whose life history is briefly outlined in this review. His career has been one of consecutive and well-directed application and he has never lacked the enthusi-

asm that will not countenance discouragement or admit defeat. Today he is numbered among the popular citizens and representative business men of the community in which he resides and, being a native of Brown county and having always lived in the same, his acquaintance is wide, and wherever known his name is respected and honored. Thomas N. Floyd is the sixth of a family of ten children, whose parents were James and Louisa (Anderson) Floyd, and, as already stated, he is a native of Brown county, Indiana, where his birth occurred April 18, 1847. The following are the names of his brothers and sisters: Jane, Delila, John, William J., Milton, Eda, Naomi, Ellen and one that died in infancy.

The father of these children was a native of Kentucky, but when a young man he came to Indiana and located at Taylorsville, Bartholomew county, where he subsequently married Miss Louisa Anderson, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio. Soon after they moved to Brown county and, after renting a time, purchased a large tract of timbered land three and a half miles east of Nashville, cleared and developed a fine farm and in due time became one of the leading agriculturists in that part of the country, also one of the county's most enterprising and highly esteemed citizens, though he died when Thomas N. was seven years old. The widow is still living in Shelby county, Illinois.

Thomas N. Floyd was reared on the home place and of winter seasons attended the district schools until completing the usual course of study, devoting the spring, summer and autumn months to the different kinds of farm work. He remained with his mother until after attaining his majority,

and at the age of twenty-five entered the marriage relation with Miss Rachel Coulson, of Brown county, the ceremony being duly solemnized September 7, 1872.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Floyd engaged in farming upon quite an extensive scale in Washington township, and has continued the same with a large measure of success ever since, being at this time one of the prominent agriculturists and stock raisers of the county, owning about five hundred acres of valuable land, the greater part of which is in cultivation and otherwise improved. Enterprising and progressive in all the terms apply, Mr. Floyd has succeeded admirably not only as a tiller of the soil, but in other undertakings, one of them being a general mercantile establishment at the village of Storey, with which he has been identified for a number of years.

Though living in Washington township all his life, Mr. Floyd has owned several farms, in fact a feature of his business is in buying and selling, after making improvements that will make it desirable to others. His present farm of nearly three hundred acres, at the junction of Salt and Schooner creeks, seven miles southwest of Nashville, and which he has owned for two years, contains about one hundred and fifty acres of fine bottom land, but which had been run down. He set to work to build it up and in doing so has erected a neat and convenient residence, making one of the most desirable country homes in the county.

While primarily interested in his own affairs and ever making every other consideration subordinate thereto, Mr. Floyd has been mindful of his duties as a citizen to the extent of taking an active part in public matters, thus becoming an influential factor in

the political and official circles of the county, though never an office-seeker nor an aspirant for leadership. For a number of years he has been a zealous supporter of the Democratic party, and it was in recognition of his valuable services to the same, as well as by reason of his peculiar fitness for the position that he was elected, in November, 1900, to the responsible office of county commissioner. He served two terms in that capacity to the satisfaction of the public, having been chosen his own successor, made an honorable record as a painstaking official, with the interests of the people ever at heart, and through his instrumentality much important business was transacted and a number of needed internal improvements inaugurated and pushed to completion.

When the great Civil war broke out Mr. Floyd responded to the President's call for volunteers by enlisting in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry, with which he served a little over one year. He accompanied his command to the front, experienced the usual vicissitudes and hardships of military service and at the expiration of his period of enlistment was honorably discharged, his record being that of a brave and gallant soldier, who never shirked a responsibility and who was ever ready to go where duty called.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd are the parents of eight children, all but one living, the names of the survivors being Milton, Mary, Joseph, John L., Hershal and Arty. Mr. Floyd and wife are highly respected by a large circle of warm personal friends, and their popularity is bounded only by the limits of their acquaintance. They have reared their children in the way they should go and have the satisfaction of knowing

that those doing for themselves are well provided for and amply able to care for themselves, all being useful members of the respective communities in which they live and greatly esteemed by their neighbors and friends. In closing this review it may be well to state that the Floyds are among the oldest and best people of Brown county, and there are few families with as honorable a record. Mr. Floyd has not only been public spirited and remarkably successful in business, but as a neighbor he is kind and obliging, ever ready to extend a helping hand to the needy, and as a friend his loyalty has ever been above question. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic and religiously belongs with his wife to the Baptist church. With few, if any, enemies, he has been able to win for himself a prominent position in the community and it is with pleasure that he is accorded representation in this volume, for it is largely due to the efforts and influence of such men as he that the county of Brown is indebted for its high moral standing among its sister counties.

FRANCIS PUGH.

Among the sons of Ireland who have sought homes in America and have here taken advantage of the business opportunities, thereby winning success, is Francis

Pugh, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in the year 1824. He is now nearly eighty years of age and in the evening of life he is enjoying the fruits of his former toil, having gained a comfortable competence by his perseverance, industry and capable management. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Shannon) Pugh and the father was a stonemason who lived and died in Ireland, both he and his wife passing away when comparatively young. They had a family of six children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Wales; Margaret, who married Edward Kelley, a farmer; John, who married Hettie Bostick; Arthur, who is engaged in wagon making; Francis; and one that died in Ireland.

Francis Pugh spent the first fifteen years of his life in the land of his nativity and during that time attended the public schools. He was desirous of earning his own living in the new world for he had heard that here better business opportunities were afforded men. In 1839 he crossed the Atlantic, landing at Quebec. He made the voyage with his sister and spent six months in the city of Quebec, after which he removed to the state of New York, where he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Pike county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farm work for seven years. On leaving the Buckeye state he came to Indiana, settling first at Madison, where he conducted a hotel for four years. He next removed to Vernon, riding to that place on the first passenger train to run in Indiana, and in the vicinity of that town carried on general farming for ten years. In 1861 he took up his abode in Flat Rock township, Bartholomew county, near

the village of Clifford and in 1872 came to his present farm. He is to-day the owner of one hundred and eighty-eight acres of rich land near St. Louis Crossing and all in good shape. He has cleared a large amount of land, and, rolling the logs and burning the brush, he performed much arduous labor as the years passed by. Hard work has been the basis of his success and he certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished.

April 27, 1865, Mr. Pugh was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Hager, daughter of David Hager, who is mentioned on another page of this work. They have a good home, which was erected by Mr. Pugh in 1882. He has also made other substantial and desirable improvements upon his farm which add to its value and attractive appearance. His life has been characterized by earnest and persistent toil and his history proves conclusively that success may be thus obtained, because when he came to America he was empty handed and it was necessary that he work for others until he could gain capital sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, active in its work and doing everything in his power to promote its growth and improvement. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic men—and making the most of these he has steadily worked his way upward. He possesses the resolution, perseverance and reliability so characteristic of people of his nation, and his name is now enrolled among the best

citizens of Bartholomew county. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Pugh have performed a duty to others, affording homes for five needy children, Arthur and George Pugh, his nephews, from small boyhood, Horace J. and Nellie M. Puffinbarger, orphans, taken at three years old, and Augusta W. Ziegner, taken at six years old and now a girl of fourteen. All the first four have reached maturity and are settled in life, two of them, Arthur Pugh and Horace Puffinbarger, now operating Mr. Pugh's farm.

their object the social, educational and moral welfare of the community and the advancement of the people to a higher standard of citizenship. The story of his success is brief and easily told, as it contains no exciting chapters, but on the contrary consists of a series of ordinary events in which well defined purposes, noble aims and high ideals have been especially prominent.

Andrew A. Manuel is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and one of a family of sixteen children whose parents were James and Jane Manuel, the father born in Baltimore, Maryland, the mother in the state of Pennsylvania. James Manuel was a drummer boy in the American army during the war of 1812, in which struggle his father also took part as a soldier in the ranks, both earning creditable records in their respective lines of duty. When a young man James Manuel learned blacksmithing in the city of Baltimore and later located in Bellaire, Ohio, where he followed the trade until 1856, when he disposed of his interests there and changed his abode to Jackson county, Indiana, thence subsequently moved to the county of Brown where he purchased a farm and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He spent the remainder of his days in the latter county, departing this life at a good old age, about the year 1896; his companion preceded him to the grave in 1871.

Prominent in business circles and enjoying worthy prestige as one of the leading citizens in the community of which he has long been an honorable resident, Andrew A. Manuel stands out a conspicuous figure among the successful and representative men of Brown county. Characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality, his achievements represent the result of innate talent in directing effort along lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. Mr. Manuel has been actively identified with his part of the state for a number of years, contributing to its material progress and prosperity to an extent equalled by few of his contemporaries, at the same time lending his influence and means to the generous support of all enterprises having for

Andrew A. Manuel was born in Bellaire, Belmont county, Ohio, on March 14, 1856, and when an infant was taken to Jackson county, Indiana, where he spent his childhood and early youth, attending the meantime the district school near the family homestead. Later he accompanied his parents to Brown county, where he finished his preliminary education, after which he pur-

sued the higher branches of learning in the Hope Normal School, Bartholomew county, where in due time he was graduated with an honorable record. While attending the latter institution, Mr. Manuel procured a teacher's license and took charge of a country school and so successful was his first term that he decided to continue teaching, accordingly for eighteen consecutive years thereafter he devoted his attention very closely to educational work, the meanwhile earning the reputation of one of the most capable and popular instructors in this part of the state. In 1899 he was elected superintendent of the Brown county public schools, an office he filled very acceptably for a period of four years, during which time he aroused a greater interest in behalf of education, introduced a number of reforms, including among others the township commencement exercises, and brought the schools to such a high standard of efficiency that they compared favorably with those of any other county in Indiana. As an educator and official, Mr. Manuel demonstrated great force of character and executive ability of a high order and through his influence a better class of teachers was secured, while advancement in every line of work characterized the entire period of his incumbency in the position of superintendent. By pains-taking and untiring effort in the discharge of his duties he made a record creditable to himself and eminently satisfactory to the people of his jurisdiction and it is generally conceded that the county has never been served by a better qualified or more popular official.

About the year 1886 Mr. Manuel opened a general mercantile establishment in the village of Beck, and to this line of trade he

has since devoted his attention, building up during the interim a large and lucrative patronage and becoming widely and favorably known as an enterprising business man of sound judgment, keen discrimination and wise forethought. His store is now one of the largest of the kind in the country and his relations with the public have been such as to win him a custom which in magnitude and importance compares well with that of business houses in the larger cities and towns of the state. In addition to selling goods, he owns and personally manages a fine little farm of forty acres, adjacent to the town in which he lives, and besides this has other valuable property, being in independent circumstances with a sufficient competence in his possession to render unnecessary any anxiety as far as the future is concerned.

In politics Mr. Manuel is a zealous and uncompromising Democrat and for a number of years has been one of the leaders of his party in Brown county, being a safe and judicious adviser in its councils, a successful organizer and an active and effective campaigner. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and at different times has been honored with important official positions in the local lodge to which he belongs. His domestic life dates from October 16, 1883, when he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Edna Strahl, who was born in Ohio and reared to young womanhood in Indiana, her parents moving to this state when she was a child. Mrs. Manuel is an intelligent and estimable lady of beautiful character and her influence and hearty co-operation have contributed not a little to the success which has characterized her husband's career. She is a true help-

meet in all the term implies, presides over her household with becoming dignity and grace and in addition to her domestic duties manifests an abiding interest in all that concerns the social and moral welfare of the community, being active in charitable and benevolent work, both public and private, and ever ready to extend a helping hand to the poor and unfortunate.

In addition to himself and wife, Mr. Manuel's home circle includes four children, the oldest of whom, a daughter by the name of Jessie Myrtle, is an educated and cultured young lady of high social standing and one of Brown county's most efficient and popular teachers. Frank, the second in order of birth, is a young man of sterling worth and his father's capable assistant in the store. Mary and Mildred, the youngest of the family, are pursuing their studies in the home school, being taught at present by Mr. Manuel, and, like their older brother and sister, give every promise of useful and honorable futures.

Mr. Manuel is essentially a self-made man and his progress from humble circumstances to his present conspicuous position in the business and social world is the result of his own efforts. His integrity has always been above criticism and in every relation of life he has shown a due sense of the responsibility resting upon him as a citizen, ordering his life according to the highest ethical principles. He entertains broad and liberal views, keeps in close touch with the questions and issues of the hour and, although firm in convictions which are in expression of his opinions, he is tolerant of variably well fortified, and fearless in the the opinions of others. Of genial and courteous presence, well poised under all cir-

cumstances, vivacious in conversation and an agreeable companion, he is popular with all who know him and numbers his friends by the hundred throughout the county honored by his citizenship. Believing in using the good things of the world to useful and practical ends, he has surrounded himself and those dependent upon him with many of the comforts and luxuries of life, not the least of which is his pleasant and attractive home in Beck, the abode of an ideal domestic circle and the center of a gracious and generous hospitality.

ALEXANDER WALKER.

Alexander Walker, who was a respected and honored farmer of German township, but is now deceased, was born near Cincinnati, in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 14th of January, 1824, and died on the 4th of December, 1898, his life thus covering seventy-four years. All who became acquainted with him knew him to be a man of genuine worth, possessing many excellent traits of character, and when he passed away his death was mourned by many friends as well as members of the family. His parents were Jacob S. and Elizabeth (Toll) Walker, who were natives of Maryland. At an early date they settled in Hamilton county, near Cincinnati, where the father engaged in farm-

ing. He had four children, Mary, John, Jane and Alexander.

It was on the old homestead in the Buckeye state that Alexander Walker was reared and to the schools of the neighborhood he was indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. His opportunities in that direction, however, were somewhat limited because his services were needed upon the home farm. He early became familiar with the arduous task of developing new land, but the practical experience which he gained in his youth proved of value to him in later years when he began farming on his own account. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Matilda Browning and their marriage was celebrated on the 7th of December, 1854. The lady is the daughter of Elza and Frances (Florence) Browning. The father was born in Ohio, in the year 1801, and the mother's birth occurred also in Ohio in June, 1809. After their marriage they located upon a farm in Ohio and the father became the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Union township, Bartholomew county, coming to this county when Matilda was a child of seven years. They were well known people, who gained the favor and friendship of all with whom they came in contact. They held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Browning gave his political allegiance to the Republican party. This worthy couple, so loyal to each other in life, were not long separated in death. One died on the 27th and the other on the 28th of December, 1888, only a few hours elapsing between the time of their demise. They were the parents of seven children: Sarah; Mrs. Walker; Mary, who is the wife of Nathan Carter; Thomas, who married

Hulda Carter and resides in Columbus, Indiana; Vincent, who married Etta Beatty; Israel, who married Sara Jones and carries on agricultural pursuits, and Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Sprong, a farmer.

After his marriage Mr. Walker took his bride to the farm and throughout his entire life carried on agricultural pursuits. The place upon which his widow now resides he purchased in 1873 and improved. Through a long period he engaged in the tilling of the soil and in the raising of stock and both branches of his business proved profitable. He worked hard and his labors were crowned by success. His energy and industry were salient features of his career and were the sources of all of his prosperity. For forty-four years he and his wife traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. There was a close companionship between them and the loss of the husband proved a great blow to the wife. He died at the age of seventy-four years and the community mourned the loss of one of its representative citizens—a man whom to know was to respect and honor. He left his widow in very comfortable circumstances. She now owns one hundred and eighty-one acres of excellent land and now rents her farm, which returns to her a good income. Mr. Walker's studies of the political issues of the day led him to give his support to the Democracy. He was a Master Mason. His widow belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a most estimable lady. Mrs. Walker has furnished a home for two orphaned nephews, Elza and Neastie Sprong, who grew from eight and four years to manhood; the former still remains with her, caring for the home.

WILLIAM WERTS.

Holding worthy prestige among the leading farmers and successful, self-made men of Brown county, the subject of this review has long enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and as an energetic and progressive man of affairs has made his influence felt in the material development of his township and the moral advancement of the people among whom he lives.

William Werts was born January 13, 1834, in Preble county, Ohio, being a son of John C. and Jane E. Werts, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Virginia. By occupation John C. Werts was a miller, which trade he followed the greater part of his life. He came to Brown county, Indiana, in the year 1868 and located at Pike's Peak, where he became an influential factor in public affairs as well as matters of business, and during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison held the office of postmaster at this place. He was a man of sound, practical intelligence and discreet judgment, originally a Whig in politics and afterwards a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and few men were as well informed on the issues of the times and none exercised a more marked influence in the community of which he was for so long an honored resident. In religion he subscribed to the liberal and beautiful belief of Universalism, the idea of everlasting punishment being inconsistent and entirely out of harmony with his conception of the nature of an all-wise heavenly Father, whose dealings with humanity are as merciful as they

are just. In temporal matters he was quite successful, being enterprising in business to the extent of providing comfortably for his family and accumulating a competency of sufficient magnitude to place him in independent circumstances, such being his financial conditions at the time of his death, on October 19, 1886. Mrs. Werts bore her husband twelve children, and after a long and useful life, fraught with many kindly deeds to all with whom she came into contact, was reunited to him in the realms beyond death's mystic stream, dying on the 12th day of June, 1902.

William Werts, the oldest son of John C. and Jane E. Werts, was reared in Preble county, Ohio, and at intervals during his childhood and youth attended the public schools, thus acquiring a good, practical education. He remained in his native state until 1868, when he changed his residence to Brown county, Indiana, with the interests of which his life has since been very closely interwoven, and today he is justly considered one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens.

In the year 1865 Mr. Werts entered the service of his country by enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry, with which he shared the experiences and rough usages of war until the downfall of the great rebellion, two of his brothers having also upheld the honor of the flag and fought for the union on many southern battle fields. At the expiration of his enlistment, Mr. Werts returned to Ohio county, Indiana, where he continued to reside until 1868. Since the year 1868 he has devoted his attention very closely to the pursuit of agriculture, his farm being one of the best improved as well as one of the most pro-

ductive and valuable of the township in which it is situated. In the prosecution of his labors he has been energetic and systematic, making use of the best methods of tillage and by successful management and well directed thrift his efforts have been crowned with a large measure of success, being, as already indicated, one of the leading farmers of his community, as well as one of its most energetic men of affairs.

The married life of Mr. Werts dates from the year 1874, at which time he chose a wife in the person of Miss Mary E. Matlock, who was born in east Tennessee, being the daughter of Daniel and Hannah Matlock, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. Mr. Matlock came to Jackson county in 1852 and, purchasing land, developed a good farm, upon which he lived and prospered during the remainder of his earthly career. Mr. and Mrs. Werts are the parents of six children, whose names are as follows: James E., George W., Orvill C., William D., Minnie and Earnest E., the two oldest living in Colorado. Orvill returned in March, 1903, from the Philippines, where he served three years and twenty-three days in Company H, Second United States Infantry. He was sent over in 1900 and saw service mainly at the front on Luzon island, participating in about fifty skirmishes, and nearly all the time he was with his company on the firing line. He is now operating his father's farm at Pikes Peak.

A man of intelligence, energy and remarkably sound judgment and discretion, Mr. Werts has pursued the even tenor of his way, exercising a strong influence for good among his fellow men and in every relation of life proving himself worthy their esteem and confidence. The story of his rise and

success contains nothing of vivid or startling nature, being simply the plain, unadorned record of a common man, a man of earnest purposes and noble resolves, whose ambition to overcome the many obstacles in his way and to become of some use in the world has been fully realized, as is amply attested by the work accomplished and the high standing he now enjoys in his community.

In politics the subject is a Republican and as the success of his party readily appeals to him, he has been and is still one of its most earnest and active supporters in the county of Brown. A believer in the truths of Christianity, he has strong religious convictions, being, with his good wife, a member of the Christian church and a generous donor to its support and to all lines of work connected therewith. For a number of years he has been actively identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and at this time holds the position of chaplain in Van Buren Post No. 305, in which he has also been honored at intervals with other high and important stations.

MICHAEL D. EMIG.

Among the prominent citizens of Columbus and leading members of the Bartholomew county bar was the late Michael D. Emig, who was born in Columbus, Indiana, November 11, 1852, the son of Michael and Parmelia (Anderson) Emig. The father is one of Columbus's oldest citizens and has

been in business here since the early forties. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on March 16, 1827, a son of George and Mary (Myers) Emig. His father dying, he and his mother emigrated to America in 1835 and settled in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In 1842 he came to Columbus, where he has since resided. In 1846 he enlisted in Company F, Third Indiana Infantry, for the Mexican war, in which he served for a period of fourteen months. In 1848 he married Permelia Anderson, who was born in New Jersey, November 22, 1823.

Michael D. Emig was educated in the public schools and at De Pauw University, entering that institution in 1867 and graduating in 1870. He then entered the law office of Judge Francis T. Hord, of Columbus, and continued his legal studies until he was admitted to the bar. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Judge Hord, which continued until the latter was elected to the bench. Following this Mr. Emig practiced alone until his death, which occurred November 13, 1902, at Hamilton, Ohio, to which city he had gone on legal business. Mr. Emig served two terms as county attorney. He was active in politics and for a number of years served as chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was a brilliant lawyer, a forceful speaker, and met with success in his profession. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 16, 1893, Mr. Emig was married to Mrs. Martha E. Olmstead, who was born in Bartholomew county, the daughter of James and Harriett A. (Sprague) Gilmore. The father was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 7, 1836, the mother in

Belmont county, Ohio, August 22, 1841. The mother came with her parents to Bartholomew county in 1848. The father settled in this county on January 27, 1866, and on the same day the parents were married, they having become acquainted and lovers a year before when the father paid a visit to this county. Mrs. Emig is a member of the Christian church and holds a place in church and social circles in Columbus.

WILLIAM L. DOWNEY.

William L. Downey, a native of Indiana, was born in Switzerland county, on the 18th of April, 1858, and is now a representative farmer of Bartholomew county, living in German township and owning property in Taylorsville. His parents were Rev. Amos and Mary G. (Pavey) Downey. The father's birth also occurred in Switzerland county, his natal year being 1823, while the mother was born there in 1826. Rev. Amos Downey became a minister of the Christian church and was well known throughout this portion of the state, preaching the gospel in many different places. He was devoted and zealous in his efforts to extend the cause of Christianity and to upbuild his denomination and his labors were not without good results. Many there were who were benefitted by his influence and by his Christian instruction and whose lives were better because he lived. He voted with the Demo-

cratic party, but never took an active interest in political affairs. His entire attention was devoted to providing for his family and to his church work. He passed away in Switzerland county, March 11, 1899, but his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him. In his family were seven children: Phebe J., who married Rev. Nathan Van Osdal, but is deceased; James S., who married Elizabeth Vanatta and is a salesman for a Louisville firm; Sophia A., the widow of Dr. J. W. Van Osdal, late a physician of Dillsboro, Dearborn county, Indiana; Horace, who married Hettie Gillingham and resides at Connersville; William L., of this review; Charles W., who was connected with the sale of musical instruments, but is now deceased; and Mary A., the wife of J. R. House, a merchant at East Enterprise, Switzerland county.

William L. Downey pursued his education in the public schools and was reared amid the refining influences of a good Christian home. On the 17th of September, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Breeding, daughter of John H. and Lavina (Stillbower) Breeding. Her father was born near Edinburg, Indiana, in February, 1829, and her mother's birth occurred in Germany. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Downey became residents of Kentucky and removed thence to Indiana. Mr. Breeding was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout his entire business career, and his death occurred on the 5th of September, 1902. He was twice married, the mother of Mrs. Downey, who is still living, being his second wife, the first being Lorenna Knight. In their family were ten children: Isaac, Alexander, Mattie, William, John, Sherman, Katie, David, Nettie and

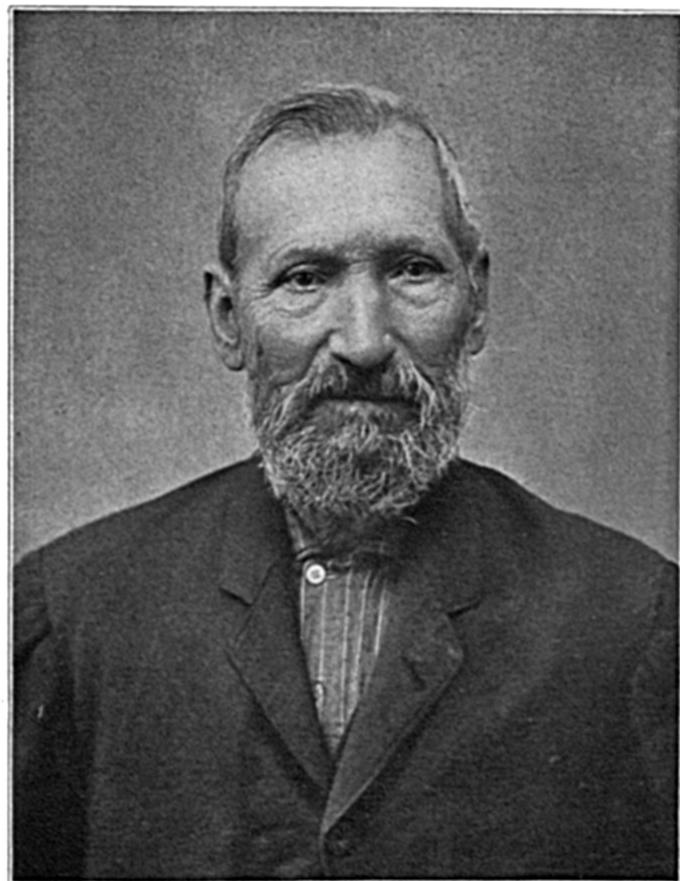
Edgar. Mr. Breeding was a Republican in his political affiliations and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but never sought or desired public office. His religious faith was that of the Christian church, in which he held long membership.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Downey have been born two children, Nina and Raymond. Mr. Downey has always been a warm friend of the cause of education and in 1898 was elected township trustee by a majority of four in a Republican township, though he is a strong Democrat. He and his wife belong to the Christian church and fraternally he is connected with Taylorsville Lodge, No. 307, Knights of Pythias, and has passed all the chairs of the lodge.

DANIEL OBERLIS.

Daniel Oberlis is the oldest resident of German township, and is therefore entitled to representation in this volume. He is also known as a man of genuine worth whose life has been active and honorable. He has always been a busy man, energetic and progressive in all that he has done and today is the owner of a valuable farm which he gained entirely through his own labors. His life is in many respects worthy of emulation, furnishing an excellent example to young men who wish to win success along agricultural lines.

Mr. Oberlis was born in Germany, his natal day being December 12, 1819. He



DANIEL OBERLIS

first opened his eyes to the light of day near Bellaburg, Prussia. He is the son of Paul and Elizabeth (Stark) Oberlis, who lived and died in the fatherland. They never left that country and Paul Oberlis there followed the occupation of farming, thus providing for his family. He was quite successful in his work and became the owner of three hundred acres of good land in Germany, which returned to him excellent crops as a reward for the care and labor which he bestowed upon the place. Unto him and his wife were born six children: Elizabeth; Philip, Daniel (whose name introduces this sketch), Christian and Louisa, who reached maturity.

Daniel Oberlis spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land, working under the parental roof during his minority. He attended the public schools in accordance with the laws of his native country and when fourteen years of age put aside his text books. At the age of fifteen years he began preparation for a business career by learning the shoemaker's trade, at which he served a regular apprenticeship. He followed that pursuit for fifteen years and then decided to try his fortune in the new world, having heard excellent reports concerning its opportunities and advantages. Accordingly he sailed for the United States, being at that time thirty years of age. It was in 1849 that he took passage upon a west-bound sailing vessel and after a long voyage landed in New York. Making his way westward, he established his home in German township, Bartholomew county, Indiana, and he is to-day, excepting William Hubbard, the oldest resident in this township, having almost reached the eighty-fifth milestone on life's

journey. He became identified with farming interests and is the owner of a valuable tract of two hundred and ninety-three acres, of which he himself has cleared one hundred acres. He performed the arduous task of preparing the fields for the plow and in the course of time reaped abundant harvests. He has plowed, planted and harvested as the years have gone by and thus he has annually added to his income until to-day he is the possessor of a comfortable competence. He still gives his supervision to the management of the farm, although the more arduous duties of the fields he leaves to others.

In 1854 Mr. Oberlis was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Bozell, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (McKibbin) Bozell. The father was a native of Ohio and was a farmer by occupation. At an early date in the development of Indiana he left the Buckeye state and came to Bartholomew county, where he was soon recognized as a leading and influential citizen of German township. For many years he engaged in agricultural pursuits here and his life was so upright and honorable that he gained the high regard and confidence of his fellow men. He also bore an active part in the work of development and progress, especially assisting in reclaiming the wild lands for the purpose of civilization, and became the owner of large landed interests aggregating six hundred acres. His life was characterized by industry and perseverance and he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Such an example might well be followed by others, and not only did he leave a comfortable competence but also as a priceless heritage to his family he left an untarnished name.

In his political views he was an earnest Republican, always supporting the men and measures of the party, and in religious faith he was a Baptist, shaping his life in accordance with the teachings of that denomination. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, namely: Louisa, Lydia, Martha, Mrs. Oberlis, Charlotte, Susana, Elizabeth (now deceased), Tabitha and two that died in infancy. The memory of Mr. Bozell is still cherished by many who knew him in pioneer times.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Oberlis has been blessed with six children: Elizabeth, who married William Cunningham, and died in the state of Kansas at the age of thirty years; Emma, who is the wife of Henry Fombell, a farmer and stock dealer at Sweetsprings, Saline county, Missouri; Frank, who married Ella B. Spalding and is a farmer and breeder of Bartholomew county; Daniel, who was a mechanic employed in the Reeves factory at Columbus, and who died at the comparative early age of thirty years; Mary, who died in childhood, and one who died in infancy.

In his political affiliations Mr. Oberlis has been a Democrat since becoming a naturalized American citizen and is most loyal in his advocacy of the party and its principles. He belongs to the Taylorsville Christian church and in all of his life work has been honorable and upright, never taking advantage of his fellow men in any transaction. When he came to this county he cleared a small place on his farm in order to work thereon and as the years passed he added many improvements until today he has a well improved property, while his entire farm of two hundred and ninety-

three acres is under a high state of cultivation. He has witnessed many changes that have occurred in the county as it has emerged from pioneer conditions to take its place among the leading counties of this great commonwealth. He has also aided in the work of improvement and development here and his labors have been of marked benefit to the community in this way. He is well known, and liked by all, and he has never had cause to regret his determination to secure a home in America for he found the business opportunities he sought and by improving these has steadily advanced to a position of affluence. No history of this county would be complete without mention of this venerable and honored gentleman.

HON. CHARLES N. SPENCER.

Hon. Charles N. Spencer, attorney at law and ex-mayor of the city of Columbus, was born in Crawford county, Indiana, February 2, 1843. His father, James R. Spencer, was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Indiana, immigrating to what was then the Northwest Territory about the year 1811. He was for many years a resident of Crawford county and died there in 1864. The mother, whose

maiden name was Jemima Dobson, was born in the state of North Carolina, and departed this life in Crawford county, Indiana, about the year 1858. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on a farm, attended the common schools at intervals of several years and subsequently completed his literary studies at Hartsville University, from which institution he was graduated in 1873. In the meantime, 1861, when but eighteen years of age, with that spirit that actuated the loyal people of the north, he offered his services to his country, and, enlisting in Company G, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, did gallant duty for the Union until disabled by a wound received during the campaign against Vicksburg, in 1863, at which time he was honorably discharged from the service. Having early determined to make the legal profession his life work, Mr. Spencer, in 1873, entered the law department of the State University, at Bloomington, where by diligent application he completed the prescribed course and graduated the following year. On quitting the university he engaged in teaching, and, after following that calling for about one year, began the practice of the legal profession in Columbus, which he carried on with great success until 1878. In the latter year he was appointed United States commissioner, the duties of which he discharged until 1880, when he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served until 1884. In 1887 he was elected mayor of the city, and inaugurated a number of radical changes and reforms in municipal affairs, the beneficent effect of which soon became apparent. He was a man of fine executive ability, and won the commendation of all

for his active and impartial efforts in behalf of the city's interests. In 1873 he married Miss Grace, who was born in the state of New Hampshire, in the year 1841. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer: Mabel G., Nettie C. and Roy H.

EDWARD SPRINGER.

Edward Springer was born in Perry county, Indiana, January 2, 1823, his parents being George and Ellen (Mattingly) Springer, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Kentucky. His father dying when Edward was but two years old, he found a home with his sister Frances. Two or three years later his mother married Ezekiel Cambron and he made his home with them until he was fourteen years old, when he set out to make his own way in the world. Going to Kentucky, he worked on a farm four years for a Mr. Legg, receiving fifty dollars the first year and seventy-five the second. He was enabled to attend a subscription school three months during the winters, doing chores in exchange for his board, and saving nearly all his money. During the next three years he was employed as a clerk on a river store boat,

which started from Flint Island and stopped at the various landings until it reached the mouth of the river. He then invested his capital in hoop-poles, which he loaded on a flat-boat and floated down to New Orleans. The trip was a profitable one, but he did not repeat the experiment. In 1841 he came to Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, with E. M. Sharp, with whom he had made his home for a time. He brought Sharp's household goods to Madison and from there traveled over the first twenty-two miles of railroad in the state, which at that time extended only to Vernon, but which was well laid with T-rails. Mr. Sharp purchased a mill at Vernon and young Springer started to learn the carpenter's trade. He carefully husbanded his income and, in company with Jesse V. Branham, his brother-in-law, built a steam sawmill. Subsequently he disposed of this and, in company with George N. Urich and James Branham, took a contract to construct eight miles of railroad between Rock Creek and Clifty, supplying the ties and preparing for the track. Timbers were laid lengthwise, being twelve inches square, across which ties were laid, and on these were laid string pieces, six by eight inches, the latter being finished with bar iron, two inches wide by one-half inch thick. It required about two years to complete this contract and from fifty to sixty men were employed on the work. The contractors received pay for this work in what was known as railroad script, which was redeemable in land, but which they were compelled to use for goods at a heavy discount. Upon the completion of this contract, George N. Branham in 1845 bought a tract of land on the line of the railroad

and laid out a town-site, naming it Elizabethtown, in honor of his wife. Mr. Branham conducted a store at this point for many years. Mr. Springer also settled there in 1847, and for two years was busily employed at his trade of carpenter. In company with Mr. Branham, he also erected a sawmill, and soon thereafter became a partner in the store. They shipped large quantities of pork and flour to the south, but the venture proved disastrous and Mr. Springer lost all he had invested in the store. He soon sold the sawmill and, in company with another brother-in-law, Danville Branham, erected a flour-mill. The Branham brothers later went to Missouri to engage in the building of plank roads, but shortly afterward Danville Branham returned and purchased Springer's interest in the mill. Mr. Springer had made some money in his various transactions, and after disposing of the mill purchased one hundred and forty acres of land adjoining the village, of which one hundred acres were cleared, and on this tract he engaged in farming. The growing of hay was his specialty and by careful management he made money. This was in 1854 and Mr. Springer has ever since lived on part of this land. In 1861 he engaged in selling agricultural implements and so energetically did he push the sales that the first year he sold forty-one McCormack harvesting machines. He soon added other lines and as there was at that time no dealer in agricultural implements in Columbus he soon built up a large and prosperous business. He invested in land and also added to his stock until he at length carried a full line of hardware, subsequently adding several other departments, including groceries, boots and

shoes, dry goods, etc., which necessitated more room until at length he occupied five store rooms, each sixty feet long. The annual sales grew to forty thousand dollars and necessitated the employment of eight or ten men. Mr. Springer had loaned five thousand dollars on the old flour mill, taking a mortgage for security, which he finally had to foreclose. He sold it four or five times, but had to take it back each time, until finally he succeeded in trading it for one hundred and twenty acres of land. His son William was for ten years a partner in the store and, largely upon the latter's solicitation, they organized the Farmers and Merchants Bank, in 1892, of which William became the cashier. The bank has a capital of twelve thousand dollars and has prospered from the beginning, being considered one of the solid financial institutions of the county. Mr. Springer has invested in real estate from time to time and now owns about nine hundred acres, all being located in this immediate locality. A Republican in politics and keenly alive to all the leading questions of the day, Mr. Springer has, however, no ambition to hold public office, feeling that his business interests require all his time and attention.

At Vernon, Indiana, in 1842, Mr. Springer was married to Sarah Branham, who died in 1851, and he subsequently married Nancy Collier, of near Elizabethtown, with whom he lived for forty-four years and who became the mother of all his children now living. She died May 20, 1896, and in June, 1897, he married Mrs. Indiana (Hill) Elliott, the widow of John Elliott. To the first union was born one child, now deceased, who became the wife of John Griffith and the mother of three children. To

the second marriage were born six children, namely: George E. was killed at the age of four years; Clara is the wife of William Moffat, vice-president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Elizabethtown; William is cashier of the same bank; Jerome is a farmer; Nettie is the wife of Mack Branham, of Elizabethtown; Maggie died in childhood.

JACOB AULT.

Success, to be properly appreciated and fully enjoyed, must be fairly and honorably won, must result from earnest endeavor and ardent desire. It is the offspring of work and the herald of peace, for to become familiar therewith one must dip deep into the vicissitudes of life, and to love it one must not succumb to the cares that so harass his footsteps while in its pursuit. When the writer says of a man that he has been successful, it implies that he possesses to an appreciable degree those essential qualities which have enabled him to overcome the obstacles that confronted him and that he is now in a position to enjoy the reward which he has so justly earned. The subject of this sketch may well be classed with Brown county's successful men and a volume devoted to its representative citizens would certainly be incomplete without due reference to his life and achievements. In civic affairs he has made his influence felt in various lines of activity and when treason

was ripe and the perpetuity of the government was threatened by the armed hosts of rebellion he went forth to battle, as did his ancestors before him, and nobly upheld the nation's honor, giving several of the best years of his manhood to his country, besides shedding his blood that it might be preserved as the fathers of the republic founded it.

Jacob Ault comes from good old patriotic stock, his grandfather, Valentine Ault, a native of Switzerland, having come to America in colonial times and for three years fought for his adopted country in the war of the Revolution. This ancestor settled originally in Pennsylvania, and from there, soon after the war of the Revolution, migrated westward to Ohio and entered the land on which the flourishing city of St. Clairsville now stands. He was a cooper by trade, but after settling in the wilderness of Ohio turned his attention to agriculture, clearing and improving a farm in Belmont county, on which his death occurred many years ago. George Ault, son of Valentine, was born in Pennsylvania, and when quite young accompanied his parents upon their removal to eastern Ohio, where he grew to maturity and when a young man married Miss Amy Battin, whose birth occurred in the latter state, her family being among the pioneers settlers of Belmont county. George Ault was reared to agricultural pursuits and followed the same in Ohio until the year 1856, when he disposed of his interests there and moved his family to Brown county, Indiana, settling in Van Buren township, where he cleared a farm, which he made his home during the thirteen years following. Selling his place in 1869, he moved to Macou county, Illinois, and there resided until

his death, in 1872, devoting his attention the meanwhile to his life work and becoming a thrifty and prosperous tiller of the soil and a worthy citizen. When the war of 1812 broke out he proffered his services to the country, enlisting at the beginning of the struggle and continuing with the army until the close, earning the reputation of a brave and fearless soldier, such as his father before him had won in the campaigns and battles of the Revolution. Mrs. Amy Ault survived her husband about eight years, departing this life in 1880, she being his second wife and bearing him seven children. By a former wife Mr. Ault was the father of eleven children, which with those born to the second marriage made his family consist of eighteen offspring, the subject of this review being the fifteenth of the number, or the fourth of those resulting from the union of his father and mother.

Jacob Ault is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and dates his birth from the 6th of August, 1842. He was eleven years old when his parents moved to Brown county, Indiana, and with the exception of the time spent in the army and twelve years in the counties of Jackson and Bartholomew, he has made this part of the state his home ever since. When a mere lad he was put to work in the fields and woods and bore his full share in clearing and otherwise improving the family homestead, his winters the meantime being devoted to the district schools, which in those days were supported by voluntary subscription and at best could not boast much in the matter of efficiency.

When sixteen years of age Mr. Ault entered a tannery to learn the trade of leather making, but hardly had he acquired a practical knowledge of the same than the

alarm of rapidly approaching civil war caused him to exchange the implements of industry for the death-dealing weapons of bloody conflict. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and shortly thereafter accompanied his command to the Southland, where he soon met the enemy and received his baptism of fire. For two years and two months he was constantly at the front and experienced the vicissitudes of warfare on the march, in camp and on the field of battle, and during that period never lost a day by reason of disability, nor was absent at any time from his post of duty. This fortunate state of affairs, however, was not destined to continue, for while engaged with the enemy at Big Shanty, Georgia, he received a gunshot wound in the thigh which completely disabled him and caused him to be taken to the hospital, where, and at home, for fourteen consecutive months he suffered great pain, and at times untold agony, while his injury was being treated. He was not able to take a single step until the expiration of the above period and several years elapsed before he was sufficiently recovered to resume his duties, the wound being of such a nature as to defy for a long time the most skillful treatment. Blessed with a naturally strong and vigorous constitution, he gradually but slowly regained his physical powers and when sufficiently improved to warrant removal was dismissed from the hospital and immediately thereafter returned home, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service at Indianapolis on August 22, 1865.

After the war Mr. Ault worked at his trade for some time and later turned his attention to carpentry, which, in connection

with farming, occupied his time until about the year 1882, when he moved to Beck, where he has since resided. He now owns a small but highly improved farm, the greater part of which is devoted to fruit growing, and for several years past he has given his time and attention principally to this fascinating and profitable branch of husbandry, being familiar with horticulture and believing that at no distant day it will become one of the most important of Brown county's agricultural industries. He also raises the grain and vegetable crops usually grown in this part of the state, manages his business affairs with system and dispatch, and by industry and good management has placed himself in comfortable circumstances. His beautiful and commodious dwelling on his place at Beck is one of the finest and most attractive residences in the township of Van Buren, and he has not been sparing in supplying it with conveniences and comforts, to the end that it may be a home in all the term implies and the dearest spot on earth to those who constitute the happy family circle. Mr. Ault served as postmaster of Beck during President Harrison's administration and still holds the office to the satisfaction of the public, having been re-appointed his own successor by the late President McKinley. Politically he is an ardent Republican, and as such has been interested in the work of his party, adding not a little to its growing strength in Brown county, besides using his influence to advance its interests in the district and throughout the state. Fraternally he is identified with the ancient and honorable order of Masonry, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

September 8, 1867, Mr. Ault contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary A.

Spaulding, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1847, the daughter of William Spaulding and a granddaughter of George Spaulding, who served with distinction in the war of 1812. Mrs. Ault's father came to Brown county in 1852 and here spent the remainder of his life as a prosperous farmer, dying in the month of February, 1890. To Mr. and Mrs. Ault eleven children have been born, namely: Addie J., who died in infancy; George W. lives in Illinois; Marietta departed this life when quite young; Flora B., Eva L., Minnie P., David E., deceased; Edith B., Iva Grace and an infant who died unnamed. The three youngest of the living children are still with their parents, the others being married and doing well in their respective spheres of life.

The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Ault is represented by the United Brethren creed, of which they have for a number of years been earnest and consistent communicants. Both are highly esteemed in their community and enjoy to a marked degree the confidence of the large circle of friends in which they are wont to move. Mr. Ault owes his present commendable standing in social and business life, as well as all he possesses, entirely to his integrity, industry and judicious economy, and he is deserving of much praise for his upright, manly course and for his persistent efforts to success. As a citizen he has nobly borne his part in the affairs of his township, county and state and in the days that tried men's souls, the dark and troubulous days, when the national union was trembling in the balance and dire forebodings dwelt in the hearts of all loyal citizens, he proved his love of country by tendering his services and if need be his life in its heroic defence. For this generous devotion

to duty he is entitled to the love and gratitude of every true American and the memory of the pain and suffering endured is more than recompensed by the consciousness that is his of having served his country so faithfully and so well.

EUGENE G. REGNNAS, M. D., D. D. S.

The subject of this review is entitled to distinction, as one of the enterprising and progressive professional men of Bartholomew county, his career since locating in his present field of practice presenting a series of continued successes that have won for him a conspicuous place among the leading men of his profession in central Indiana. In addition to treating diseases he devotes some attention to dentistry, in which profession he is also especially skilled, being a graduate of one of the leading dental colleges in the United States, and a successful practitioner since the year 1876.

Dr. Eugene G. Regnnas is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the town of Emmaus, Lehigh county, on May 14, of the year 1855. His father, Rev. John J. Regnnas, for many years a learned and influential member of the Moravian church, lived in Pennsylvania, and was descended from a long line of sturdy Swiss ancestors; the mother, who bore the maiden name of Cornelia Clewell, and who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, comes of French stock, her grandparents having

immigrated to America in an early day and settled in Pennsylvania. During his early youth Dr. Regnnas attended the parochial schools of his native town and later Nazareth Hall, a boarding school for boys at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where he prosecuted his studies until completing the prescribed course of this institution, graduating with an honorable record in 1868. After finishing his education, he spent four years at wood carving, but at the expiration of that time decided to take up the study of dentistry, for which profession he had long manifested a decided inclination. In due time he entered the Philadelphia Dental College, one of the leading institutions of the kind in the United States, and after a full course of painstaking study and research, was graduated, receiving in 1876 the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

The Doctor began the practice of his chosen calling at Hope, Indiana, to which place he moved after finishing his course, and after prosecuting the same for some years, concluded to enlarge his sphere of activity and usefulness by fitting himself for the medical profession. Actuated by this laudable ambition, he took a course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and later was graduated from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, finishing his studies and receiving his degree in 1886.

Since the latter year Dr. Regnnas has devoted himself very closely to his professional duties, meeting with gratifying success as a general practitioner, giving special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and, as already stated, winning distinctive prestige among the leading physicians and surgeons of Bartholomew and

adjacent counties. The Doctor is a critical student and, availing himself of every opportunity to add to his knowledge, keeps in close touch with the trend of modern medical thought. Being deeply absorbed in the labors of his dual calling, he has neither sought nor accepted any kind of public distinction, though his talents and acquirements are such as to enable him to succeed in that field. Like all good citizens, however, he takes an interest in politics, and since attaining his majority has voted the Republican ticket. The only office he has ever held is that of secretary of the local school board, the duties of which he has discharged during the past six years, being the incumbent at the present time. As a public spirited citizen, keenly alive to the best interests of his town and country, he encourages all laudable enterprises for the material welfare of the community and during his long period of residence in Hope his name and influence have been used to further the right in every moral issue. Personally he is popular with all classes and conditions of people, possessing in a marked degree the qualities of head and heart that win esteem and retain confidence.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has been honored at different times with important official positions, and is also identified with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, being an enthusiastic worker in all three orders. Born and reared in the Moravian church he has always been loyal to the same and faithful to its teachings, and has been organist for the past twenty-five years in the congregation at Hope.

Dr. Regnnas' first marriage was solemnized in 1877 with Miss Ella Sturgis, of

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the union resulting in the birth of two children, a daughter by the name of Gertrude, whose birth occurred in 1878, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Regnnas dying, the Doctor subsequently contracted a second matrimonial alliance with Miss Ella Albright, which union was without issue. By his present wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Reed, and to whom he was married in 1889, he has two daughters and a son, namely: Clara M., born in 1891, Mary B., 1893, and John E., who first saw the light of day in the year 1902.

Dr. Regnnas is a man of pleasing personality, which, united with talent, culture and wide experience, makes him an influential factor in social as well as professional circles and fits him to be a leader in any enterprise in which he may engage. His lot is a fortunate one, and it is hoped that he may live to enjoy his interesting family, his pleasant home, his professional reputation and the many material blessings by which he is surrounded.

licity and an honorable name throughout this part of the state. Superior intelligence, ripe judgment and well directed industry have been factors of no little import in his successful career and a generous nature, broad humanitarian principles and eminently progressive ideas have won the respect of his fellow men and made him to no small degree a leader of thought and opinion in his community. Richard M. Phillips is proud to claim Indiana as his native state, having been born in the old historic county of Harrison on the 14th day of July, 1834. His parents were George and John Ann (Berry) Phillips, the former of North Carolina, the latter of Georgia, their marriage having been solemnized in Indiana shortly after the father became a citizen of this state in 1832.

George Phillips settled in Washington county some time in the above year, but after a brief residence there in 1840, moved to Van Buren township, county of Brown, where he entered land, cleared a farm, and devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation and improvement of the same. He and his wife were greatly esteemed by their neighbors and friends, and both lived to see their children grow up and become well settled in life, and each died at the age of seventy-seven, though for some years the two lived separate.

Of the eleven children of George Phillips all but two are living, the subject of this review being the second in order of birth. Richard M. Phillips was six years old when his parents moved to Brown county and his early experience was similar in most respects to that of the majority of boys who grew up in a new country and received their first impressions under the rugged but healthful discipline of farm life.

RICHARD M. PHILLIPS.

For many years this sterling citizen has occupied a distinctively prominent place among the leading farmers and large land owners of the township in which he lives, while a continuous residence in Brown county since 1840 has given him wide pub-

Industry, frugality and thrift were among the more marked characteristics of the Phillips household and with these and other equally important lines of duty young Richard soon became familiar. Taught from his youth to consider idleness a disgrace, he early formed correct habits and by earning his bread by the sweat of his brow grew to the full stature of strong, well developed manhood, energetic and self reliant in all he undertook and determined in his purpose to make the most of his opportunities and carve out a career which should be a credit to himself, an honor to his family and a blessing to the world.

During the years of his childhood and youth the subject attended the schools of his neighborhood, first those supported by private subscriptions and later a better grade, maintained at public expense, the winter months only being devoted to educational work. Mr. Phillips was reared to agricultural pursuits and until his twenty-third year remained on the home farm, assisting his father in cultivating and managing the same. On the 26th of March, 1857, he took to himself a wife and helpmeet in the person of Miss Nancy E. Carmichael, of Ohio, and immediately thereafter began cultivating the soil upon his own responsibility, purchasing sixty acres of land, which he at once proceeded to develop and improve and to which he made additions from time to time as his agricultural enterprises prospered. Although beginning in a modest way, his industry and well directed energies enabled him to make steady and substantial progress, and but few years elapsed until he found himself on the high road to success and fortune. The lessons learned in his youth he found of especial value, as they

proved the stepping stones by which he mounted to a higher plain of endeavor, and the habits of thrift and economy instilled into his mind by his parents enabled him later to master details and utilize all of his efforts in the accomplishment of that which he set out to achieve.

As already indicated, Mr. Phillips was not long in increasing his real estate, as he took advantage of every opportunity to make judicious purchase and in this way became in due time the owner of a large body of valuable land, about four hundred acres of which were tillable farm land and nearly fourteen hundred timbered. The greater part of this he has divided among his children, giving to each a good start in life, but he still retains the homestead, and a sufficiency in addition thereto to afford him a comfortable livelihood without drawing on the ample competence laid up for his declining years.

Mr. Phillips is a sound, practical business man, and his career, in every sense of the term, has been eminently creditable, as well as successful. Plentifully endowed with good common sense and mature judgment, he is seldom mistaken in the outcome of any undertaking in which he may be engaged and it is a fact worthy of note that all of his investments as well as his labors have resulted to his financial advantage. In addition to his career as an agriculturist and man of affairs, he has also a military record, having served in the late Civil war as a member of Company C, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, enlisting in 1864 and remaining in the front until the close of the war. Ever since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Phillips has been one of its strong and uncompromising supporters

and he never hesitates to assign a logical reason for his political opinions, being well grounded in the principles upon which his party is based and thoroughly informed relative to the leading public questions and issues of the day. He is an active worker in campaign years, and has long been looked upon as one of the most influential Republican leaders in Brown county. In matters religious, the Christian church represents his creed, he holding membership for forty-three years; his wife being a member of this denomination also, and for a number of years he has been prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, holding at different times official positions in the local post to which he belongs.

Mrs. Phillips, as already stated, was born in Ohio, but in 1850 came to Brown county, with her parents, William and Lewezar (Powel) Carmichael, both natives of Maryland, Mr. Carmichael lived a long and useful life, and died a number of years ago in the county and state of his adoption; his wife also lived to a good old age, being in her ninety-sixth year at the time of her death. Eight sons and three daughters were born to this couple and in addition to their immediate family they were accorded the privilege of having descendants to the fourth generation gather around the old hearth stone, to-wit, sixty-two grandchildren, one hundred and forty great-grandchildren and fourteen great-great-grandchildren.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips has been blessed with seven children, namely: Martha, Ann, Mary L., Albert B., George E., John W., Richard W. and Rufus I., all living and married, and to their credit it may be said that all are prosperous

and contented in their respective spheres of usefulness. John W. is a resident of Columbus, Indiana, and at this time is serving as sheriff of Bartholomew county; the other sons are variously engaged and in the main are more than ordinarily successful, the daughters have worthy husbands, and their domestic relations are all that the most exacting could reasonably expect or desire. There are twenty-seven living grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. The Phillips family is an old and highly respected one, and, as far as known, no one bearing the name has ever brought discredit upon it or dimmed its luster by a single unworthy act.

NOAH SCHUDER.

Noah Schuder, deceased, was a splendid type of a self-made man—one to whom fate gave no special privileges, but who carved out success by his own hand and gained for himself prosperity and a reputation for honorable dealing that was most commendable. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, October 1, 1837, and died June 7, 1896. His parents were Samuel and Christina (Shade) Schuder. The father was born in Pennsylvania, but when young was taken by his parents to Ohio and when his son Noah was a lad of but nine summers became a resident of Bartholomew county, Indiana, taking up his abode in German township in the year 1846. He purchased one

hundred and sixty acres of land in the midst of the dense forest. He began to clear away the trees, and as they were disposed of he plowed his fields and planted his seed, reaping abundant harvests. Throughout his remaining days he carried on general farming. In his early manhood he allied his interests with the Whig party and later endorsed the principles of the Democracy. After living for a third of a century in this county he was called to his final rest in the year 1879, surviving his wife about ten years. They were the parents of seven children: Melinda, Noah, Jeanette, Mary A., Lavina, Sarah and Samuel. Of these three only are living in 1904.

Noah Schuder received ample training in the work of the farm and gained valuable and practical experience which enabled him to carry on his own work successfully when he began farming for himself. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss America Schooler, their wedding being celebrated on the 4th of March, 1861. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stump) Schooler. Her father was born in Ohio, whence he removed to Kentucky in his boyhood days and was there married to Miss Stump. He afterward, in 1829, brought his wife and four children to Indiana and spent his remaining days in German township, this county, as one of its enterprising farmers, his death occurring in 1858, when he was sixty-eight years of age. His widow survived him four years. The marriage of himself and wife was blessed with the following named children: Sarah, now the wife of Henry Hamlet, a farmer by occupation; Louisa, who became the wife of Henry Dritt and after his death married Jonathan Bass, a

farmer and stockdealer who is now deceased; Benjamin, who wedded Mary Hughes and is engaged in general farming; Elizabeth, the wife of James Souders, also an agriculturist; Jane, who died a young lady; John M. and Lenard, all of whom are deceased; America; William, who wedded Almira Runyan and is engaged in general farming; George, who married Belle Lorenzo and is also engaged in the cultivation of a farm. Mr. Schooler was an active Republican, having firm faith in the principles of the party and doing everything possible to secure their adoption. He was widely and favorably known in this portion of the state and was a prosperous farmer, having four hundred and ninety-three acres of valuable and productive land.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schuder were born six children: George, who married Emma Pence, is a machinist employed in the Caldwell factory in Columbus; Christina died in infancy; Benton R., who married Lizzie Goble, carries on farming in German township; Frank is operating the home farm; Ella is the wife of James Cunningham, also a farmer; William, who wedded Nellie Wood, carries on farming; and Della is at home.

Mr. Schuder became a prosperous man and all that he possessed was gained through his own energy and strong purpose, supplementing unfaltering industry. His example should well serve to encourage and inspire others who find it necessary to begin life as he did, without capital. He endorsed the Democracy and voted for its men and measures, but never sought political preferment for himself. He belonged to Old Union Christian church and his religious faith permeated his entire life and

guided him in his honorable treatment of his fellow men. He was a faithful citizen, a kind neighbor and a devoted Christian gentleman.

Mrs. Schuder and her son Frank and daughter Della still reside upon the old homestead in German township and they own together six hundred and twenty-five acres of land, having added since the father's demise one hundred and sixty acres. The residence, erected about thirty years ago, is a desirable one and in it or its predecessor all but one year of Mr. Schuder's married life has been passed. Frank feeds and grows one or two carloads of cattle and is a wide-awake, energetic young man, who in the control of the property shows good business ability, executive force and keen discernment.

the heads of families, whose descendants are now to be found in nearly every state of the Union. John Tipton, a son of one of these Scotch emigrants, was an early settler of Guernsey county, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation, as were his ancestors for several generations before him. He took an active part in the development of the section of the country in which he located, was an influential man in his community and died many years ago, respected by all who knew him. Among his children was a son by the name of William, who grew to maturity, married and reared a large family, his first wife bearing him five children, the second thirteen. In the year 1863 Mr. Tipton moved his family to Brown county, Indiana, and settled near Mt. Zion, Van Buren township, where he purchased two hundred and forty acres of wild land, a part of which he cleared and improved. He was an industrious, hard working man, energetic and thrifty, and with the aid of his sons succeeded in reducing a considerable portion of his real estate to cultivation, making a comfortable home. He did not live very long to enjoy the fruits of his labor, however, dying September 12, 1869, not quite six years after taking up his residence in Brown county. His second wife, whose maiden name was Mary J. Randal, is still living, making her home at this time with her son, Nelson Tipton, who resides in Illinois.

The subject of this review comes of stanch old colonial stock and traces his family history in this country to a period antedating by a number of years the war for independence. His paternal great-grandfather was one of seven brothers who in an early day left their home among the hills of Scotland, came to America, settling in the eastern colonies, from which in due time they migrated to different parts of the country, the majority of them marrying and becoming

Joshua Tipton, the fifth of the thirteen children born to William and Mary J. Tipton, is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and dates his birth from April 6, 1856. He was seven years old when his parents moved to Brown county, Indiana, and his youthful life was closely identified with the labor of clearing and cultivating the home farm, an

JOSHUA TIPTON.

experience which early taught him the value of honest toil and the necessity of laying plans for his future. In a little log school house, supplied with puncheon benches without backs, he obtained his first knowledge of books, his educational training being confined to a few months' attendance during the winter seasons, the experience terminating when he was a youth in his teens.

As his older brothers grew up, they severed home ties, the majority of them going west, and in the course of time young Joshua was the only one left in charge of the farm. He was only thirteen years old when his father died, and from that time forward looked after his own and his mother's interests, besides contributing to the support of the younger members of the household, discharging the heavy and responsible duties devolving upon him in a manner quite remarkable for one of his age and experience. Much of the farm was still as nature had made it and to clear and fit the land for tillage required a great deal of hard labor, but he manfully addressed himself to the work and in due season accomplished that which cost him such long and painstaking efforts and continued to operate the homestead until 1880.

Mr. Tipton rented land until 1890, when he purchased one hundred and eighty-five acres near the village of Pike's Peak and on which he has since lived, his farm the meanwhile being developed into a good stock farm. He has made a number of substantial improvements in the way of buildings, fences, etc., and by consecutive industry and able management has won a conspicuous place among the leading farmers of this part of the country, being progressive in his ideas and tendencies, systematic in his work

and exceedingly careful as well as successful in his business affairs.

February 16, 1879, Mr. Tipton was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Shumaker, whose parents, Levi and Eliza (Rose) Shumaker, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Brown county at an early day and here spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying when Mrs. Tipton was but a child, though her father survived until 1899. Mrs. Tipton was born and reared in this county, and her marriage has been blessed with seven children, of whom the following are living: Bertha, wife of Elmer Clark, of Jackson county; Dolly, Mamie, Claude and Emma Jane, the other two dying in infancy. Mr. Tipton is one of the leading Democrats of Van Buren township and his activity as a politician has done much to promote the success of the party, not only in his own community, but throughout the county. He served from 1895 to 1900 inclusive as township trustee, during which time his sound judgment and business ability were manifest in the management of the office, and it is generally conceded that the people of his jurisdiction have never been served by a more faithful and conscientious official. He belongs to Lodge No. 3415, Modern Woodmen of America, and in religion he has long been identified with the Christian church, his wife also being a communicant of the same, both assisting in every good work under the auspices of the congregation with which they hold membership.

Well merited success has crowned Mr. Tipton's efforts, and he contributes liberally of his means to the support of all measures which are calculated to benefit his fellow men. He is genial in manner, kindly in disposition, cheerful in temperament and en-

joys the confidence and warm regard of all with whom he comes in contact. His record is an honorable one and his life demonstrates the possibilities that are open to men of energy and ambition, for, through his own unaided endeavor, he has worked his way upward to a position of influence and independence, being at this time one of the well-to-do farmers and public spirited citizens of Brown county.

MRS. MIRANDA J. C. HINMAN.

No history of Columbus would be complete without mention of Mrs. Miranda Jones Comstock Hinman, whose residence in this city dates from 1826. There is perhaps no other citizen of Columbus who has so long remained here and her influence has been widely felt in social, intellectual and church circles. It is like the fragrance of the violet, not obtrusive yet penetrating and enriching all. With the history of the city she is familiar and her mind bears the impress of its historic annals. She can relate many interesting incidents concerning the early days in Bartholomew county as well as the story of its later progress and development.

Mrs. Hinman was born in Casey county, Kentucky, on the 24th of August, 1825,

and is a daughter of John F. and Malinda (Ward) Jones. The Jones family furnished to the Continental army during the Revolutionary war those who won fame in the service of the colonies. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hinman was a soldier of the war of 1812. The ancestry, however, is traced further back than this, for at an early day in the development of Maryland, ancestors of Scotch-Irish parentage came to the new world and established their home on this side of the Atlantic. In early life both John F. Jones and Malinda Ward accompanied their respective parents to Kentucky, which was then a pioneer region in which the work of development and improvement had scarcely been begun. They were reared to adult age in that state and were there married and in 1826 they came to Indiana, bringing with them their three children. The little town of Columbus was their destination. It contained then but a few hundred people and was situated upon the frontier. All around was unbroken forests in which the sound of the woodman's ax had hardly been heard. At that time Newton C. Jones was the proprietor of the first hotel or tavern of Columbus and at his death J. F. Jones, the father of Mrs. Hinman, became proprietor of the hotel and continued in the business throughout his remaining days. He became well known to the travelers in this part of the state and he was a man who took an active and influential part in politics, giving his support to the Whig party and to the new Republican party, upon which ticket he was elected to the offices of sheriff and treasurer of Bartholomew county. He served in the former position until it became necessary to execute



MRS. M. F. HINMAN

two criminals, when he resigned in order to evade the execution, as he could not endure the thought of taking the life of a human being. While conducting the hotel he had the honor and distinction of entertaining Hon. Henry Clay, of Ashland, Kentucky, Gen. William Henry Harrison and others of equally wide reputation. General Harrison was then territorial governor, residing at Vincennes, Indiana. The gubernatorial mansion, built in 1804, has been a point of interest to tourists for many years. At the close of the Indian war General Harrison and Tecumseh planned to smoke the pipe of peace on the lawn in front of the mansion. The General stood awaiting Tecumseh and his braves and when they arrived he bade them be seated. Tecumseh replied: "No; the earth is my mother; I will recline on her bosom." These two distinguished men of historic times were several times guests of Mrs. Hinman's father in Columbus. In pioneer times he served as tax collector in Columbus; filling the office at a period when taxes were paid in pelts or other products of the locality. In matters pertaining to improvement and development of the community he took an active and helpful part and his influence and aid proved a potent factor in the growth of this section of the state. Unto him and his wife were born two sons and a daughter, the latter being Mrs. Hinman. The sons are Logan D., who is now deceased; and B. Buckner Jones, who is residing in Columbus. The latter was one of the foremost promoters of the Big Four Railroad and secured its building to this city. Perhaps no other one enterprise has proved of such value to Columbus as has this and Mr. Jones certainly deserves the

gratitude of the public for what he accomplished in this direction.

Upon the old family homestead in Kentucky Mrs. Hinman was born, but when only about a year old was brought by her parents to Bartholomew county and has since resided in Columbus, watching its development from a little village to a city of industrial, commercial and political importance. At the usual age she entered the public schools where she pursued her studies until she had reached the age of nine years. She then became a student in Miss Stevens' Seminary at Madison, Indiana, where she pursued an academic course until she reached the age of sixteen years. Returning to her home, she remained with her parents until she gave her hand in marriage to Dr. George C. Comstock, who was a native of Kentucky and a graduate of the Kentucky Medical College of Louisville. He was a man of splendid professional attainments and was graduated with the highest honors in surgery in his class under Professor Gross. He then located for the practice of his profession in Columbus, but hardly had he taken up his life work when death's heavy hand was laid upon him and he answered to the summons which comes to all, passing away in 1845, leaving to the care of his widow two little children, one of whom is now Dr. L. W. Comstock, a successful practicing dentist of Chicago. On the 13th of November, 1850, Mrs. Comstock was again married, this time becoming the wife of Dr. H. Towner Hinman, who was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College and not only won for himself a prominent place in the medical fraternity, but also gained distinction in the ranks of the Masonic fraternity, becom-

ing grand lecturer for the state of Indiana. He continued to practice medicine until 1860, when he, too, was called to his final rest. By this marriage there was born one son, J. J. Hinman, who is a commercial traveler of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mrs. Hinman has ever been recognized as a leader in intellectual, literary and social circles in Columbus and although she has now passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten her work is still followed along many lines here. She was a charter member of the Order of the Eastern Star, of this city, and also of the Culture Club. For some time she served as president of the Women's Suffrage Club and also of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For many years she worked untiringly for the poor, individually and without concerted action. Finally, on the 6th of January, 1885, eight ladies met at the home of Mrs. Hinman and organized the Columbus Flower Mission, with officers as follows: President, Mrs. Hinman; vice-president, Mrs. Botsford; treasurer, Mrs. Thomas, and secretary, Mrs. John Perry. The society met in Mrs. Hinman's parlor every week, with an attendance of from forty-five to sixty ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Hinman endeavored by every means to induce the congressman to subscribe his name with others for the erection of an orphans' home. Approved by her sister workers, the clergy and all good citizens, she persisted in the effort and at length articles of association were sent to the auditor of state. About this time, before plans were fully matured, Mrs. Botsford and Mrs. Thomas were called to the higher life. The county commissioners finally opened bids for a site on which to

erect a home. Meanwhile Mrs. Hinman had elicited the attention and interest of Mr. Richard Thomas, through his love for his deceased wife and her devotion to this work, and while the commissioners were in session Mr. Thomas walked in and presented the deeds for three acres of land, east of the city, selected by Mrs. Hinman. In due time there was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Francis Comfort Thomas the grandest monument to charity any community can possess. On this occasion the opening prayer was made by Mrs. Hinman and the dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. Z. T. Sweeney. Mrs. Hinman has studied closely many questions affecting the welfare of humanity and has labored along lines for the benefit of her fellow men, desiring the advancement of the race in intellectual and moral progress. She has long been one of the leading members of the Presbyterian church and has been one of its most earnest, consistent and capable workers. She has also won fame as a writer and has contributed many interesting and valuable articles to the press of Indianapolis. Her broad mind and humanitarian spirit have characterized her relations with the city and its welfare and those who are personally acquainted with her know her as a kind and sympathetic neighbor, a devoted friend and an earnest Christian woman. Her work in the world has been of an important character and she has the warm regard and esteem of all with whom she has come in contact. In all that tends to the development of character she has taken a deep interest and in the lives of many with whom she has come in contact she has left the impress of her individuality for good.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS.

William H. Harris, who carries on general farming in German township, Bartholomew county, near the village of Taylorsville, was born in this locality on the 9th of October, 1851, his parents being Robert T. and Rebecca (Bozell) Harris. The father was a native of Virginia, born in the year 1824. His father was Garrett Harris, also a native of the Old Dominion and a farmer by occupation. Leaving Virginia, he immigrated westward with his family, taking up his abode in Indiana in the year 1835, becoming a resident of Bartholomew county. He carried on agricultural pursuits here and spent his remaining days in this locality. Robert Harris, the father of the subject, was a little lad of about nine years when he accompanied his parents to Indiana and here upon the old homestead he was reared. He became the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land, much of which he himself cleared and the tract he developed into a good farm, which enabled him to provide a comfortable living for his family. In his political views he indorsed the Whig party until the time of its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. He had very few advantages in his youth. He was educated in a log school house and reared amid pioneer surroundings, yet he made the most of his opportunities and steadily worked his way upward. By his marriage to Rebecca Bozell he became the father of six children: Katie, who died in infancy; J. G., who married a Miss Russell and is now living in Taylorsville; William H., of this review; R. F., who mar-

ried Mattie Davis and is a carpenter in Jonesville, Indiana; Lillian B. became the wife of William Chandler and resides in Taylorsville, Indiana, and James R., who completes the family.

William H. Harris spent his boyhood days in his parents' home and attended the public schools. After arriving at years of maturity he was united in marriage, in 1875, to Miss Mary E. Anthony, a daughter of John and Olive (Grove) Anthony, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Bartholomew county, Indiana. The father was a millwright by trade, and in this respect following in the footsteps of his father, who also engaged in the milling business. Mr. Anthony lived for many years in German township and was well known and highly respected in this community. Unto him and his wife were born nine children: John, Mary E., William, Virgil, James, Olive, Edward, Clifford and Lulu.

Mr. Harris is operating one hundred and eighty-five acres of rich land which he rents and in connection with the production of cereals adapted to the soil and climate he is also engaged in the raising of cattle, hogs and farm horses. He has cleared part of the land and has developed a good farm. His life has been one of industry and all that he possesses has come to him as a reward for his labors and perseverance. Unto him and his wife has been born one son, John V., who married Miss Minnie Hampton and is now a carpenter, following his trade in Columbus, Indiana. Mr. Harris votes with the Republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. Fraternally he is connected with the Taylorsville Lodge, No. 307, Knights of Pythias. The fact that many of his friends

are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his career has been one worthy of respect, and that throughout his entire life he has followed honorable and manly principles.

ITHAMER HENDERSHOT.

An ex-soldier of the Civil war and for many years a prosperous farmer and honorable resident of Brown county, Ithamer Hendershot, of Van Buren township, is deserving of specific mention in this volume. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, November 2, 1841, and is the oldest of eleven children, whose parents, Jacob and Ruth (Pitman) Hendershot, were natives of West Virginia and Ohio respectively, their marriage being solemnized in the latter state. The subject's paternal grandfather was David Hendershot, who came from Germany a number of years prior to the war for independence and settled in one of the eastern colonies, while the Pitmans are also of old colonial stock, which has been represented in this country from a very early period, the family being of German origin.

Jacob Hendershot, a carpenter by trade, went to Ohio when a young man and there married and followed his chosen calling until 1850, when he sold out and moved to Brown county, Indiana, settling in Washington township, where he purchased a tract of wild land, from which in due time he

cleared a good farm and made a comfortable home. Like the majority of early settlers, he was fond of outdoor sports, especially hunting, and, being an expert with the rifle, spent many days in the woods in quest of the game with which the country at that time abounded. After living in Brown county until the year 1883, he sold his place and returned to West Virginia, where he still resides, being at this time a retired farmer with a sufficient competency to insure an independent and leisurely old age. Mrs. Hendershot bore her husband eleven children, and died in West Virginia in the year 1888.

As stated in the initial paragraph, Ithamer Hendershot is the oldest child of Jacob and Ruth Hendershot, and he was eleven years of age when his parents took up their residence in Brown county. He grew to maturity on his father's farm, assisted in clearing and improving the same, and of winter seasons, when not employed at home, attended such schools as the county afforded, becoming while still a youth a tolerable scholar as far as the common branches were concerned. Being the oldest of the family, he naturally assumed much of the work on the farm and not a few of its responsibilities, and he continued as his father's main stay until the year 1864, when he joined Company F, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, with which he served until the close of the Civil war, being discharged on account of disability November 16, 1865, at Fort Pickens, Florida.

Returning home immediately after his discharge, Mr. Hendershot resumed farming in Brown county, and has devoted his attention to the same from that time to the present day, meeting with encouraging suc-

cess the meanwhile and acquiring a creditable reputation among the leading agriculturists of the township in which he resides. In all that constitutes sterling manhood and enterprising citizenship he stands in the front ranks of his contemporaries, being energetic in action, progressive in his ideas and public spirited to the extent of giving his influence and hearty support to all movements having for their object the material prosperity of the community and the social, educational and moral advancement of the people. In the prosecution of his business affairs he has been exceedingly fortunate, being at this time comfortably situated, owning a fine farm on which are some of the best improvements of the township. Believing in using the good things of this life to the proper ends, he has not been sparing of his thrift in the matter of providing comforts and conveniences, not the least being the beautiful and commodious modern residence on his place, which all concede to be one of the most attractive and desirable country homes in the county of Brown. Mr. Hendershot is an up-to-date farmer, as the splendid condition of his place attests, and his knowledge of agriculture enables him to realize the largest possible returns from the time and labor expended in cultivating his fields. His judgment of men and things is seldom at fault, his integrity is above question, and wherever known he is highly esteemed for the qualities of head and heart that invariably win for their possessor the confidence and good will of his fellow men.

Mr. Hendershot is a Republican of the most orthodox stamp, and at no time has he swerved from his allegiance to the party whose principles and policies he so ardently espouses and supports. He is usually chosen

a delegate to conventions and his activity in campaign years has been especially valuable in strengthening the local ticket and winning victory for a number of candidates, this, too, in the face of formidable opposition and conditions by no means encouraging. As chairman of the township central committee he has made his influence felt, being a successful organizer, a judicious counsellor and an able and tactful leader, as well as an untiring worker with the rank and file in the heat of spirited political contests. His fraternal relations include membership with the Grand Army of the Republic, in which organization he has long been actively interested, being one of the leaders of the local post to which he belongs and at various times an honored official in the same.

On November 14, 1867, was solemnized the ceremony by which Mr. Hendershot and Josephine, daughter of James Manuel, were united in the bonds of matrimony, the marriage being without issue. While not blessed with any children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Hendershot provided a home for an orphan by the name of David Leroy Moore, whom they took at the age of two and a half years and after whose interests they looked with paternal care and affection until he was old enough to make his own way in the world; he now lives in Indianapolis. In the midst of his temporal affairs, the subject has found ample time to devote to those important and far-reaching concerns growing out of man's relations with his Maker, religion having always readily appealed to him, and for a number of years he has acknowledged its claims by living a devoted Christian life, being with his wife a faithful and consistent member of the Christian (or Disciple) church. As a follower of

the Nazarene, his influence has been potent and helpful to others, his daily walk and conversation being such as to make his example eminently worthy of emulation by those who value Christian character at its true worth.

ELZA BREEDING.

In writing the history of this county and taking note of the many men who have been prominent in its public affairs or in its business interests it is necessary that we mention Elza Breeding, who died September 12, 1898, for he was long identified with agricultural pursuits and moreover was a man of such sterling worth that he aided in promoting the prosperity of the county. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, February 11, 1821, a son of David and Mary (Hendricks) Breeding. The father was a native of Kentucky and when his son Elza was ten years of age he left the Blue Grass state and brought his family to Indiana, settling in German township, Bartholomew county, in the year 1831. He then began farming and continued to follow that pursuit, taking an active part in reclaiming the wild land here and making it rich and productive. In the family were seven children, Mary, Tabitha, Dicy, Elza, Alexander, David and John.

Reared in Bartholomew county, Mr. Breeding of this review continued to make

his home in this section of the state throughout his entire life. From his early boyhood he assisted his father in the development and cultivation of the land and early became familiar with the arduous task of preparing the new farm. He worked in the fields and the practical experience which he gained proved of value to him when he began farming on his own account. Later in life he entered upon an independent business career and prospered in his undertakings. He cleared large tracts of land, and as his financial resources increased he invested more and more in property until his land possessions aggregated one thousand two hundred and fifty acres, the greater part being situated in this county, while the remainder is in Johnson county. He carried on general farming and also engaged in the raising of short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs.

On the 26th of October, 1843, Mr. Breeding was united in marriage to Miss Susan Pile, a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Barlow) Pile, who were natives of Kentucky and removed to Indiana in the year 1824. They settled near Edinburg, in Johnson county, their home being near the division line of Bartholomew county. The father was a farmer by occupation and owned a good tract of land, bending his energies to its cultivation and improvement up to the time of his death, which occurred when his daughter, Mrs. Breeding, was only two years of age. Unto him and his wife were born only two children, the younger being Richard, who married Maria Anderson and is now living in Shelby county, Indiana.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Breeding was blessed with twelve children: Richard, who married Matilda Downs, is a resident

farmer of Bartholomew county; David, deceased; Mary, who is the wife of William Hartman, a farmer; Elza, who married Minerva Oaks and is living near Edinburg on the old Pile homestead; Susan, who died in childhood; John, who married Christie Cole and is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Edinburg; Joel, who married Norah Pence and lives on the old farm place with his mother; Isaac, who married Lulu Moore and is devoting his energies to farming; Alexander and Albert, who were twins and died in infancy; Anna became the wife of Fidelas King, and after his death married Fred Stein; Charles, who married Lillie Pile, is a farmer of Johnson county.

Mrs. Breeding still resides on the home farm, which is operated by her sons, who have shown excellent business ability in its management, and have added two hundred and thirty-three acres to the property, making in all nearly one thousand five hundred acres of land. All is well improved, there being a fine brick residence erected in 1871, occupying the same location as a similar one burned that year, and other substantial buildings, while the fields are richly cultivated and all indicates the careful supervision of the Breeding brothers.

In his political views Mr. Breeding was a Republican, active and earnest in support of the party, and at one time he served his fellow townsmen as supervisor. He belonged to the Christian church at Edinburg and lived a consistent life, in harmony with his professions. His business career was not only a successful one, but an honorable one as well, and the most envious could not grudge him success, for it was gained by the most straightforward methods. Hard

work and good management proved the basis of his prosperity and made him a man of affluence. He leaves behind him a memory worthy to be cherished and revered, and his name should be enrolled along the representative men who have been valued citizens of the county.

ALEXANDER HANCHER.

More than fifty-two years have dissolved in the mists of the past since this gentleman arrived in Brown county, and he is justly numbered among its leading farmers and representative citizens. His is an eminently creditable record of an industrious, conscientious man, who by an upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he minglest and has stamped his individuality upon the community of which he has so long been an honored resident.

Alexander Hancher was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 6, 1842, being the son of John and Martha (Deaver) Hancher, natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively. These parents were married in Ohio, and after living in that state until 1852 migrated to Brown county, Indiana, making the journey overland with a team and settling on a tract of land which the father had purchased from the government two years previously. This land, two hun-

dred and forty acres in all, lies in Van Buren township, and a part of it is still in possession of the family and is still the home of Alexander.

When John Hancher moved to his possessions in Brown county a wilder and more uninviting prospect than the new home presented would be difficult to imagine. On every side were dense and almost impenetrable forests to remove, which and fit the soil for cultivation required an amount of hard labor which the strongest and most courageous of the present day would hesitate to undertake. The little cabin of logs, with its large fire place, cob and clay chimney, afforded a somewhat limited though fairly comfortable shelter, but within its humble walls reigned a spirit of hospitality which made it a welcome stopping place for the passing traveler or for the neighboring guests who were wont to spend so many pleasant evenings with the family around the blazing hearth.

With the assistance of his sons Mr. Hancher set to work to clear a farm, a task which was completed in the course of a few years, though not without a prodigious amount of toil, many sacrifices and self-denials. While developing his land, he devoted the leisure time at his command to hunting, a sport of which he was exceedingly fond. He became a man of considerable mark in the community, took an active interest in the opening of the country and the development of its resources and always manifested commendable zeal in promoting the welfare of his fellow citizens. He had decided views on politics, which he took no pains to conceal, and for a number of years he was one of the only two Republicans in the township. In religion he and his wife

were Baptists, and their lives practically exemplified the pure teachings of the church to which they belonged. John Hancher lived a good and honest life and made the world better by his presence. His wife died in 1887 and one year later he was called to his final rest, greatly lamented in the community where he had lived so long and in which he was so highly esteemed. The family of this worthy couple consisted of four sons and the same number of daughters, the subject of this review being the third in order of birth.

Alexander Hancher was about nine years old when his parents changed their abode to Brown county, and his early life was intimately associated with the clearing of the home farm and the cultivation of the same. The first school he attended was taught in a log cabin, twenty by thirty feet in size, supplied with rude puncheon benches without backs, the room being lighted by a window in which greased paper was used in lieu of glass and heated by an immense fireplace, which occupied the greater part of one end of the building. The school was supported by private subscriptions and the term lasted about three months, during which time the young men and young women in the neighborhood, as well as the children, crowded into the little backwoods college to be instructed in the three fundamentals—reading, writing and arithmetic—a fair knowledge of which constituted a liberal education in those early days.

Mr. Hancher continued his studies during the winter months until a youth in his teens, devoting the summer time the meanwhile to farm labor. When the clouds of impending civil war spread their somber folds over the country he was one of the

first of Brown county's loyal young men to tender his services to the government, enlisting in October, 1861, in Company G, Sixth Indiana Infantry, with which he remained until discharged on account of physical disability one year later. In September, 1864, he again entered the army, joining Company D, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with an honorable record until the close of the war, taking part in a number of hard-fought battles and proving under all circumstances a faithful soldier, who made strict observance of duty paramount to every other consideration.

Returning home immediately after his discharge, Mr. Hancher purchased forty acres of land, which he at once proceeded to clear and otherwise improve, and from that time to the present he has devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture, meeting with encouraging success the meanwhile and at intervals adding to his real estate until his place was increased to one hundred and forty acres, the greater part of which was reduced to cultivation by the labor of his own hands.

A few years ago he disposed of all but sixty acres of his land, which amount constitutes his present well-tilled and highly improved farm, the beautiful and commodious modern residence standing on the site of the old home, having been erected in 1891. In addition to cultivating the soil, he operates a saw mill, which is well patronized, and for the last twenty-five years he has made a business of threshing grain, having the finest threshing outfit in Brown county, his operations in this line taking in a large area of territory. He also does an important business in shredding corn, his machine for this

kind of work being of best make, and he frequently has more calls than he can possibly fill.

September 26, 1867, Mr. Hancher and Miss Eliza A. Lawless were united in the bonds of wedlock, the wife being a native of Brown county and a daughter of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Mabe) Lawless, the father born in Maryland, the mother in North Carolina. He with his former wife moved to Brown county about the year 1845 and settled on land which he improved and which under his effective labor and efficient management was converted into one of the finest farms in the township. Hiram and Lucinda Mabe came from Stokes county, North Carolina, and settled in Wayne county about 1840 and shortly after to Brown county, when Elizabeth was sixteen years old, and she married Jacob Lawless when about twenty-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Hancher have a family of five children, two being deceased, namely: Martha E., Harriet M., Thomas M., Edith A. (deceased), Ruanah R. and one deceased in infancy. Those living are married, well situated and greatly esteemed in their respective places of abode.

Mr. Hancher is a pronounced Republican in politics and an active party worker, but not an office seeker. He is chairman of the Republican central committee of his township, and as such has rendered valuable service, contributing largely to the steady gains which his party has made in the county during the past eight or ten years. Mr. Hancher is public spirited in all the term implies, and gives countenance and support to every enterprise and progressive measure for the material advancement of the people. He has long been a friend of education and an advocate of good public schools, and is also

deeply interested in the work of the Sunday school, which he believes to be one of the most influential factors for moral good the country ever knew. Years ago he united with the Baptist church and his life since then has been consistent with his religious faith and convictions. For the past ten years he has been a licensed preacher in the denomination with which he is identified, and as such has ministered very acceptably to a number of congregations, being a fluent, forceful and logical speaker and fearless as well as conscientious in discharging the duties of his holy office. He enjoys the good will and esteem of his brethren in the ministry, is widely and favorably known in church circles, and, as already stated, his zeal in behalf of Sunday schools has made him especially prominent in promoting the interest and efficiency of the same in this part of the state. He attended the first Sunday school of Brown county, and has never ceased to keep in close touch with all phases of this excellent work from that early time to the present day. Mrs. Hancher is also a Baptist in belief and, like her husband, is earnest in all lines of church activity, besides being greatly interested in charitable and benevolent enterprises of whatever name or order. As already indicated, she is a native of Brown county and her early training under wholesome home influence was such as to foster habits of industry and develop the beautiful Christian character for which she has always been noted. While a mere miss she was taught many homely virtues and honorable duties peculiar to those times, such as knitting, spinning and weaving, a knowledge of which she still retains, her fingers being almost as deft and skillful as when in the days of her girlhood she con-

tributed so much to the family store. She has indeed been a true companion and helpmeet to her husband, a mother in the full sense in which the endearing term is understood, and it can be truthfully said that her life has been a poem of duty, faithfully and cheerfully performed.

FREDERICK HARTMAN.

Frederick Hartman, deceased, lived a quiet, uneventful life, yet there is perhaps no record in this volume which demonstrates more clearly the force of industry and honesty in the affairs of life. Mr. Hartman was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred on the 10th of January, 1826. His parents were Francis and Magdalena (Gilbert) Hartman, who were also born in the Keystone state, the father on the 4th of March, 1796, and the mother on the 8th of April, 1804. It was in the year 1830 that Francis Hartman came to this county, casting his lot among the pioneer settlers of German township, who were bearing the hardships and trials of pioneer life in order to reclaim this district for the uses of cultivation and thus provide for their families. With characteristic energy he began to clear and then to plow and plant his land and in course of time his labors were rewarded, while the improvements placed upon his farm made it one of the attractive features

of the landscape. In the family were eight children, a record of whom is given in connection with the sketch of Jacob Hartman, a brother of the subject, on another page of this volume.

Frederick was a little lad of only four years when brought by his father to Bartholomew county and here he was reared upon the home farm, sharing with the others in the difficulties and trials which all early settlers encounter before the comforts of the older districts are introduced. He pursued his education in the public schools, but his opportunities in that direction were limited to a brief attendance during the winter months, his services being needed on the home farm from the time of early spring planting until the crops were garnered. He bore his full share in the farm work, the sun shining down upon many a field in which he turned the furrows. Throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits and developed a good farm, built an attractive home, and improved his property along modern and progressive lines.

Mr. Hartman first wedded Eliza Ely, by whom he had one child, Clara, who is the wife of Henry C. White. He afterward married Sarah Taylor, and there was a son born of this union, LeRoy, who married Alice Stoner and is engaged in farming. The widow of Mr. Hartman bore the maiden name of Mary E. McCleary, and their marriage was celebrated on the 9th of August, 1887. Her parents were William and Mary (Snider) McCleary, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1809, while the latter's birth occurred in the year 1811. They remained residents of Pennsylvania until 1850, when they removed to Ohio, settling near Upper Sandusky, but

Mr. McCleary was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring within a year after he located there. By occupation he was a farmer, always following that vocation. He gave his political allegiance to the Democratic party but was not active in politics aside from voting. He belonged to no secret society but held membership in the Presbyterian church and was one of its faithful followers. In 1851 the widow brought her family to Union township and here Mrs. Hartman grew to womanhood. Her children were four in number: Jane, who married Robert Foster, and died at Columbus, Indiana, aged fifty-seven; John, who wedded Mary Stucker, and is engaged in general farming in Union township, Bartholomew county; William, who died at Mattoon, Illinois, in 1903; and Mrs. Hartman. Unto Frederick and Mary Hartman was born one child, Harry, who is assisting his mother in the operation of the farm.

Mr. Hartman voted with the Republican party, having firm faith in its principles. He was never an office seeker nor did he seek notoriety in any way, content to do his duty as a private citizen and devote his attention to his farm work. He was energetic and his life was one of earnest toil, crowned with the competence which always rewards persistent labor when guided by sound judgment. He died on the 1st of July, 1890. He was one of the first settlers of the county and saw this section of the state when the work of improvement had scarcely begun. The land was still largely unclaimed at the time of his arrival, few roads had been constructed and few bridges were built. There remained to the early settlers a difficult task in the development of this section of the

state, but Mr. Hartman bravely bore his share of the work and left behind him a good name. His widow is now the owner of an excellent farm of eighty-four acres.

FRANK P. TAGGART.

The subject of this review is accorded the distinction of being the oldest business man in Nashville, as well as one of the best known and most popular citizens of Brown county. A gallant soldier in one of the greatest wars of which history bears record, he demonstrated his loyalty to his country on a number of bloody battlefields, and resuming the quiet pursuits of civil life after the din of conflict had subsided, he has since continued the even tenor of his way, at peace with the world and his fellow men, exerting a strong and beneficial influence upon all with whom he comes in contact and, by a life singularly free from fault, exemplifying one of the best types of genuine, broad-minded American citizenship.

Frank P. Taggart is a creditable representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Brown county, his father, Captain James, and his grandfather, James Taggart, both natives of east Tennessee, moving to this part of the state in the early thirties and settling on public land in Hamlin township, for which in due time they received patents from the government. James, Sr., died at about seventy-five years of age. Captain

James Taggart married in the state of his nativity Miss Jane Weddell and was the father of several children when he became a resident of Brown county. He was a fine specimen of the hardy backwoodsman, developed by the times in which he lived, also became a noted hunter and during the early years in his pioneer home kept the table bountifully supplied with the choicest of game, thus affording an agreeable variety to the daily bill of fare. Nursed to hard work from his boyhood and accustomed to the vicissitudes and hardships incident to life in a new and undeveloped country, he seemed greatly to have enjoyed the rugged experience of carving a home from the wilderness, his labors being rewarded in due time with a good farm in Washington township and a comfortable support for the loved ones dependent upon him. Mr. Taggart was a man of great energy and determination, though of quiet demeanor, and he earned the reputation of an enterprising, honorable and in every respect praiseworthy citizen. A Democrat in all the term then implied, and in a modest way an untiring party worker, he never aspired to leadership nor sought the honor or emoluments of office, although well qualified to fill any position within the gift of the people of his adopted county. He was quite influential in his community by reason of his excellent judgment in matters of business, while his general intelligence made him a leader in a number of local enterprises for the advancement of the people's interests. When the war with Mexico was declared he helped recruit Company E, of the Third Infantry, later was commissioned captain of the same and in that capacity joined the army under General Taylor and participated actively in the hostilities from

the beginning of the conflict at Palo Alto until killed while bravely leading his men in the bloody battle of Buena Vista. The sword which he carried throughout his thrilling military experience is now in the possession of his son, the subject of this review, by whom it is cherished as a sacred relic, being a mute but eloquent witness to the bravery of the gallant leader by whom it was so ably wielded. Captain James and Jane Taggart reared a family of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being ninth in order of birth, six of the number surviving and doing well in their respective spheres of life.

The birth of Frank P. Taggart occurred in the old family homestead in Washington township, Brown county, Indiana; December 16, 1839. He was reared to habits of industry on the farm, early bore his full share in its development and cultivation and in his childhood and youth attended during a few months of each winter season such indifferent schools as the country at that time afforded. After remaining with his mother until fifteen years of age, he severed home ties and started out to make his own way, choosing for his vocation the blacksmith's trade, which he learned at Nashville and Edinburg and in which he soon acquired proficiency and skill and to which he devoted his attention until the breaking out of the great Civil war. Shortly after the beginning of hostilities Mr. Taggart enlisted as a musician in the Twenty-second Indiana regimental band, in which capacity he served one year, during that time experiencing a great deal of active duty, principally in the states of Missouri and Arkansas, Pea Ridge and Corinth being among the hard-fought battles. At the expiration of the period noted the band was disorganized,

immediately after which Mr. Taggart re-entered the service as lieutenant of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and as such continued at the front until the end of the war. Lieutenant Taggart was for some months provost marshal of Early county, Georgia, having been appointed to the position in August, 1865, and so acted until being mustered out of the service February 17, 1866. Mr. Taggart thus gave some of the best years of his life to the service of his country and earned a reward for bravery and gallantry of which any soldier might well feel proud. He was ever ready to go where called, regardless of hardships or danger, shirked no responsibility, however great or onerous, was popular with his men and enjoyed the confidence of his superior officers; in brief, his military career was replete with duty ably and faithfully performed and now, after so many years have elapsed, the consciousness of having served his country long and well is not only a cherished memory, but the richest reward he could possibly have received for the sacrifices made in upholding and defending the honor of an insulted flag.

Mr. Taggart comes of an intensely loyal and patriotic family, his father and one brother, James W., having borne gallant parts in the war with Mexico, while four of his brothers served with distinction during the conflict between the northern states and the southern confederacy. One of these brothers, William by name, was captain of Company C, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers, and is remembered as a brave officer, whose record is without a stain. Wesford Taggart entered the army in a subordinate capacity, but by reason of brave and meritorious conduct rose by successive promotions

until he became colonel of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry. He served in that capacity during the latter years of the war, won the esteem and confidence of his commanding general and at the head of his men met the enemy in some of the severest fighting for which the great rebellion is noted. Patterson Taggart enlisted in Company H, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, in 1863, and, like his brother referred to above, was discharged with an honorable record. Captain T. Taggart went to the front in the capacity of musician, joining first the Fifty-fifth Battalion, from which he was subsequently transferred to the One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as chief musician with the latter command until honorably discharged at the expiration of the war. Few families can lay claim to such a record of military service as that in which a father and five sons bravely and gallantly upheld their country's honor on the field of battle. Animated by a spirit of true and lofty patriotism, these brave men fought but with a single object in view, to preserve the integrity of the national union as the fathers of the republic formed it, and the memory of their deeds will always be a rich heritage, not only to a grateful posterity, but also to the country they served so faithfully and so well.

After his return from the army Lieutenant Taggart engaged in farming in Brown county and continued the same with varied success until the year 1870, when he disposed of his agricultural interests and established himself in the mercantile business at Nashville. From that time to the present he has devoted his attention closely to general merchandising, building up a large and lucrative patronage and, as already indi-

cated, his establishment is now the oldest of the kind in the city, as well as one of the best conducted and most successful. He carries a full stock of every line of goods demanded by general trade, and his long period of service and courteous relations with the public have been the means of winning him a large, well paying and thoroughly reliable class of customers, also of greatly extending the scope and magnitude of his business until it is now second to that of no other mercantile house in Brown county. Financially Mr. Taggart has met with success commensurate with the energy, resourcefulness and tact displayed in his business affairs, being at this time one of the well-to-do men of his town and county, owning, in addition to his large store, valuable property, both real estate and personal, among which may be noted the elegant modern residence he now occupies, one of the finest and best appointed private dwellings in Nashville. Every dollar of the ample competence in his possession represents his own endeavor and successful management, as he is essentially the architect of his own fortune, having started upon his independent career at the bottom of the ladder with no capital other than correct habits, well regulated energy and a determination to succeed, and with no friends to encourage or assist him in making the ascent. Content with the slow but sure gains which come to him through the channels of legitimate trade, and avoiding everything in the way of hasty and doubtful speculation, he persevered in his undertakings and by long continued effort and honorable dealing gradually surmounted the difficulties in his way until in due time he forged to the front, gained a conspicuous place in the business

world and won the large measure of success which in the end seldom fails to crown the efforts of those who persevere in well doing.

On May 13, 1860, Mr. Taggart and Miss Martha E. Sipe, of Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Maribah C. (Satterthwaite) Sipe, were united in the bonds of holy wedlock. Mrs. Taggart's mother died when she was a child of nine, and being given to her grandparents, Thomas and Elizabeth (McMullen) Satterthwaite, she accompanied them to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where her grandfather died, and some years later she came with her grandmother to Brown county and here she grew to womanhood.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taggart four children have been born, the oldest, a son by the name of Walter A., being a resident of Decatur county, Indiana, and a married man with a family consisting of three children; Patterson E., the second in order of birth, is a successful undertaker of Nashville, and the father of one son, Ferd E., who since his infancy has been living in the home of his grandparents; Ira W., the third of the subject's children, is interested with his father in the store and has the reputation of being one of the most enterprising young business men of Nashville; Estella, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Martin E. Hopper and the mother of five offspring, her husband also being connected with Mr. Taggart's mercantile establishment.

Mr. Taggart has a firm, abiding belief in revealed religion, and many years ago he made a public confession of his faith by uniting with the Methodist church, of which he has ever been a devoted and consistent member. His wife is also identified with the same religious body and, like him, she

is deeply interested in good works and active in promoting all kinds of charitable and benevolent enterprises. Originally Mr. Taggart was a Democrat in politics, but since the organization of the Prohibition party, in which movement he was an active and influential factor, he has given it his earnest and uncompromising support. Since the year 1884, when prohibition first took organized form in Indiana, he has been one of its most pronounced adherents, and as such his influence has done much to strengthen the party, not only in Brown county but throughout the state. A lifelong temperance man and an unyielding enemy of the liquor traffic, he believes the saloon to be the great moral ulcer on the body politic—the crying evil of the day—and entertaining such views, he looks for nothing less than absolutely prohibitory legislation to effect its destruction or removal.

Mr. Taggart has always been a friend of education and an advocate of the public school system, which forms the basis of our state and national prosperity. The best advantages in this direction obtainable were provided for his children, all of whom are intelligent, well informed and highly esteemed by their friends and associates. A decided taste for music appears to be characteristic of the family, the father and all of the children being much more than ordinarily proficient in the art, the latter having received instruction under competent directors during their youthful years.

In closing this sketch it might be well to state that at this time Mr. and Mrs. Taggart are the oldest married couple in Nashville, having traveled life's pathway together for a period of forty-four years, during which time their experiences have been many and

varied, success attending them in the main. On the whole, their wedded life has been one of sunshine and prosperity, children have grown up to call them blessed, their friendships have been many, warm and constant, their belief in themselves has led them to appreciate the influence that has gone out from their home to make the world wiser and better, and with a living faith in a kind heavenly Father who ordereth all things aright, they are quietly proceeding on the way to the twilight of their declining years, cheered by a consciousness of having acted well their parts and having been true to themselves, to their family, kindred and friends and loyal to the God from whom they have received so many mercies and to whom in the afterwhile they must appear to receive the reward of their well doing.

QUARTUS C. MOOR.

A farm of two hundred acres situated in Rock Creek township is the property of Quartus C. Moor and the excellent condition of the place and its splendid improvements indicates the careful supervision given it. It is well tiled and there are modern buildings and well kept fences and ev-

erything is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating careful attention.

Mr. Moor is one of Indiana's native sons, his birth having occurred in Franklin county, on the 17th of July, 1827. His parents were Calvin and Ellen (Longacre) Moor. The father was born in New York and on leaving the Empire state took up his abode in Cincinnati, whence he removed to Franklin county, Indiana, where he remained until he attained middle life. When his son Quartus C. was a lad of ten years he removed to Decatur county, Indiana, where he carried on farming until his death in 1842, when Quartus was fifteen years old. An earnest Whig in his political views and convictions, he labored actively for the success of the party and he was also a prominent and influential worker in the Presbyterian church, in which he served as a trustee. He also aided in building the house of worship and was well known as a prominent and influential citizen of his community. In the family were seven children: Quartus C.; Mary E., the wife of Jacob A. Dilman, a farmer and teacher for thirty years; Emeline, the wife of Evan L. Patrick, also a teacher and farmer; John L.; Sarah E., the wife of Moses P. Beard; and Martin and Milton G., both of whom were members of Company H, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and who served three years, participating in every battle in which the regiment was engaged. The mother survived till the 17th of October, 1880.

Quartus C. Moor spent the first ten years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents

on their removal to Decatur county, where his boyhood was passed, working in the fields through the months of summer, with a little schooling in the winter. But fifteen years of age at his father's death, he remained with his mother till about twenty-one when he served three years at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for seventeen years. He sought a companion in the person of Miss Anna E. Davis, daughter of Dr. H. T. Davis, of Columbus. Three children were born to them: Luella, now deceased; J. D., superintendent of a sugar factory in Cuba, and one that died in infancy. For his second wife Mr. Moor chose Sophina Shields, the widow of Samuel Shields, and whose maiden name was Sophina Wantland, daughter of Noah and Mary (Dillon) Wantland. Her father was a native of Virginia and emigrated to Ohio at an early day, later settling in Bartholomew county, Indiana, when Sophina was a child of nine. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and in religious faith he was a Methodist. He died in 1882, respected and honored by all. Mrs. Moor is the mother of five children, two reaching mature years, Thomas Shields, who died at twenty-one, and Franklin Shields, who died at twenty-seven. The latter's daughter, Ella, whose mother died when she was but five days old, was then taken by Mr. and Mrs. Moor and was reared with the same advantages as their own children and is an accomplished young lady, highly esteemed in the Elizabethtown Presbyterian church and is a general favorite in the home and neighborhood.

The farm of Mr. Moor comprises two hundred acres, the greater part of which

is under a high state of cultivation. He has overseen the clearing of his entire tract, which came into his posession by purchase in the year 1856, although he did not make it his home until 1870. He has greatly improved it by adding modern equipments and erected good buildings. In 1878 he began the erection of a fine house, afterward making additions and improvements, and completing it in 1898. His farm is well tiled and it is one of the best country seats of the county. He does not take an active part in its operation, yet gives it his personal supervision, controlling it with business discernment and enterprise. Mr. Moor cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor and since acted with the Republican party. He has taken a deep interest in public questions, being a wide-awake and intelligent citizen. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and to the Masonic lodge at Elizabethtown. He likewise holds membership with the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1861 he assisted in raising Company H of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment, which was organized at Lawrenceburg. Mr. Moor was elected first lieutenant and as such went to the front, having command of the company. He was promoted to the captaincy upon the resignation of the original captain and so served till his own resignation in December, 1862, on account of sickness. In matters of citizenship he is public spirited, giving hearty co-operation to every movement intended for the public good. He has worked diligently, ever placing duty before pleasure and making the most of his opportunities that he might provide a home for his family and prepare for the evening

of his own life. He has encountered difficulties and trials, but has continuously pressed forward and as the years have gone he has achieved success along lines that command the highest respect.

HENRY B. MILLER.

Brown county has long been singularly favored in the personnel of its corps of officials and the present incumbent of the responsible position of county treasurer has proved his eligibility for the place through so capable an administration during his first term as to lead to his being chosen his own successor at the expiration of the time for which he was elected. No man is more worthy of representation in this volume, not alone on the score of eminent and satisfactory public service and priority, but also by reason of his having long been identified with the varied interests of the county where he has maintained his home for a number of years and by the influence he exerts as a leader of thought and a molder of opinion in matters of political and public import.

Henry B. Miller is a native of Monroe county, Ohio, and an honorable representative of one of its old, well known and highly esteemed families. His father, Samuel Miller, was also born in Monroe county,

and there resided until the year 1868, when he moved to Brown county, Indiana, and purchased a quarter section of land in Washington township, from which he in due time developed a fine farm, the meanwhile becoming widely and favorably regarded as an intelligent citizen and enterprising man of affairs. In early life he became an expert millwright, which trade he followed for a number of years in connection with agricultural pursuits, his efficiency as a mechanic and his acquaintance with the kinds of machinery then in use causing a great demand for his services. His energetic nature would not be content with ordinary success, in consequence of which he was always on the lookout to improve and better his conditions, the result being the purchase and sale of three farms during the period of his residence in Brown county.

Samuel Miller married in his native state Miss Caroline Faber, who, like himself, was born and reared in Monroe county, their union resulting in the birth of eight children, five sons and three daughters, the subject of this review being the third of the family. In his political belief Mr. Miller was an ardent Democrat and always manifested an abiding interest in the welfare of his party and contributed much to its success in local affairs, both in Ohio and after coming to Indiana. Religiously the Presbyterian church represented his creed. Mrs. Miller was an estimable lady of beautiful Christian character and many sterling attributes, and her death, in 1895, was deeply lamented by the large circle of friends and neighbors with whom she was wont to mingle. Mrs. Miller survived her companion about seventeen years, he having departed this life in

December, 1878, esteemed and honored by all who knew him.

Henry B. Miller, to a brief review of whose life and achievements the reader's attention is herewith respectfully invited, was born on the home place in Monroe county, Ohio, August 21, 1867, and, like the majority of country lads, grew up under the wholesome discipline of outdoor life, becoming familiar with the arduous duties of the farm. From quite an early age he manifested a decided taste for books and study and it was not long until he finished the school curriculum, after which he pursued the higher branches of learning for about six months in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. The training there received served to stimulate the ambitious young student to still greater exertions, accordingly in 1890 he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, where he completed the business, scientific and classical courses, being graduated from that institution with the highest honors of his class in August, 1892.

While attending that institution Mr. Miller not only made a creditable record as a diligent and critical student, leading his classes in many studies, but his ability and tact as an organizer made him especially conspicuous in the different societies and fraternal organizations to which he belonged. In several of these he rose to prominent positions, directed their affairs in able and satisfactory manner and not only gave impetus to their growth and success, but wielded an influence among his fellow students such as few young men of his age have ever exercised in that institution.

Immediately following his graduation Mr. Miller went to Beaumont, Texas, where

he accepted the position as high school principal, the duties of which he discharged very acceptably for one year, when he resigned for the purpose of becoming superintendent of the schools in Columbus, in the same state. After sustaining the latter relation for a period of one year, he became dissatisfied with the educational field, although he achieved distinctive success both as a teacher and manager of schools and had he seen fit to continue that line of work so auspiciously begun and so ably prosecuted there is no doubt but that within a comparatively short time he would have acquired marked prestige among the leading educators of the state. Resigning the superintendency, Mr. Miller spent one year in the state of Arkansas and in 1895 returned to Brown county and took charge of the home place, which he has since purchased and which under his efficient management is now being largely cultivated for the purpose of raising grain for his live stock. Mr. Miller makes a specialty of shorthorn cattle, in the breeding and raising of which he has gained much more than a local reputation, and the herd of these fine animals now on his place is the best bred and the largest in the county. He is also widely known as a chicken fancier, his specialty in that line of fowls being the celebrated White Wyandotte breed, which has never failed to win the first prize wherever exhibited. At the state fairs of 1900 and 1901 his fowls came off with the highest markings for their many points of excellence and superiority and at the different county agricultural societies where shown they have seldom failed to win over those exhibited by other fanciers. Mr. Miller is an enthusiast in the matter of fine chickens and high grade live stock and his influence

has had a decided effect in inducing the farmers of his own and other counties to improve their cattle and poultry. He is also fully up to date and in touch with all modern improvements as a farmer, being familiar with every detail of the cultivation of the soil, and he seldom fails to realize liberal returns from the time and labor expended in his fields. Though first of all a farmer and stock raiser and as such ranking with the most enterprising and successful men in southern Indiana similarly engaged, Mr. Miller's interests in his business affairs have not been permitted to interfere with his duty as a citizen nor with his obligations to the public. He has long been active in political circles as a leader of the local Democracy, of which he is now chairman of the county central committee, and his ability as an organizer and success as a campaigner has been largely instrumental in leading the party to victory in years gone by, nor have the services thus rendered failed of recognition, for his party has not been slow to realize his ability and to appreciate his many self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of the ticket in a number of campaigns, local, district, state and national. In 1901 he was the choice of his party for county treasurer and in the election following his nomination he defeated a strong and popular competitor by a vote of two to one, thus entering the office by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for treasurer. As custodian of the public funds and guardian of the people's most sacred trusts, Mr. Miller's official record has been eminently honorable and praiseworthy. Not the slightest suspicion of disrepute has ever been urged against him, and by the Republicans as well as Democrats he is held in the highest es-

teem, his integrity being absolutely above reproach and his character beyond the hint of adverse criticism. The able and business-like manner with which he conducted the affairs of the office so commended his administration to the favorable consideration of his party that in the fall of 1902 he was a second time nominated, his election following, as a matter of course, as he not only carried the normally large Democratic majority, but drew a goodly number of votes from the opposition also, thus doubly insuring success, which from the beginning was a foregone conclusion.

Since the year 1903 Mr. Miller has lived at the county seat, so as to give personal attention to his official duties, his farming and livestock interests the meanwhile being in charge of safe and trustworthy hands. He still looks after his private as well as public affairs, makes few if any mistakes in either, and in addition to the pressing claims of his various duties finds time to devote to other matters, all enterprising and progressive undertakings for the advancement of the county and the social, educational and moral welfare of the people, receiving his encouragement and earnest co-operation.

On November 18, 1903, Mr. Miller entered a matrimonial alliance with Miss Vivian Franklin, the accomplished daughter of Nelson H. and Nester A. (Watkins) Franklin, the father for many years a prominent resident of Nashville, and one of Brown county's lawyers. He died some years ago, but the influence of his strong individuality is still felt in legal, social and fraternal circles of this part of Indiana.

Mr. Miller is a Presbyterian in religion, while his wife is a member of the Christian church, both being zealous and active in the

respective congregations with which they are identified. Fraternally Mr. Miller belongs to the Masonic brotherhood, the Modern Woodmen of America and his name appears in the charter of the Pythian lodge which meets in Nashville. He is active in the work of these different societies and at various times has been honored with important official positions in each. His zeal in all matters relating to agriculture naturally led him to take the initiative in organized effort for the purpose of advancing the interests of the farmer and live stock raiser, accordingly he early became an earnest advocate of fairs and agricultural societies, in several of which he acted as executive head and business manager. He was for two years president of the Brown County Fair Association, served four years in a similar capacity with the Farmers' Institute and the success of both organizations during his incumbency and for a considerable length of time thereafter was directly attributable to the able efforts which he put forth in their behalf. In his business, official and social capacities Mr. Miller has widely extended his circle of personal as well as political friends, and he is in the prime of vigorous, physical and mental manhood with favorable future prospects. It is predicted by many that still higher honors await him, though he could afford to rest on the laurels already won. He is an upright, manly man, courageous in the discharge of duty, earnest in the support of what his conscience and judgment tell him is right and, heeding the dictates of these inward monitors, he has always been true to his convictions and his life forcibly illustrates what can be accomplished by a strong, well disciplined mind when directed and controlled by correct moral and

religious principles. Esteemed by all with whom he associates or has business and official relations, a leader in the affairs of his community and an influential factor in public matters, he has lived to wise and useful ends and his achievements in different lines of endeavor have won him recognition as one of the representative men of his day and generation in the county of Brown. Mrs. Miller has a strong and pleasing individuality and her executive ability has been amply testified to by her being chosen to carry along reform and directive work in the Plainfield Reform School, which was subsequently more fully exemplified with similar work in the reformatory institutions at Glenwood and Geneva, Illinois. She is a leader in church and Sunday school work and is an enthusiast as a Rathbone sister, having been active in the lodge at Martinsville.

GEORGE W. ELY.

George W. Ely, who is extensively engaged in the raising of grain upon his fine farm of four hundred acres in German township, is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Franklin township, Warren county, that state, on the 1st of April, 1838. His paternal grandfather removed from New Jersey to Ohio and there carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. William Ely, father of the subject, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1799, and after ar-

riving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Elizabeth White, who was also born in Monmouth county in the year 1806. In his youth, however, William Ely had accompanied his parents to Ohio, the family locating upon the farm where George W. Ely was born. The date of their arrival in the Buckeye state was 1810, and for forty years William Ely remained upon the old homestead, carrying on agricultural pursuits during the years of his residence in Warren county. In 1850 he came to Indiana, settling upon the farm where the subject is now living, and his remaining days were devoted to its development and further improvement. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. He formed his business plans readily and was determined in their execution and his systematic labors and inflexible integrity were also elements in his prosperity. His political affiliation in early life was with the Whig party and he later became an active Democrat, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He served as real estate appraiser in the township and was true and loyal to any trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature. He died in 1872 and was long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1893.

This worthy couple were the parents of nine children: Joseph and Mary A., both of whom died in childhood; James, a farmer, who married Nancy Garrison and both died in 1872; Hannah, the wife of Daniel C. Schenck, residing in Kansas; Eliza, who became the wife of Frederick Hartman and died in 1859; George, of this review; Sallie, who became the wife of John T. Bruce, who was formerly a dry goods merchant and is now engaged in dealing in hardware and

furniture at Benton Harbor, Michigan, though his wife died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1892; Ellen, the wife of Ephraim Wright, who is engaged in the painting business in St. Joseph, Missouri; and John, who died in 1851.

George W. Ely spent the first twelve years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal from Ohio to Indiana, which has since been his place of residence. He has always lived upon the old homestead farm and now owns the property. His landed possessions aggregate four hundred acres, all lying in one body and all under cultivation. He devotes his time and attention to the production of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, raising oats, corn, wheat and hay, and annually harvests good crops, which fill his barns and which, when placed upon the market, bring to him a good financial return for his labors. He has prospered in his own work and, becoming the possessor of a very desirable capital, he also engages in loaning money at the present time. His residence is the old house which was built by his father in 1851, but this he has greatly improved, transforming it into a modern home.

On the 24th of August, 1859, Mr. Ely was united in marriage to Miss Maria Pruitt, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Hawkins) Pruitt, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. The father was a blacksmith by trade and followed that vocation as well as farming. In 1820 he emigrated westward to the new state of Indiana, settling first at Brookville, Fayette county, where he remained for four years, and in 1824 he came to Bartholomew county, where he resided for forty-one consecutive

years, or until his death, which occurred in 1865, while his wife, surviving him for about five years, passed away in 1870. They were members of the Christian (or Campbellite) church, while the parents of the subject were connected with the old school Baptist church. Mr. Pruitt owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, constituting a good farm. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ely have been born three children: John P., who assists in the operation of the home farm; Mary, who became the wife of Adam T. Daugherty, an agriculturist, and died in November, 1893, leaving one child, George W.; and one that died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ely are well known in this county, their circle of friends being an extensive one. They have the warm regard of those who know them and their own home is noted for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Ely is a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations and for six years he served as county commissioner, proving a most capable officer and one whose official labors were of direct benefit to the county. In whatever relation of life he is found he is loyal to the trust reposed in him and is therefore deserving of mention among the representative citizens of the county.

telligence, industry and the sterling integrity which gives character and standing to a community. As the name indicates, the well-known and popular gentleman whose brief life story is herewith presented is a representative of the large and enterprising class of people and by a career of signal usefulness he has worthily maintained the high reputation for which his nationality has long been noted and added lustre to the honorable family name he bears.

Although a young man, John B. Seitz has been an influential factor in the business circles of Brown county and his sterling worth so commended him to the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens that quite recently he was chosen by them to fill one of the most important official positions within their power to bestow. A native of this county and a lifelong resident of the same, he has been very closely identified with its history, having formerly taken an active part in advancing its educational interests and of late years he has been at the head of one of Nashville's leading industrial enterprises. His parents, Henry and Catherine Seitz, were both born and reared in Germany, in which country their marriage took place. They emigrated to the United States sometime in the early 'fifties, settling in Monroe county, Ohio, and after living there until about the year 1859 came to Washington township, Brown county, Indiana, where the father purchased a tract of wild land from which he cleared and developed a good farm and to which the family added at intervals until it amounted to two hundred and eight acres, the greater part in cultivation and otherwise improved. Mr. Seitz, like the majority of his countrymen, was a man of great industry and thrift,

JOHN B. SEITZ.

Descendants of the sturdy German yeomanry in our national domain enter largely into the thrifty and prosperous populace of Indiana and other central and western states and wherever found they are noted for in-

an excellent manager and as a farmer easily ranked with the most enterprising and successful in the county of Brown. He was also a kind and accommodating neighbor, a progressive and public spirited citizen and during his residence here won a large circle of friends and gained the respect and good will of all within the limit of his acquaintance. Although of foreign birth and always retaining tender memories of the fatherland and the home of his youth, he became a great admirer of the country of his adoption and its institutions, manifested a decided interest in the leading questions and issues of the times and gave his allegiance to the Democratic party. Religiously he and his good wife were reared in the Catholic church and to the end of their lives they remained true to its teachings and exemplified its principles and precepts in their relations with their neighbors and friends. Henry Seitz departed this life in 1874, and in the year 1903 his faithful companion was called from the scene of her earthly labors, both deaths being deeply lamented by the people with whom they had so long mingled. Of their family of ten children, John B. of this review is the youngest and perhaps the most widely known by reason of the prominent part he has taken in the civic and public affairs of his native county.

John B. Seitz was born on the home-stead in Brown county, October 28, 1872, and at the tender age of two years was deprived of a father's care and guidance. His early life on the farm was conducive to vigorous physical development and, growing up in close touch with nature, he became strong of body, energetic and self-reliant, thus laying broad and deep a firm

foundation for his subsequent career of activity and usefulness. A naturally inquiring mind, together with a strong taste for reading and study, led him to take much more than ordinary interest in his school work, in consequence of which he made rapid progress in his studies and at the age of seventeen was sufficiently qualified to pass successfully the required examination and obtain a teacher's license.

Mr. Seitz took charge of a country school in his seventeenth year and taught the term very creditably, winning the confidence and good will of pupils and patrons and earning the reputation of a capable instructor and successful disciplinarian. Encouraged by his first attempt, he decided to continue educational work; accordingly he taught other schools during the years that followed and while thus engaged devoted the spring and summer seasons to work on the farm. Actuated by a laudable desire to fit himself more thoroughly for his professional duties, he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, where he pursued his studies, thus not only adding to his knowledge and broadening his mind, but greatly increasing his efficiency as a teacher. Mr. Seitz's practical experience in the school room extended over a period of eight consecutive years, during which time he ranked with the most efficient instructors in the county, as is attested by the numerous demands for his services. He remained at home, assisting in cultivating the farm and looking after his widowed mother's interests until the age of twenty-four, when he set up a domestic establishment of his own by taking unto himself a wife and helpmeet, in the person of Miss Winnie Marshall, to whom he was united in marriage on June 19, 1897. Mrs. Seitz,

who is a daughter of Jesse Marshall, a well-to-do farmer, was born and reared in Brown county, and she has presented her husband with one child, a son by the name of Glenn, whose birth occurred on the 19th of June, 1898.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Seitz engaged in the manufacture of flour at Nashville, where for a period of three years he operated a mill quite successfully, building a large and satisfactory business the meanwhile. In the month of August, 1897, he purchased the Calvin & Tilton mill, which he has since owned and operated and which under his efficient management has become the best known and most extensively patronized establishment of the kind in the county. Since taking charge of the mill Mr. Seitz has remodeled it, supplying considerable new and improved machinery for the making of flour by the latest process and at this time it has a yearly capacity in excess of four thousand barrels, the greater part of which finds immediate sale at the home and neighborhood markets, the brands being noted throughout this section of the country for their excellence and superiority over other grades. The mill does both custom and merchant work, is kept running at its full capacity to meet the constantly increasing demand for its produce and being under the personal direction of a man skilled in flour making, the high reputation for which it has hitherto been noted is likely to be maintained in years to come.

Mr. Seitz is a Democrat in politics and one of the influential party organizers and workers in Brown county. He has taken a leading part in a number of campaigns, has been a delegate to county, district and state conventions, and to him perhaps as much as

to any other man is due the series of victories won by the local Democracy during the past ten or fifteen years. While Mr. Seitz's services to his party have been entirely gratuitous, they have been duly appreciated, and in recognition thereof he was nominated in 1902 for the office of county auditor, his triumphant election to the position being achieved in the fall of 1903.

Mr. Seitz took charge of the office on the first day of January, 1904, and the business-like manner in which he has thus far discharged the duties of the same indicates an able, efficient and satisfactory administration. He possesses business abilities of a high order, good judgment, sound discretion, ready tact and resourcefulness, qualities which make him popular and trustworthy with the people whom he has been elected to serve. Mr. Seitz's fraternal relations are represented by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which organization he has been a leading member for several years, and in which he has also been honored with official station from time to time. His religious belief is in harmony with the faith in which he was baptized, while his wife holds membership in the Christian church. Among the many pleasant and hospitable homes in Nashville that of Mr. Seitz is not less bright and cheerful than the best, much of the attractiveness radiating therefrom being due to the excellent lady, who so ably and worthily presides at the board and wields such a gentle and refined influence over the domestic circle. Like her husband, Mrs. Seitz enjoys high social standing and is much esteemed by the large number of friends who have learned to prize her for her amiable qualities and beautiful character.

THOMAS BOZELL.

Thomas Bozell has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, having reached the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey. He was born on the 23d of February, 1829, in German township, Bartholomew county, and on the farm where he still makes his home. He is undoubtedly one of the oldest native sons of this locality and his mind forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. Few indeed are the representatives of Bartholomew county who have been eye witnesses of the changes here for so long a period. He can remember when almost the entire county was unimproved and its land still in possession of the government, when its streams were unbridged, its forests uncut and its fields untilled. He has been particularly active in the line of improving the wild land, for throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits and has aided largely in making this one of the richest farming districts of the Mississippi valley.

Mr. Bozell is the son of John and Elizabeth (McGill) Bozell. The father was a native of Ohio, as was the mother, probably. They came to Indiana at a very early period in its development; in fact Bartholomew county was then upon the frontier and gave little promise of future progress, but Mr. Bozell bravely faced the conditions of pioneer life in order that he might establish a home for himself and family. He entered from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land and began the development and improvement of his farm, but died during

the early boyhood of his son Thomas. He gave his political support to the Whig party. There were in his life many strong and admirable characteristics and he enjoyed the high regard of all with whom he was associated. In his family were eight children: William, who married Emoline McCoy, and died in Texas; James, who was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but is now deceased; Joseph, who was a well known trader and business man of Bartholomew county, but is dead; Thomas, of this review; Henry A., who died when a young man; John, who married Elizabeth Weekley and is a farmer living near Jonesville; George, who died in youth; Lucinda, who married John Repp, and they are both deceased; Rebecca, who married Robert Harris, a farmer of Bartholomew county, but both are also deceased.

Thomas Bozell was reared upon the home farm amid the conditions and surroundings of pioneer life and with the family endured many of the hardships incident to the establishment of a home upon the frontier. His educational privileges were limited, but by experience and observation he has added much to his knowledge, gaining in that way a sound practical education. In his early youth he assisted in the labors of the home farm, early becoming familiar with the work of field and meadow and throughout his entire life he has carried on the same occupation. In 1852 Mr. Bozell was united in marriage to Miss Drusilla Harris, a daughter of Garrett and Elizabeth (Halfacre) Harris, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former born in 1792, and the latter in 1799. Removing westward, they became residents of Bartholomew county, Indiana, in 1833, when Drusilla was one year

old, establishing their home in German township, where they continued to live until called to their final rest. The mother passed away when Drusilla was five years old and the father survived her for about thirty years. Mr. Harris was the owner of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres which was placed under a high state of cultivation, thus developing a good farm. His political support was given to the Republican party. Unto him and his wife were born seven children: Patsy, who is now the wife of Anderson Wolf, a farmer residing at Sullivan, Illinois; Robert, who married Rebecca Bozell, but both are deceased; Amanda J., who became the wife of Thomas Brown, but both are deceased; Mary became the wife of Henry Pickens, but is deceased; Drusilla; Nathaniel, who married Lillian Runyon, of Pulaski county, Indiana; and Charles, who married Jane Brown. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bozell has been blessed with eleven children: Clementine is the wife of Jack Duncan, of southern Illinois; James married Mary Hunt and is a farmer of Moultrie county, Illinois; Clinton married Olive Duncan and is a farmer of Moultrie county, Illinois; Martha married Jacob Steinbarger, but is now the wife of Rev. William Freeman, of Brown county, Indiana; Charles wedded Alice Breeding, and is on the old homestead; Laura is now the wife of Charles Pence, also on part of the homestead; Jackson died in childhood; Mollie is the deceased wife of William Duncan; Jennie is the wife of Charles Ziegler, and Alexander, who is at home with his parents.

The home farm of Thomas Bozell, upon which he has always lived, comprises one hundred and sixty acres of rich farming land and nearly twenty-five acres of timber land.

He has cleared much of his property and has made all of the improvements upon it, transforming it into an excellent farm, neat and thrifty in appearance and giving evidence of the careful supervision of the practical and progressive owner. All that he possesses he has acquired through his own labors and he may well be called a self-made man. In his political views he is a Democrat and he belongs to the Christian church, which has been his guide through many years, his life being moulded in harmony with its teachings. Mr. Bozell can relate many interesting incidents concerning the early days in this county. He has seen the work of improvement carried on until the county today bears little resemblance to the district in which he lived in his youth. Now on all sides are seen rich farms and here and there are thriving towns, villages and cities, and all of the comforts and conveniences known to the older east have been introduced. Whatever has pertained to the welfare of his community has solicited his interest and in many measures for the general good he has co-operated.

CHRIST WOLF.

Almost every civilized country on the face of the globe has sent its representatives to Indiana, but there is no more important or valued element in our citizenship than that which has come from Germany. Mr. Wolf was among the native sons of the

fatherland who crossed the Atlantic to America, finding here good business opportunities which he improved, with the result that he became a successful man and one whose efforts are of value to the community in the promotion of the general prosperity. His birth occurred in Germany in 1829 and he was a son of George Wolf, who in his later life came to the United States and lived with his children.

On crossing the Atlantic to America, Christ Wolf took up his abode in Cincinnati, Ohio, and always followed farming. Although he had no money at the outset of his career, he worked earnestly and persistently and in the course of time accumulated capital sufficient to enable him to purchase a small farm. He afterward bought other property and became the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of good land, nearly all of which he cleared himself, placing it under a high state of cultivation. Because of the productiveness of the soil and his careful and practical manner of engaging in agricultural pursuits, Mr. Wolf was attended with excellent success. He raised the necessary farm stock, including hogs, cattle and horses, but devoted his time more largely to the production of grain.

In January, 1875, Mr. Wolf was united in marriage to Miss Mary Holtz, daughter of Peter and Mary M. (Walters) Holtz. Her father was a native of Germany and when he crossed the briny deep to the new world, settled first in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. He afterward came to Indiana, making that removal at the time Mrs. Wolf was a maiden of fourteen summers, her birth having occurred in the year 1846. In Harrison township, this county, he settled and purchased eighty acres of land.

He was a very hard worker and applied himself with unremitting diligence to the task of transforming his tract of land into productive fields which would yield him good harvests and enable him to provide a comfortable living for his wife and children. He continued to reside in Harrison township until his demise, which occurred in the year 1863. Although not active in political circles, he voted with the Democracy and he gave his earnest attention to the Lutheran church and its work, long holding membership therein. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, George, Jacob, Mary, Catherine, John, Mahala, Amos and one that died in childhood. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf was blessed with five children: Catherine, who is now the wife of Louis Rinehart, employed in one of the factories at Indianapolis; Christ, who wedded Ida Walts and is engaged in the operation of the home farm; Annie, deceased; Lula, who is still under the parental roof; and Magdalena, who died in childhood.

Mr. Wolf exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, but never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his attention to his business affairs and other interests. He belonged to the Lutheran church and led a consistent Christian life, his death occurring August 9, 1895. He never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for he found that the reports concerning its advantages had not been exaggerated, but that excellent opportunities were afforded young men of resolution, ambition and determination. He was a man of strong will and marked force of character and these elements in his business career gained him the success which made

him one of the substantial citizens of his adopted county. His loss to the community and by his family was deeply felt and it is with pleasure that we present his record to our readers as that of one of the representative citizens of foreign birth, who, true to the best interests of their adopted land, labored for its progress, while promoting their individual success. Mrs. Wolf still resides upon the old homestead, having here a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Ohio township, upon which good improvements have been made. She is an estimable lady and one who has many friends.

JOHN W. HARDEN.

John W. Harden, recorder-elect of Brown county and one of the best known and most enterprising and highly esteemed men of this part of the state, is the son of John and Rhoda (Whetzel) Harden, both parents natives of Ohio. John Harden disposed of his interests in his native state about the year 1860 and moved his family to Washington township, Brown county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm and devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture until his death in 1885. He was twice married and reared a family of six children, the subject of this review being a child of the second wife. She, too, had been married previous to her union with Mr.

Harden, and was the mother of three offspring by her first husband.

John W. Harden was born in Brown county September 9, 1862, and was quite young when his father died, the death of his mother following three years later. Being thus deprived of parental care, he was taken by a neighbor by the name of Leander Smith, in whose home he lived until about fifteen years old, when he decided to rely upon his own resources for a livelihood and a start in the world. Meantime of winter seasons he attended the district schools and obtained a fair education, and after leaving the home of his benefactor he found employment with J. A. McGregor, a stave contractor, being made foreman of the stave mill one year after engaging with the same. Mr. Harden continued in the capacity of foreman for about seven years, during which time he became familiar with every detail of the business and rendered his employer valuable service, having always made his interests his own, thus winning the respect and confidence, as well as the esteem, of their patrons. By reason of a distressing accident caused by the bursting of a cast iron pulley, a fragment of which struck his leg, breaking the bone in several places, Mr. Harden, at the age of twenty-two, was obliged to resign his position and during the following three years suffered much from his injury, the painful nature of which kept him confined to his room the greater part of that time. When sufficiently recovered he accepted a clerkship in T. D. Colvin's store at Nashville, and remained with that gentleman during the ensuing five years, the meanwhile acquainting himself with the mercantile business in its every phase, thus broadening his mind preparatory to engaging in

some kind of undertaking upon his own responsibility. Severing his connection with Mr. Colvin at the expiration of the time referred to, he purchased a stock of drugs in Nashville and during the nine years following devoted his attention very closely to that line of trade, building up a large and lucrative business patronage and the meanwhile earning the reputation not only of a careful and methodical business man, but also of a skillful and trustworthy pharmacist. Mr. Harden terminated his business cares in 1900 by disposing of his drug store, the returns having proven most satisfactory. In addition to a comfortable residence and other property in Nashville, he owns a good farm near the town, besides various other interests, from all of which he derives a fairly liberal income.

A Democrat in all the term implies, and for years an active political worker and aggressive campaigner, Mr. Harden has never been an office seeker, notwithstanding which his friends, who have long appreciated his valuable services to the party, nominated him at the November primary, 1903, for the office of county recorder, the election to take place at the general election in November, 1904. His relations with the public during a long and successful business career were always of a pleasant and agreeable nature, and possessing the faculty of winning friends and binding them to him as with bands of steel, his popularity with all classes and conditions of his fellow citizens is as great perhaps as that of any man in the county of Brown.

Mr. Harden has been twice married, the first time on the 4th day of October, 1891, to Miss Emma Browning. She departed this life November 20, 1895, after a brief

but exceedingly happy wedded experience of a little over four years' duration. Mrs. Harden was the daughter of W. W. Browning, formerly of Lawrence county, this state, later a resident of Brown county, and for a number of years a prominent and successful attorney and public spirited citizen. He was also a politician of considerable note and at one time represented the counties of Brown and Monroe in the general assembly, where he made an honorable record as an able and discreet legislator. He achieved an eminently creditable and useful career and died on March 22, 1885. Mr. Harden's second marriage was solemnized on the 27th of July, 1898, with Miss Josephine Clark, daughter of Abraham T. and Jane Clark, of Lawrence county, Ohio, the parents moving to Brown county in the year 1858. Mrs. Harden's father was born in Pennsylvania, but in an early day went to Ohio, settling in Lawrence county, of which he was a pioneer. On coming to Brown county he purchased land, but did not move to it, locating in Nashville, where for many years he ran a blacksmith and wagon shop, his establishment being the oldest of its kind in the town. During his earlier years he was a skillful mechanic and took great pride in his workmanship, the wagons and other vehicles made in his shop being noted far and wide for their strength, durability and other points of excellence. He selected the timber with much care, did all the iron and wood work with his own hands, and such was his reputation as a workman that there was always a greater demand for the products of his shop than he could possibly supply. Mr. Clark is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-five and spending the evening of his life in quiet and honorable retire-

ment. For one of his years he is quite active, retaining to a remarkable degree the possession of his physical and mental powers and moving about with almost the vigor and elasticity of his prime.

As already stated, Mr. Harden owns one of the pleasant and attractive homes of Nashville, the hospitality of which has become almost proverbial, his door being ever open in welcome to the guest or to the stranger seeking entertainment within. It is well known to the best social circles of the town and a favorite rendezvous for those who make for good cheer and believe in getting out of life all the happiness and content which it contains.

Mr. Harden is a member of the Pythian fraternity, and with his wife belongs to the Christian church, in Nashville, both being zealous workers in the congregation and enterprising in promoting its various lines of religious and benevolent effort.

hundred and fifty acres and he is also proprietor of the saw and grist mill. Bartholomew county has reason to be proud of this record for he is one of her native sons and his career indicates the possibilities that are open to her citizens.

Mr. Taylor was born in Harrison township on the 6th of April, 1844, and is a son of James and Margaret (Chew) Taylor, who are mentioned on another page of this work. His boyhood days were spent in the usual manner of farmer lads and after arriving at years of maturity he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married on the 24th of December, 1871, to Miss Sarah L. Smith, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hitch) Smith, who were residents of Delaware. Emigrating westward, however, they became pioneer settlers of this county, establishing their home here in 1840. Mr. Smith was a farmer by occupation and also a ship carpenter, following the latter pursuit while residing in the east. He owned property here and became a well known and influential citizen. His death occurred in August, 1874, in Harrison township, where he had so long resided. In politics he was very active, giving loyal support to the Republican party, and in religious faith he was also earnest and sincere, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in August, 1874, and his loss was mourned by many who knew him. His wife had two brothers who were in the army: Watson, who was a member of Company E, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, was shot and killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; and Emory, who was also a defender of the Union cause, has died since the close of hostilities. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born six children: Charles R., who

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

John H. Taylor is one of the wealthy residents of Bartholomew county, but the most envious can scarcely grudge him success, so honorably has it been won and so worthily used. He has justly gained the proud title of a self-made man, for all that he now has has been secured through his own diligent efforts and sound judgment. His landed holdings now aggregate eight

married Elizabeth Linson, and is assisting his father in the operation of the mills; Maude, the wife of Paul Taylor, a farmer of Clay township, living upon a part of her father's land; Grace, at home; Annie, Harry and Bertha, all of whom are deceased.

Mr. Taylor has led a very busy and useful life. He has worked hard and has proven that industry is one of the surest elements upon which to base success. As his financial resources have increased he has invested in land from time to time until he is now the owner of eight hundred acres, much of which is under cultivation and has been improved with good buildings, though about three hundred acres remain in timber land. He farms part of his land and rents the remainder and upon the home place he engages in the raising of cattle and hogs, feeding his produce to his stock. He has, however, never limited his efforts to agricultural pursuits alone, but for thirty-five years has engaged in the operation of a sawmill and for twenty-three years in the conduct of a gristmill. He now has a good mill and fine improvements upon his place and is carrying on a profitable business in both branches. Prosperity has been with him the reward of persistent labor, laudable ambition and close attention to his interests. In his political views he is a Republican and served as township trustee for one term, while at the present time he is serving as a county councilman. In whatever position he has been called he has proved loyal to the trust reposed in him and has made a capable, prompt and energetic officer. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, but is identified with no fraternal organization. Mr. Taylor has never allowed difficulties or obstacles to bar his path to success, realizing that these

can be overcome by perseverance and diligence. It has been as a farmer that he has largely won his prosperity and he has long been recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the agricultural interests in this portion of the state. In his business relations he is strictly fair and his good name and integrity stand as unquestioned facts in his career.

CHARLES S. BAKER.

Charles S. Baker, a prominent member of the Bartholomew county bar, and a leading citizen of Columbus, Indiana, was born near the town of Azalia, this county, on December 12, 1855, the son of Major Thomas N. and Aurillia L. (Shumway) Baker. Major Baker, father of the subject, was, like other of the early citizens of Bartholomew county, a Southerner by birth, having been born near Lexington, Davies county, North Carolina, on March 1, 1831. He was the son of Samuel and Jincy (Ellis) Baker. The grandparents were among the pioneers of Bartholomew county, they having removed here from North Carolina in the fall of 1831, when their son, the Major, was an infant six months old. They located on a farm in the Quaker settlement, one mile east of the village of Azalia, where they resided the rest of their lives. Major Baker acquired a good education, but his knowledge of the higher branches was obtained without the assistance of tutors. At



CHARLES S. BAKER

an early age he became a teacher in the public schools, and was so employed at Azalia when the Civil war began. He was intensely patriotic, and his desire was to at once offer himself to the government and go to the front when President Lincoln made his first call for volunteers. But he was deterred from joining the first regiment raised at Azalia by the entreaties of his wife. However, when later the second regiment was being recruited at Jonesville, and the Major was addressing those enlisting or preparing to do so, he said "I will not say to you go, but come!" and he at once enlisted himself. He was enrolled as a member of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which afterwards became the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. He entered the service as second lieutenant, was subsequently promoted first lieutenant and captain, and finally reached the rank of major, which rank he held at the close of the war. At the expiration of his first term of enlistment he re-enlisted, serving until the end of the struggle. At the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, he was temporarily in command of the Second Battalion, Pioneer Corps, and at a critical point in that bloody engagement, when the Confederate forces, flushed with what seemed certain victory, were making a determined attack upon the Union lines, the Second Corps successfully resisted the assault, held their ground and turned the tide of battle to victory for the Federal army. Major Baker, then only first lieutenant, was in advance of the battalion, urging and inspiring his men to victory, and in the official account of this battle, which is given in "War of the Rebellion, Official Record of the Union and Confed-

erate Armies," issued by the government, he receives honorable mention for his gallant services. At the close of hostilities, and while at Indianapolis on his return home, Major Baker was taken sick, and after an illness lasting two weeks he died in that city, on August 14, 1865. His remains were brought to his old home at Azalia and buried with all the honors of war. Major Baker was twice the candidate of the Republican party of Bartholomew county for the Indiana legislature, the first time before the war, when a young man, and the second time was during the war when he was at the front. The latter nomination, however, was not accepted, but his name was placed upon the ticket and remained there during the canvass, nevertheless. He was an earnest Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his mother, who was known throughout the county for her Christian devotion and for her eloquence and fervor in prayer. Major Baker was, on March 25, 1855, united in marriage with Aurillia, the daughter of Charles and Jane Shumway. She was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1833, and is of Huguenot descent. To this union two children were born, Charles S., and Ella J., who married Dr. S. T. Richman, now of Chicago.

Charles S. Baker was prepared for college at the Quaker Seminary, near Azalia, and in the fall of 1874 he entered DePauw (then Asbury) University, where he was graduated in the class of '78 with honor, he receiving a gold medal for excellent attainments in mathematics. After leaving college he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Ralph Hill, of Colum-

bus, subsequently continuing his legal studies in the office of the late Colonel S. Stansifer, long the nestor of the local bar. In 1880 he entered the Central Law School, at Indianapolis, where he was graduated the following year. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Columbus, and a year later became a partner of the Hon. J. B. Reeves, which partnership continued until the spring of 1885. The following fall he became associated as a partner with his old preceptor, Col. Stansifer, with whom he remained until February 18, 1902, when the Colonel died. Since the death of his partner, Mr. Baker has been alone in his practice, which is one of the largest and most important in Bartholomew county. He is and has been since March 1, 1902, general counsel for the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company, and besides a general practice, he is retained as attorney for a number of the largest and most important manufacturing and financial concerns in Columbus. While his general clientage is large, he is regarded more as a corporation and commercial than as a criminal lawyer, and it is along these lines that he has gained his reputation and prominence, which extends beyond the borders of his county and state. In 1892 Mr. Baker was the nominee of the Republican party for appellate judge, but he was defeated with the general state and national ticket.

Mr. Baker was married on October 27, 1887, to Frances, daughter of the Hon. Jesse and Sarah Arnold, of North Manchester, Indiana. Mrs. Baker was graduated from Kappe's Seminary, at Indianapolis, and later attended Wellesley College, Massachusetts. Two children were born

to this union, Jessie Arnold and Thomas Nelson, the first dying in the fall of 1893 and the other in the spring of 1894. Mrs. Baker died in the spring of 1895, and on June 27, 1897, Mr. Baker married Lulu B., the daughter of Edwin L. and Emma J. Brevoort, of Columbus. Mrs. Baker was graduated from Butler College, Irvington. To this union two children have been born, Mary Brevoort and Brevoort. Mr. Baker belongs to the Greek letter college society, Sigma Chi, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM H. PITTMAN.

The man who boldly faces life's duties and responsibilities and by determined and untiring energy carves out for himself an honorable success exerts a powerful influence upon the lives of those who follow after him. Such men constitute the foundation of our republican institutions and are the pride of our civilization. To them, life is so earnest and real that they find no time either for frivolity or vice. Their lives are closely bound up in their duties, they feel the weight and dignity of their citizenship and take pleasure in sowing the seed of uprightness. To such a class the gentleman whose name introduces this review belongs. And as such he has exerted a wholesome and beneficial influence in the community, besides rising to important public station, holding at this time the re-

sponsible and exacting position of clerk of the Brown circuit court.

William H. Pittman is a native of Monroe county, Ohio, and the oldest of a family of four children, whose parents, Absalom and Sarah J. (Wayt) Pittman, were also born and reared in that part of the Buckeye state. Absalom Pittman was married in his native county and there lived until the year 1868, when he came to Brown county, Indiana, and bought a tract of land, which has since been his home and on which the subject of this review also lived until a comparatively recent date. Being a man of great industry and a good manager, Mr. Pittman, with the aid of his son, soon cleared and otherwise developed a fine farm and in due time accumulated the comfortable competence he now enjoys. Of the original homestead three hundred and fifty acres are in cultivation, which, with the improvements added from time to time, have made it one of the most valuable and desirable places of its area in the county of Brown. Absalom Pittman is now spending the evening of a long and useful life in honorable retirement, being, as already indicated, in independent circumstances, with a sufficiency of this world's goods at his command to render his declining years comfortable and free from care. In his younger days he was a prominent local politician and a leader of the Democratic party in his township, but of recent years his activity in public and political affairs has greatly subsided, though he still votes his principles and maintains the soundness of his opinions. Many years ago he united with the Christian church and entered upon the religious career which he still maintains, his good and faithful wife being also a member of the same

body of worshipers with which he is identified.

William H. Pittman, to a brief review of whose life and achievements the residue of this article is devoted, was born October 13, 1859, and at the age of about nine years accompanied his parents upon their removal from Ohio to Brown county, Indiana. Being the oldest son, he was early put to work, clearing land and fitting it for cultivation, and during the years of his youth and young manhood he learned to appreciate the true dignity of honest toil and never knew by practical experience what it meant to eat the bread of idleness. By reason of his services being required at home his educational training was considerably interfered with, the sum total of his intellectual discipline consisting of from one and a half to three months' attendance at the district schools during the winter seasons until about the age of nineteen. Possessing a naturally studious and inquiring mind, however, and from early boyhood being fond of books and reading all that he could obtain, he made up in a large measure for his early deficiency and in due time acquired a fund of valuable information, which, with the practical knowledge obtained by coming in contact with the world in various capacities, has made him one of the best posted men on general subjects in the community.

Mr. Pittman remained on the family homestead as his father's able and valued assistant until attaining his majority, at which time he began life upon his own responsibility, choosing for a vocation the ancient and honorable calling of husbandry, to which he has since devoted his attention with a large degree of success and financial profit. He has owned at different times

several tracts of land, but by disposing of his realty to advantage and judiciously investing the proceeds in other farm property, he has added greatly to his possessions, being at this time one of the successful agriculturists and well-to-do men of Brown county, also one of its most enterprising, public spirited and praiseworthy citizens. Possessing excellent judgment, sound discretion and wise forethought, Mr. Pittman has managed his business affairs ably and creditably and, starting in the world with little capital save his determination and ability to "push," he has succeeded in amassing an ample fortune, consisting of well improved real estate in the country and several houses and lots in Nashville, besides valuable personal property and private capital.

Since old enough to exercise the right of the ballot Mr. Pittman has manifested a deep and abiding interest in political and public questions and for a number of years he has been one of the leading and influential Democratic politicians of Brown county. In the year 1899 he was nominated and triumphantly elected to the position of clerk of the Brown circuit court, which office he has held by successive re-elections ever since, the term upon which he has recently entered expiring in the month of June, 1909. Thus far his official career has been eminently satisfactory to Republicans as well as to Democrats, his record being commended and indorsed by the people irrespective of political affiliation. He discharges the duties of his position in a straightforward, business-like manner, is courteous in his relations with the public and, being familiar with every detail of the office, experiences no difficulties whatever in meeting and successfully disposing of the large amount of business devolving upon him.

The domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Pittman dates from 1878, on May 9th of which year he was happily married to Miss Amanda E. Kirts, daughter of Wesley and Elsie J. (Henderson) Kirts, both parents natives of Brown county and descendants of old pioneer families of this part of the state.

Mrs. Pittman's maternal grandfather, Robert Henderson, Sr., a Kentuckian by birth and a true type of the strong armed, clear brained, courageous pioneer of the olden time, came to this county when its few scattered settlements were but niches in the surrounding forests and to him as much, perhaps, as to any one individual, is due the credit of introducing civilization into this section of Indiana. The Kirts family were also early settlers and, like the Hendersons, bore an active and prominent part in opening the country and developing its resources. Mrs. Pittman was born and reared in Brown county and has practically spent her life within the geographical limits of the same. She is a lady of intelligence and high character, a true wife and helpmeet, and to her judicious counsel and earnest co-operation is due not a little of the success that has characterized the career of the man whose family name she so worthily bears. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pittman has been blessed with five children, namely: Hattie, wife of J. E. Walker, of Nashville; Everett, who died at the age of three years; Pearl, a member of the home circle; Orval, also under the parental roof, and Gaynelle, who departed this life in childhood. Mr. Pittman manifests a father's pardonable pride in his offspring and has spared no pains nor expense in providing for their education and fitting them for lives of honor and usefulness. The daughters are young ladies of

culture, being especially proficient in music, and Orval, the eldest son living, is prosecuting his literary studies preparatory to entering the medical profession. Appreciating their parents' interest in their behalf, the children made the most of their opportunities, all of them being well educated and highly esteemed in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Pittman and his entire family are identified with the Christian or Disciple church and live the lives of both parents and children, guided by strict religious principles, demonstrate the beauty and value of practically applied Christianity. While loyal to his own church and a liberal contributor to its various lines of missionary and benevolent effort, Mr. Pittman possesses the broad, catholic spirit which enables him to see good in all religious bodies and to perceive in every human being, however humble, the spark of divinity speaking a noble origin and an immortal destiny. Thus endowed, he is generous in his donations to all worthy objects whereby his fellow men may be benefited and his love for his kind never permits him to withhold a helping hand from a friend in need. He has long been a member of several secret fraternal organizations and an active worker and honored official in the same, being identified with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Pythian brotherhood, in all of which his zeal has been commendable and his influence strong and salutary. The moral character of Mr. Pittman is without spot or blemish, in consequence of which he enjoys the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Being one of the most widely known citizens of Brown county, his popularity is by no means circumscribed within narrow

bounds, but extends wherever his name and reputation have preceded him. In his life, character and achievements are exemplified the best type of symmetrically developed American manhood and citizenship, his influence having always been on the right side of every moral question and to the young man with ambition to rise in the world and become an important factor in the body politic his career is inspiring and eminently worthy of imitation.

WILLIAM R. COX.

William R. Cox, who for sixteen years has engaged in merchandising at Ogilville, Indiana, was born in North Carolina, on the 29th of March, 1849, and is a son of William J. and Jane (Woodard) Cox. His paternal grandfather was of Irish descent and was a well known educator, devoting his entire life to the work of teaching school. The father of the subject carried on general farming and was also a school teacher, following the profession for twenty years. In 1858 he came to Indiana, taking up his abode in Ohio township, Bartholomew county, where he purchased eighty acres of land. He had previously owned and operated three hundred and twenty acres of land in North Carolina. His farm in the west he brought to a high state of cultivation, making it a valuable and attractive property. In his political views he was a Democrat and was ac-

tive in support of the party. He belonged to the Baptist church, labored earnestly for its upbuilding and was ever loyal in his devotion to the cause of Christianity. His death occurred on the 12th of January, 1874, and his wife passed away on the 12th of January, 1873, so that they were separated but a year. In their family were eight children, Georgiana, Mary G., Henrietta V., Margaret A., William A., Jesse R., John F. and Ida J.

William R. Cox spent the first eight years of his life in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana where he has since made his home. The education which he began in the public schools of the south was continued in the schools of this county and upon the old homestead he received ample training at farm work so that he had practical experience in that work when he turned his attention to farming on his own behalf. He today owns one hundred acres of land in Wayne and Ohio townships, all of which is under cultivation. He is likewise proprietor of a store in which he carries a line of general merchandise. He has conducted this enterprise for sixteen years and enjoys a good trade.

January 10, 1888, Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Irene McMillan, a daughter of Joseph and Cinderilla (Moore) McMillan, who were natives of Ohio and came to Jackson county about 1863 or 1864. A few years later they came to Bartholomew county, settling in Ohio township, where the father carried on the occupation of blacksmithing at Ogilville. His death occurred August 20, 1902, his wife dying May 17 of the same year. Both were members of the Christian church and were well known peo-

ple. In his political views the father was a Democrat and never faltered in his allegiance to the party. Unto him and his wife were born ten children.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Cox has been blessed with but one child, Ethel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox are well known and have many friends throughout the county. He has always been a Democrat, believing firmly in the principles of the party and because of his allegiance thereto he was promoted to the position of postmaster at Ogilville, where he served for eight consecutive years. Mr. Cox is a man of genial nature and jovial temperament, appreciating a joke and delighting in telling one. His is a character that spreads around one much of the sunshine of life and the circle of his friends in his adopted county is an extensive one.

SAMUEL PARKS.

Few of Brown county's representative citizens are as widely and favorably known as the prosperous young farmer and popular and efficient public servant whose name furnishes the caption of this review. Samuel Parks, who is now holding the responsible and exacting office of sheriff, is one of Brown county's native sons and dates his birth from January 18, 1871. His father, Samuel Parks, was born in Virginia, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Martha Helms, was a native of Ohio, both

having been married previous to meeting each other in Brown county, their former unions resulting in the birth of five children each. Of the three children born to the second marriage, Samuel, of this review, is the youngest.

Samuel Parks, Sr., left Virginia in an early day and moved to Owen county, Indiana, where he resided until 1860, in which year he came to Johnson township, Brown county, and purchasing a small tract of wild land, cleared and otherwise developed a farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life, in due time becoming one of the well known men of his community. He was a member of Company K, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, in the late Civil war, served one year at the front and at the expiration of his period of enlistment returned to his home in Brown county, where his death occurred in the year 1883. He was a man of excellent character and high repute, hard working and industrious, and while not so successful as some in the matter of accumulating wealth, yet lived to good purpose and left the impress of his individuality on the community of which he was so long an esteemed and honored citizen. In religion he was a Baptist and as such exercised a wholesome influence among those with whom he mingled, his daily life being a practical exemplification of the faith which he professed. Mrs. Parks, like her husband, was highly respected by a large circle of neighbors and friends, who deeply lamented her death, which sad event took place on February 10, 1903. Her nature was also religious and for a number of years she was a faithful and constant communicant of the Christian (or Disciple) church, in the teachings of which she was reared by pious parents.

Samuel Parks, the direct subject of this sketch, was twelve years old when his father died and immediately thereafter he took charge of the little farm and assumed the responsibility of looking after his widowed mother's interests. For one so young these were no small undertakings, yet with true filial regard he resolutely accepted the responsibility and during the years that followed managed affairs so judiciously and well that in due season he was enabled to add to the acreage of the homestead by purchasing land contiguous thereto. Being early deprived of a father's care and guidance, he learned the valuable lesson of self-reliance and the necessity of continuous effort, and while looking after the farm and attending to his other business affairs, he devoted the winter seasons until his eighteenth year to study in the district schools. Realizing that little of his time could be spent in acquiring an education, he made the most of his opportunities and by devoting his leisure hours to the acquisition of knowledge, supplied in a large measure the difficulty caused by his father's decease.

Without following in detail the career of Mr. Parks from the time he became manager of the farm and practically the head of the family, suffice it to state that his progress has been eminently satisfactory and his success far greater and more marked than that of the majority of young men who have had nothing in the way of responsibility or discouragement to hinder or impede. With an intelligent comprehension of the situation and a determination as rare as it was admirable, he started out to achieve his purposes and that he has succeeded in this laudable desire is attested not only by his success in a material way, but also by the active interest

he has manifested in public and political circles and the honored official position to which he has been chosen by the suffrage of his fellow citizens. In addition to the original homestead to which he succeeded after his father's decease, Mr. Parks, by consecutive energy and tactful management has increased his holdings until he is now the owner of two hundred acres of land, one hundred and sixty being the direct result of his own industry; of this he has cleared and reduced to cultivation about sixty acres, making the sum total of his tillable land a little in excess of one hundred acres, his farm being one of the most productive as well as one of the best improved in the county.

Mr. Parks began taking an interest in political matters when a mere youth and since old enough to cast a ballot he has been an uncompromising supporter of the Democratic party and of recent years one of its leaders in the county of Brown. In recognition of his services to the party as well as by reason of his fitness for the position, he was nominated in the summer of 1902 for the office of sheriff and the county being normally Democratic, his election followed as a matter of course in the fall of the following year.

The better to discharge his official functions, Mr. Parks shortly after being elected changed his abode to Nashville, where he has since resided, his career the meanwhile in his responsible position meeting the approval of the people of the county irrespective of politics. So ably and fearlessly did he discharge his duties and so well satisfied was the party with his administration during his first term that on November 27, 1903, he was renominated.

In transacting the business of his office Mr. Parks shows no favor, but is absolutely fair and impartial, making duty to the public the paramount consideration, and everything else subordinate thereto. Courteous in all his relations and the embodiment of honor in his official affairs, he has won popularity among all classes and conditions and, without invidious comparison, it can be truthfully said that Brown county has never been served by a more capable, painstaking or obliging official. Although pronounced in his allegiance to the Democracy and a resourceful partisan, a successful organizer and an untiring campaigner, he is by no means offensive in his political methods, many of his warmest friends and most sincere admirers holding opinions directly contrary to his own. Not the least of the factors that have won him popularity are his splendid social qualities, which make him a favorite in whatever circle he may be found. He is essentially a man of the people and never loses sight of their interests, while his sound judgment, tact and fertility of resource prove him a natural leader and eminently qualify him to fill worthily high and important trusts.

Fraternally Mr. Parks is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the principles and precepts of which excellent organization he exemplifies in all of his relations with his fellow men. In religion he subscribes to no creed except the Bible and belongs to a branch of the church which takes the sacred volume alone as its rule of faith and practice. For a number of years he has been a member of the Christian church and the congregation to which he belongs has felt his influence and liberality in many ways, being a liberal contributor to

its support, besides giving generously to its various lines of work both at home and abroad.

In common with the majority of humanity, Mr. Parks has experienced many of the pleasures of life and fortune, but at times he has been called to pass under the rod and quaff the bitter cup of bereavement. His loving, faithful wife and companion, to whom he was united in 1893, died on July 9th of the following year, after a brief but happy and contented wedded experience. Her maiden name was Ollie Bales, and she was born in 1873 in Brown county, being scarcely twenty-one years of age when called from the home which her presence adorned and from the husband who lavished upon her all the wealth and affection of which his warm heart and generous nature were capable of bestowing. Mr. Parks was again married on the 10th of January, 1904, to Miss Ida Hedrick, daughter of Shelby and Catherine (Callahan) Hedrick, of Nashville, where she was born and reared, becoming his wife.

In concluding this brief review of one of Brown county's representative citizens and public spirited officials, it is needless to state that he is fully entitled to the proud American appellation of a "self-made man." Circumscribed by a discouraging environment, he never became disheartened, but with noble aims to lure him on and well defined purpose to be achieved, he persevered in his well-begun endeavor, gradually surmounted every obstacle in his pathway and by the sheer force of a strong will and a powerful personality gradually forced his way to the front until he not only achieved success from a material point of view, but won the confidence of his fellow citizens and a large

place in the esteem of the public. He is still a young man with the greater part of his life before him, and what he has already accomplished may be taken as prophetic of the larger measure of honor which his friends are pleased to believe awaits him in the future.

JOHN S. CRUMP.

John Smith Crump, capitalist and street railway owner of Columbus, Indiana, was born on the old Crump homestead in Bartholomew county, Indiana, on February 24, 1843, the son of the late Francis T. Crump. Until he reached the age of about twelve years Mr. Crump remained upon the farm and received his education in the schools of the country and of the city of Columbus. He left school in 1861 to enter the army and on August 15th that year, at Madison, Indiana, he was mustered into Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a musician, being at the time of enlistment the youngest member of his company. His regiment was almost immediately ordered to St. Louis and was there attached to the army corps commanded by General John C. Fremont. He was with his command at the bloody battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and also at the siege of Corinth and the fierce fight at Iuka, Mississippi. After the latter engagement he made application for discharge from the service on account of failing health. After his honor-

able discharge he returned to Columbus to find the county in intense excitement over the Morgan raid. He at once volunteered his services in helping to drive the rebels from Indiana soil. After a brief stay in Columbus, and his health continuing to be poor, Mr. Crump determined to go west, and on the 1st of March, 1863, he started for Marysville, Kansas, that town at the time being the most remote trading point on the overland route to California. In that frontier village he began merchandising, and continued the same with success for some time. While there, he was, on April 9, 1865, married to Emma, the daughter of John and Emaline C. Webber. She was born in Delaware county, Ohio, on August 26, 1845. After marrying, Mr. Crump determined to go farther west, and in August, 1865, he and his wife loaded their household goods upon wagons and started for what was then known as the great plains of Kansas and Nebraska, and finally located upon a ranch in the latter state. He spent the fall and winter of 1865-6 upon the ranch, and then returned to Indiana. But in 1867 he again went west, intending to again engage in business at Marysville, Kansas, but, changing his mind, he located at Manhattan, a village at the junction of the Kansas and Blue rivers, where he carried on a grocery business until 1869; then closing out that business he went to Marysville and spent one year. He then returned to his old home in Bartholomew county and took charge of the old homestead near Columbus. He remained on the farm until 1887 and then removed into the city. In 1889 he built Crump's theatre, a structure that today is not excelled by any theatre in any town the size of Columbus in the state. In 1890 he gave to Columbus its

first street car line, at first drawn by mules, and in 1893 converted into an electric system. In 1891 he purchased what was then known as the Bissell property. He reconstructed the entire property and made of it one of the modern buildings of the city, occupying more ground space than any other building in the business part of the city. In this building is the Belvidere Hotel, also the offices of Mr. Crump, in the latter being a modern steel burglar-proof safe deposit vault. This vault is fourteen by ten feet in size, the walls thirty-three inches thick, built of granite rock and lined and cased with chrome steel. In 1893 Mr. Crump completed his electric power station, for the purpose of furnishing power for his street car system and lighting purposes. This station is one of the finest in southern Indiana and is equipped throughout with the latest machinery. Mr. Crump's pluck and enterprise have long since been recognized by his fellow citizens and he is regarded as one of the most progressive and up-to-date men in the city, which fact was most forcibly demonstrated on May 29, 1903, when he was made the recipient at the hands of his fellow citizens of Columbus of a handsome and valuable gold medal set with diamonds, upon which is the following inscription: "John S. Crump, by the Citizens, as a Token of Esteem for His Public Enterprise. Columbus, Ind., May 29, 1903." The medal is beautifully embossed and engraved. In the pendant is a large raised "Goddess of Industry," holding a wreath over a street car, while an opera house building appears in the background, the occasion for the presentation having been the recent opening of Crump's street railway line and Crump's Opera House, both individual enterprises of Mr. Crump.

SAMSON DAVID.

Conspicuous among the successful self-made men of Brown county and an honored representative of one of its oldest and most highly esteemed families is Samson David, of Nashville, formerly an enterprising agriculturist and worthy public official, but now identified with different business interests, in all of which he has achieved wide influence and marked prestige. Mr. David is the son of Edward David, by the latter's second wife, whose maiden name was Patsy Sipes, being the youngest of twelve children resulting from this union. By a previous marriage the elder David had twelve children also, and after the death of his second companion he was twice married, the third union being without issue; the fourth wife presenting his with five offspring, which made him the father of twenty-nine children, perhaps the largest family in the state of which he was a resident.

Edward David was a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, but some time in the 'thirties came to Brown county, Indiana, and entered public land which he cleared and converted into a good farm, the patent for the same being now in possession of his son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. David was a pioneer in the true sense of the term, energetic, industrious and courageous, and, possessing the indomitable spirit characteristic of the early settlers, he seldom failed to carry to successful completion any undertaking to which he addressed himself. Small of stature and never weighing in excess of one hundred and thirty pounds, he was

nevertheless quite strong and vigorous, remarkably lithe and active, qualities which enabled him successfully to encounter and overcome the many vicissitudes and hardships of backwoods life, and to redeem from the forests a comfortable home and a liberal support for the large family dependent upon his labors. Nearly all of his children grew to maturity and became the heads of families and it was a fact worthy of note that all did well in their respective vocations and not one of the number was ever known to commit an unworthy act or bring disrepute upon the high character for which the family has always been distinguished. The Davids have long been noted for good health and longevity, few if any of the name dying before reaching manhood or womanhood's estate, the father of the subject being ninety-six years old at the time of his death. Integrity and high moral worth also appear to be characteristic of the family and wherever known the name stands for what is best in manhood and womanhood and for what constitutes true American citizenship.

Samson David was born in Brown county, Indiana, June 14, 1852, and spent the years of his childhood and youth on the home farm, attending meanwhile such schools as the county afforded. Circumscribed by an environment not at all conducive to intellectual discipline, his early education was by no means complete, being principally confined to a knowledge of the three fundamental branches, reading, writing and arithmetic, but as he grew older he took advantage of every opportunity to improve his mind, so that in due time he became quite well informed on a wide range of subjects. The habit of reading and keeping

in touch with current events, especially the great public and political questions of the times, he has ever maintained and it is not too much to claim for him distinctive precedence in the matters of thought and opinion among his fellow men.

Mr. David helped to cultivate the farm until his twenty-second year, at which time he left the parental roof to make his own way in the world. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he naturally chose the same for his vocation and, taking charge of fifty acres of the old homestead, to which were added eighty acres brought him by his wife, he at once addressed himself to tilling the soil under most encouraging prospects of success. During the fifteen years following he devoted his attention closely to his labors, made a number of substantial improvements on his place and in addition to increasing its fertility and productiveness, greatly enhanced its value. Meanwhile he became interested in politics and, being a leading and influential Democrat, his services to his party were such as to win recognition and make him one of its standard bearers in Brown county. His presence in the various county, district and state conventions had not a little to do in formulating party policies, planning campaigns and conducting the same, and his earnest efforts did much to strengthen the local ticket and insure its success in a number of elections. By reason of this activity he was frequently mentioned as an available candidate for office, but not being a place seeker, he refused to put himself forward and it was not until the year 1891 that he permitted his friends to place his name before the convention as an aspirant for the sheriffalty. When the balloting began he easily led his competitors

and receiving the nomination by a large majority, he entered the race against a popular opponent, made a vigorous canvass and was elected by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. David's official record during his first term was eminently satisfactory, in consequence of which he was chosen his own successor at the ensuing election, and discharged the responsible and exacting duties of the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public until the expiration of the period for which he was elected. On taking charge of the office he transferred the management of his farm to other hands, and, purchasing a fine residence property in Nashville, moved to the town and has since made it his home. About the year 1895 he suffered a severe loss in the destruction by fire of his beautiful dwelling, but he at once rebuilt it and now has a much more commodious house than the one he formerly occupied.

At one time Mr. David was in the agricultural implement and machinery business, which he carried on for about three years in connection with farming and in April, 1900, he turned his attention to the livery business, purchasing the large establishment in Nashville formerly operated by George Barnhill. He still manages this barn and has a lucrative patronage, in fact doing the business of the town in his line, his relations with his local customers and with the traveling public being of the most pleasant and agreeable character. He still gives personal attention to his agricultural interests and in addition to his home place owns a fine fruit farm near Nashville in which he takes great pride. His varieties of fruit have been selected with much care, and his orchards are among the best in this part of the state, containing the

finest of apple, pear, peach, cherry and other trees, all prolific and in thrifty condition. He finds pleasure as well as profit in the fascinating pursuit of horticulture, looks after his fruit with the interest of an enthusiast and derives from this source no small part of his income.

In the year 1876 Mr. David entered the marriage relation with Miss Lucinda Williamson, daughter of James and Mary E. Williamson, of Brown county, the union resulting in the birth of eight children, whose names are as follows: Carrie, Rettie, Mary E., Ida, Grover, William, Cecil and Verne, all living and the four oldest being married.

Mr. David is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Nashville Lodge No. 235. He has been successful in his business and as a self-made man and the architect of his own fortunes, occupies a position in the community and a place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens which required years of struggle to achieve and which is certainly complimentary to the intelligence, integrity and sterling worth characteristic of the man. Measured by the correct standard of excellence, his life has not only been successful as the world estimates success, but in those higher and nobler qualities of head and heart which bespeak the true gentleman, he has not been lacking, having always been animated by well defined purposes and lofty sentiments of honor, while his good name has never been tarnished nor the rectitude of his intentions questioned. Broad minded and progressive, energetic in the prosecuting of his own affairs, ever lending the helpful hand to those in need, liberal in his views of men and things, careful and considerate of the feelings of others, he has stamped his strong personality upon the

community and impressed all with whom he has come in contact as a strong manly man, who has little need to apologize for his life and conduct.

HENRY W. CARR.

For some years a resident of Columbus township, Bartholomew county, where he is now following farming, Henry W. Carr has become well known in this section of the state. He is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Stout) Carr, and his birth occurred in Dresden, Licking county, Ohio, on the 12th of February, 1849. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Allegheny county, on the 12th of April, 1821, and during his boyhood days left the Keystone state for Ohio. He first lived in Mount Vernon, and, entering upon his business career, he served for a time as a clerk in a mercantile house in that city. Later he went to Dresden, Ohio, where with the capital he had acquired through his own exertions he entered into partnership with a Mr. Foraker in the dry-goods business, continuing in that line in Ohio until 1858, when he determined to establish his home in Indiana. He then removed to Columbus and was a partner in the general store of Foraker, Church & Carr for two years. In 1852 he became interested in a foundry business which he conducted for some time and then sold out. He next turned his attention to the hardware trade and began

dealing in shelf and heavy hardware, conducting his store until 1867, when he removed to the farm which he had previously purchased. There his earlier days were passed. Unto him and his wife were born four sons and two daughters, but Henry W. Carr of this review is the only one now living.

In his youth the subject of this review spent much of his time in his father's store and in the graded schools of the town in which the family lived he pursued his early education. Later he had the opportunity of attending Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio, where he spent two years as a student, pursuing a scientific course. He was thus well equipped to meet the arduous duties of life and he is today widely recognized as one of the best informed men of the township, keeping in touch with the universal progress through reading and observation. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Carr went upon his father's farm and has since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. On the 12th of August, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Beers, a native of Knox county, Ohio, educated in the common schools. They have never had any children of their own, but since the death of Mr. Carr's sister her son, Charles J. Elliott, has lived with them, finding here a good home. Mrs. Carr is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Carr attends its services and is a liberal contributor to its support. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Columbus, Indiana. In politics he is one of the earnest Democrats in Columbus township, stanchly advocating the principles set forth by Jackson and Tilden. He has never

wavered in his allegiance to the party and does everything he can for its welfare. At the present time he is serving as a member of the township advisory board. Mr. Carr is a jovial, genial gentleman, fond of pleasure and of a kindly nature such as sheds around him much of the sunshine of life. As a citizen he is progressive, public spirited and is highly respected wherever known by reason of his genuine worth.

JOHN F. BOND.

The subject of this review ranks among the leading farmers and stock raisers of the township in which he lives and, having been honored at different times with important public positions, it may also be stated that he is one of the rising young men of Brown county. Few of his age have achieved as distinctive success in the line of his chosen calling, none stand higher in public esteem or wield a more potent influence, and the conspicuous place he occupies in the community demonstrates not only good character, sound judgment and upright conduct, but also the ability to fill worthily high and noble trusts. John F. Bond is a native of Brown county, Indiana, and the son of James and Sarah (Patton) Bond, the father

born in Ohio, the mother in Pennsylvania. These parents were married in Brown county and reared a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: George, James, William, Joshua, Clyde, Ellen and John F., all living, the majority being residents of their native county and state.

The subject was reared on a farm, received a good practical education in the public schools and when old enough to begin life upon his own responsibility, turned his attention to agriculture, which, with stock raising, he has pursued with very gratifying results. As a tiller of the soil he is easily the peer of any of his fellow citizens thus engaged, being industrious and energetic in his labors, careful and methodical in his management, farsighted in formulating his plans and enterprising in carrying them to completion. A man of sound judgment and great force of character, he attempts nothing without carefully considering the end, but when once he addresses himself to an undertaking it is with the well formed determination of pushing it to successful issue, the conclusion invariably justifying the resourcefulness and efforts put forth. Mr. Bond owns one hundred and ninety acres of fertile, well improved land, only a part of which is devoted to agriculture, the rest affording rich pasturage for the fine live stock which he raises and from the sale of which the greater share of his wealth has been derived. Mr. Bond is a believer in blooded stock, his reputation in this important industry giving him distinctive precedence as a breeder and raiser, also as an excellent judge of the good qualities of domestic animals. Mr. Bond's career as a farmer has been eminently creditable and he stands today among the leading men of his

vocation in this part of the state. His place shows evidence of great care, the improvements of all kinds being first class and up-to-date, while the comfortable home and its attractive surroundings go to prove that the accumulation of wealth alone has not been his sole object in life.

In the year 1891 Mr. Bond was happily married to Miss Otta Lane, of Brown county, whose parents, Ralph and Jane (Followell) Lane, were old settlers of Washington township and among its most highly esteemed people. To Mr. and Mrs. Bond three children have been born, Pearl, Glenn and Sarah Jane, all living and, with their parents, constituting a home circle in which a spirit of mutual love and good will abound.

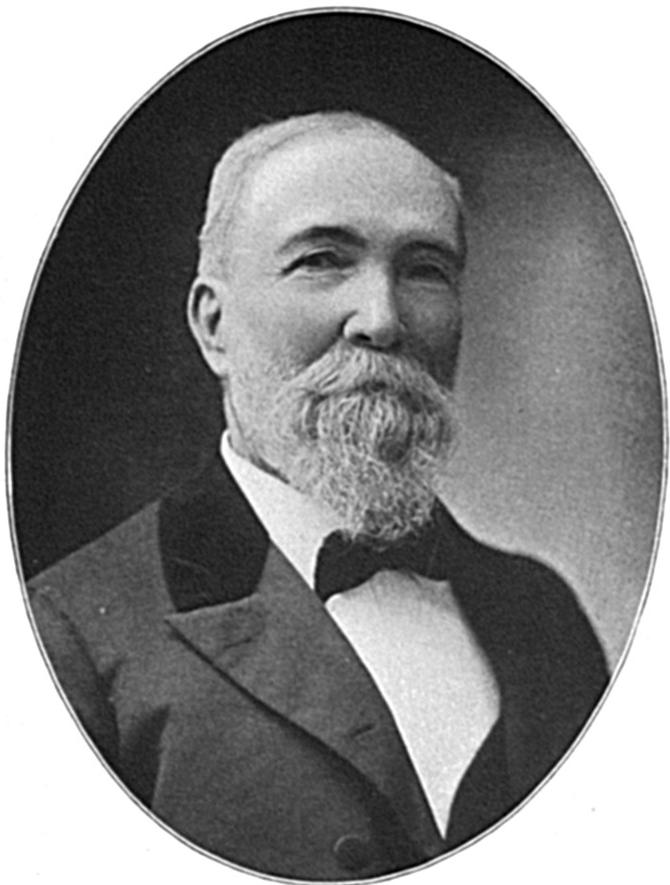
Since his twenty-first year Mr. Bond has voted the Democratic ticket and, as an influential worker in the party, he takes an active interest in the leading political questions and issues of the times, being a wide reader, a close observer of current events and decidedly a man of action in all things relating to the public weal. For five and a half years he was superintendent of the county poor farm and his management of that important trust was creditable to himself and entirely satisfactory to the people. During his incumbency he added greatly to the comfort of the inmates, introduced a number of important improvements and brought the institution to a state of efficiency such as it had never previously known and which elicited the highest praise from the board of county commissioners. In addition to the above office, which he resigned at the expiration of the time noted, Mr. Bond served three years as a member of the Nashville school board, and was also one of

the trustees of the town for a considerable length of time, giving up the latter position to take charge of his farm. In 1903 his name was placed before the nominating convention as a candidate for the trusteeship of Washington township, with the result of leading his competitor by a majority of one hundred and fourteen votes.

Fraternally Mr. Bond is identified with several secret benevolent organizations, being an active member of the Masonic brotherhood, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, in all of which he is highly esteemed and the beautiful and sublime teachings of which he endeavors to exemplify in his business and social relations. His religious belief is in harmony with the plea of the Christian church, of which himself and wife are members, both being earnest workers and living examples of the faith which they profess. Mr. Bond enjoys the confidence and respect of the people of his community and as a neighbor and citizen is kind, generous and public spirited, and stands four square to every wind that blows, an honest man in all the term implies. His many amiable qualities, as well as his manly character and sterling integrity, have won him a large circle of warm personal friends, upon whose loyalty he feels free to rely, and his honorable reputation in every relation of life has made him a forceful factor in his community and a natural leader among his fellow men. Success such as few attain is his, and the honorable career which he has achieved and the beneficial influence he exerts have gained him a prominent place as one of the leading young men of his day in the county of Brown.

JOHN V. STOREY.

Among the leading citizens of Columbus, Indiana, none are better known or more highly esteemed for their sterling traits of character than John Vawter Storey, who for over half a century has been a resident of this city, and for most of that long period was closely identified with the business interests of the community. Mr. Storey is a native of Indiana and on both sides of his family is descended from pioneers of the state. The Storey family is of Irish origin, their ancestry being traced direct to the Emerald Isle, where John Storey, the grandfather of the subject, was born and reared. He emigrated to America at an early date and settled in Kentucky during the latter part of the eighteenth century, where he married and continued to reside the balance of his life. The father of the subject was Thomas J. Storey, who was born in the Blue Grass state on November 20, 1796. When a young man, he left Kentucky and came over into Indiana, locating first at Indianapolis, where he followed his trade of carpentering and contracting. While residing in Indianapolis he was married to a daughter of John L. Spann, of Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana. After a short residence in Indianapolis, he removed to Columbus, where his wife died. Subsequently he located permanently in Vernon, and there was married to Jane Vawter. The Vawter family is one of the oldest and most prominent in the Hoosier state. The family is of Saxon stock and its origin in America dates back to the close of the six-



J. V. STOREY

teenth century, when three brothers, by the name of John, Bartholomew and Angus, emigrated from England. The name at that time was "Vawter," but the brothers changed it on coming to America by dropping the letter "l." Of the above brothers, Angus settled in the New England colony, Bartholomew in South Carolina and David in the colony of Virginia. The Virginia Vawter was the ancestor of the subject. The Christian name of John has come down in the Vawter family for five generations. The great-great-great-grandfather of Mr. Storey was John Vawter, who had four sons, Bartholomew, Angus, Richard and David, and two daughters, Winnifred and Margaret. David was the subject's great-great-grandfather. He had three sons Jesse, Philemon and William, and three daughters, Winnifred, Margaret and Mary. Jesse, the eldest son of David, was the subject's great-grandfather. He was born December 1, 1755, in Virginia, and on March 29, 1781, married Elizabeth Watts, who was also born in Virginia December 30, 1762, and was the daughter of John and Sally Watts, both of English stock. Jesse Vawter and wife had nine children, as follows: John was born in Madison county, Virginia; William, James, Fanny, Sally and Mary were born in North Carolina (now Sullivan county; Tennessee at that time, called the state of Franklin); Julia, Achilles and Ann were born in Kentucky. Jesse Vawter was a blacksmith by trade, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was an elder in the Baptist church. His death occurred in Kentucky March 20, 1835. His wife died September 10, 1830. The grandfather of the subject was Colonel John

Vawter, who was born in Virginia January 8, 1782, and went with his father Jesse first into North Carolina and thence came to Shelby county, Kentucky. In 1806 he came into Indiana, bringing his young wife and an infant son. He settled first at Madison, Jefferson county, and in 1818 removed to Jennings county, where he purchased two sections of land. On one of these sections he laid out the present town of Vernon, the county seat of Jennings. He was a remarkable man of the town. He was the leading exponent of internal improvement in Indiana in his day, and was a prime factor in the movement which resulted in the building of both the Madison Railroad and the Wabash and Erie Canal. Later he was interested in the building of the Franklin and Martinsville road, of which he became president. He served for sixteen years as United States marshal in Indiana and for nine years was a member of the Indiana senate. His versatility was remarkable and at one time in his life he was a landlord, merchant, surveyor, lawyer and preacher, all at the same time.

Thomas J. Storey, the father of the subject, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a member of the Christian church. He and his second wife became the parents of the following ten children: John V., the subject; Emila, born December 12, 1828, died July 20, 1842; Mary, born April 21, 1831, died March 4, 1900; Smith W., born December 23, 1833, died October 7, 1903; David, born January 27, 1836, died April 5, 1842; Thomas H., born July 18, 1838, died January 23, 1890; Joseph M., born October 17, 1840; Riley C., born December 18, 1842, died September

17, 1902; George W., born July 26, 1845; Emma, born May 2, 1848, married Daniel Lattimoor, a clerk in the United State pension office at Washington. Thomas J. Storey, the father, died July 16, 1878. His wife, Jane V. Storey, was born July 17, 1809, and died March 8, 1864.

John V. Storey was born in Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, on December 17, 1826. He attended the public schools. He learned the saddler's trade, at which he worked for a short time after finishing his apprenticeship, and then began business on his own account in that line, and at which he continued for a period of six months. He then traded his saddlery business for a half interest in a drug store in Vernon, where he continued for five years. In 1853 he removed to Columbus and continued his drug business in this city for eighteen years. In 1871 he retired from active business life, though continuing to hold large interests which he had acquired from time to time by judicious investments. He has always been progressive in his ideas, safe and conservative in his business dealings, and his career has been one of uniform success. He served for several years as a member and treasurer of the school board of Columbus, and during his incumbency of that office he had an experience which demonstrates the kind of a man he is. The school money was deposited in a local bank, which failed. Mr. Storey at once applied to Judge Walter Q. Gresham, then United States judge of Indiana, and obtained from him an injunction prohibiting the receiver of the bank from paying out one dollar to any source until the school money had been returned to the school board. This was finally done, but

in the meantime there was no money to run the schools, and for two terms Mr. Storey supplied the expenses from his private means.

On November 15, 1846, Mr. Storey married Mary J. Storey, a cousin, who was born in Kentucky on November 15, 1824, and they became the parents of the following children: Martha J., born August 31, 1847, married Joseph L. Smith, present postmaster of Richmond, Indiana, an ex-sheriff of that county and a Civil war veteran; William D., born January 31, 1849, died February 27, 1900; Ezra, born October 8, 1853; Cora V., born August 15, 1855; Frank, born December 16, 1856, died January 11, 1896; Charles, born October 16, 1859. Mr. Storey's first wife died September 27, 1891, and on November 23, 1894, he was married to Mrs. Addie M. Moore, widow of A. M. Moore. She was born at Milford Center, Union county, Ohio, on September 19, 1860, the daughter of Andrew S. and Catharine (Dobbins) Sprague. Mr. Storey is a member of the Masonic fraternity and he and wife are members of the Christian church, of which for several years he was a trustee. Mr. Storey's political affiliations have ever been with the Republican party. During his boyhood days Mr. Storey found great pleasure in fishing and hunting and spent his vacation periods in that way. This taste has always remained with him as one of his strong characteristics, and in these ways he has found recreation and rest from business care. He greatly enjoys the sport with the rod and gun, and frequently goes to Turkey and Webster lakes and Pigeon river in order to enjoy himself. As a follower of both Isaak Walton and Nimrod

he has won considerable local fame and his mind is stored with interesting incidents of his experiences, in the relating of which he often whiles away dull time for himself and friends. Mr. Storey possesses a genial, jovial disposition and is always an enjoyable companion. His life has been a busy one, but he has always found time to discharge his social obligations. Possessed of more than ordinary business ability and acumen, he has met with gratifying success in his undertakings, and is today regarded as one of Columbus's solid citizens, and his success has been the result of his own ability and energy, his efforts having been entirely unaided by outside influences. His life has been wholesome and exemplary in every respect and his course in all matters has been such as to win him the respect and regard of all with whom he has been in contact. As a gentleman, citizen, business man and Christian, his life has been well rounded out.

MARION L. BROWN.

The enterprising agriculturist of whom the biographer writes in this connection comes from the historic commonwealth of West Virginia, where his birth occurred September 6, 1862, the home in which he first saw the light of day being situated in the county of Marion. His parents, Michael

and Mary (Veach) Brown, are also natives of West Virginia, and of a family of nine children he is the third in order of birth. Michael Brown moved his family to Brown county, Indiana, in 1865, and purchased the farm on which he has since lived and prospered, being at this time one of the leading agriculturists and well known citizens of Jackson township. He has devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil, and while always a hard worker and noted for his industry, has also taken a lively interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the community, being a man of intelligence, good judgment and commendable public spirit.

Marion Lee Brown was a child of three years when his parents transferred their abode to Brown county and from that time to the present he has spent his life within its geographical limits. Reared to farm labor, he early became familiar with the same, and remained at home, assisting his father, during the spring and summer months and of winter seasons pursuing his studies in the district schools. Being a natural student and a lover of books, he experienced no difficulty whatever in leading his classes, and such was his progress that at the age of nineteen he was well enough advanced to pass the required examination and secure a teacher's license. During the ensuing twelve years he devoted the winter months to educational work and earned honorable mention as a teacher, the frequent demands for his services as an instructor in the same locality attesting his efficiency as an instructor and disciplinarian, as well as his popularity with patrons and pupils. While thus engaged he spent the summer seasons working on the farm and not caring to devote his life to teaching, he abandoned the profession about

1885 with the object in view of giving all of his time to agricultural pursuits.

Purchasing eighty acres of land the above year near Needmore, Mr. Brown at once took possession of the same and began the work of its cultivation and improvement, and to say that his efforts have been crowned with encouraging results the present excellent condition of the place, together with his high standing as an enterprising husbandman, bear abundant witness. In addition to tilling his own land, he rents his brother-in-law's farm, from the two having realized during the last few years an income sufficiently liberal to place him in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Brown's domestic life dates from April 21, 1889, at which time he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Lurena Baughman, who was born in Brown county, being the daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Snyder) Baughman, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. Jacob Baughman came from Georgetown, Ohio, to Brown county in the early fifties and entered public land, from which he developed a farm and on which he spent the remainder of his days. His wife, who was born November 15, 1823, and whom he married shortly after his arrival, was a member of one of the oldest families of Brown county, having come to that part of the state, with her father, William Snyder, whose wife's name was Jane Evans, as long ago as 1828, the trip being made from Kentucky on horseback. Being quite young at the time, she sat on a pillow in front of her father, who, holding her with one hand and guiding his horse with the other, experienced no little difficulty in making his way through the wild, unbroken country to his new home in the midst of a

Brown county wilderness. It seems her parents had separated in Kentucky and her father brought his mother and one son to Indiana, Eliza remaining with her mother, and she was finally taken by her father, who brought her to join the rest of the family. After reaching young womanhood Eliza visited her mother in Kentucky, and some years after her own marriage she brought her mother to Indiana and gave her a home until her death, about one year later.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brown has been blessed with seven children, namely: Lawrence Glenn, Leonard Roland, Olive, Mary Jane, Maude L., Burrell and Paul, all living, and, with their parents, constituting a mutually pleasant and agreeable home circle. Politically Mr. Brown votes the Democratic ticket, and for a number of years has been an active and untiring worker for his party, contributing as much to its success in his township perhaps as any other man. He served five years as trustee of Jackson township, during which time he manifested commendable zeal in the discharge of his official duties, his administration being able, businesslike and satisfactory to the public. As a neighbor Mr. Brown is highly esteemed in his community and as a citizen is enterprising and public spirited. Having always tried to realize in himself his highest ideal of manhood, it is sufficient to state that his life has been eminently honorable and his character free from stain. He owes his success entirely to his own exertions, as he began working his way in the world at the early age of fifteen, and from that time to the present he has received no assistance from outside sources. By patient, persevering industry and good business management, he has been enabled to earn a com-

fortable competency and place his family beyond the reach of want, and by persistently pursuing a straightforward, manly course in carrying out his purposes has won a conspicuous place and an honorable reputation among his friends and fellow citizens of Brown county.

WILLIAM A. MORRIS.

Bartholomew county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Indiana, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility. He is now acting as county auditor of Bartholomew county.

One of the native sons of this county, Mr. Morris was born on the 9th of July, 1858, and is a son of John R. and Minerva (Robertson) Morris. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and was of Pennsylvania Dutch lineage, while the mother's birth occurred in Clark county, Indiana. She was there reared and both Mr. and Mrs. Morris were successful teachers in the public schools

prior to their marriage. Becoming acquainted, their friendship ripened into love and they were joined in wedlock in Clark county. Subsequently they came to Bartholomew county as pioneer settlers and for a number of years resided in Clifty township, where the subject of this review was born. People of superior intellectual attainments and high moral worth, they left their impress for good upon the community and gained for themselves many warm friends who accord to them a high measure of respect.

William A. Morris was the fourth in order of birth in a family of eight children, five daughters and three sons, and of this number four are still living, two brothers and two sisters. His boyhood and youth were passed in the usual manner of farm lads of the period. He worked in the fields through the summer and in the winter seasons attended the common schools, mastering the branches of learning which formed the curriculum there. He was twenty-one years of age when he left the farm and started out in life on his own account. He had gained practical experience of farm work in all of its departments and his knowledge he put to use upon his own place.

In 1881 Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Williams, a native of Bartholomew county who spent her girlhood days here and acquired her education in the common schools. Unto them were born four children, Bessie, Guy, Harry and Maude, all of whom are now at home. The wife and mother died March 5, 1902, and her loss was deeply deplored by many warm friends as well as her immediate family.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Morris began farming on his own account upon a

tract of land belonging to his father. He is today the owner of one hundred and forty-two acres of land in Clifty township, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and has also improved it with splendid buildings. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates the supervision of a careful and progressive owner. He has also been actively engaged in shipping stock for the past fifteen years, making large purchases and sales, on which he realizes a good income. It was in the year 1902 that Mr. Morris was elected to his present position as auditor of Bartholomew county. In his political affiliations he is a Republican and has ever kept well informed on the issues and questions of the day, thus being able to support his position by intelligent argument. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, nominated him for the position of auditor in 1902 and, being elected, he entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st of January, following. In his work he is methodical, systematic and accurate and is therefore proving a capable official, over whose public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His life has been an active, useful and honorable one. He and his family are members of the Christian church and he has served as elder of the Newbern church, with which he is identified. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through consecutive effort, untiring industry and capable management. He has ever been most loyal to the duties of friendship and of citizenship and his history well deserves a place in the annals of his native county.

JAMES M. YODER.

As long as history endures the American people will acknowledge their indebtedness to the brave heroes who between the years 1861 and 1865 fought for the preservation of the Union and the honor of the flag which has never been trailed in the dust of defeat in a single war in which the country has been engaged. Among the gallant boys who wore the blue during that dark and troublous period was the well known gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, now a leading farmer and stock raiser of Brown county, also one of its most enterprising and public spirited men of affairs. James M. Yoder is a native of the Hoosier state and the son of Jacob and Mary (Jackson) Yoder, the father born in North Carolina, the mother in Indiana.

Conrad Yoder, James M.'s grandfather, came to Indiana some time in the twenties and settled near Bloomington, Monroe county, where he cleared a farm and spent the remainder of his life, dying about 1853. Jacob Yoder accompanied his father to this state and lived in Monroe county until 1853, when he moved his family to Brown county, settling and improving a farm at Nashville, near where he lived until two or three years before his death, which occurred in Jackson township in 1885. He was a man of excellent character and enviable standing, a prosperous farmer and a devout member of the Christian church, to which religious body his wife also belonged. This worthy couple reared eight children, all of whom are living, five brothers and one sister residing in Oklahoma and one in South Dakota, the subject,

who is the oldest of the number, being the only representative of the family in Brown county.

James M. Yoder was born April 21, 1843, six miles north of Bloomington, in Monroe county, Indiana, and at the age of two years accompanied his parents upon their removal to Brown county, where he grew to young manhood on the farm, assisting the meanwhile with its improvement and cultivation. He enjoyed the advantages of a common school education and in his nineteenth year responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers by enlisting in Company D, Eighty-second Infantry, under Captain W. W. Browning and Colonel Morton C. Hunter. Mr. Yoder experienced all the terrible realities of warfare during the ensuing three years, and proved his loyalty and devotion to his country in a number of noted campaigns in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and other states, participating in some of the bloodiest battles of the rebellion, among which were Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga and many others, both regular engagements and skirmishes, passing through these fiery ordeals without injury and being seldom absent from his post of duty. Honorable discharged with the rank of corporal in June, 1865, he at once returned to Brown county and, purchasing a farm near Georgetown, addressed himself industriously to the pursuit of agriculture, which he carried on in that locality until 1890, when he sold out and bought the place near Nashville which he has since made his home and on which he has achieved marked success as an enterprising tiller of the soil and raiser of live stock. His farm consists of one hundred and seventy acres of excel-

lent land, is well improved and, being cultivated according to modern methods, yields abundantly of the crops usually grown in this part of the state. Mr. Yoder is familiar with the nature of soils and by systematic rotation of crops he has not only retained the original fertility of his land, but has greatly enhanced its productiveness, having long been considered one of the most successful farmers of the township in which he resides. He also has an enviable reputation in the matter of his live stock, horses, cattle and hogs being of the best obtainable, and his activity in this direction has had no little influence in inducing his neighbors to improve their breeds of domestic animals.

In the year 1869, shortly after his return from the army, Mr. Yoder entered the marriage relation with Miss Catherine Waltman, daughter of Michael Waltman, of this county, the union being terminated by the death of his wife three years later, April 25, 1872. On September 12, following, he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Eliza J. (Snyder) Baughman, who has proven a faithful wife and helpmeet, presiding over his household with the devotion characteristic of true American womanhood and co-operating with him in all of his undertakings, contributing not a little to the success which he has achieved.

Mr. Yoder is the father of eleven children, namely: Jacob I., Ida, Myrtle, Edith (deceased), Maude, Daniel B., Leroy, Ralph, Dorval J., John and Pearl, the three oldest married and well settled in life, the others at home. The two children of the first marriage were Marion E. and a girl baby which died a few weeks after its mother. Marion E. is located at Indianapolis, where he is

engaged in teaming. Jacob I. is farming near Georgetown; Ida is the wife of John Prosser; Myrtle married Joshua Bond.

Mr. Yoder is stanchly and uncompromisingly Republican in his political sentiments and for a number of years has been a recognized leader of his party in Brown county. His activity and influence have made for the strength of the ticket in a number of campaigns and his efforts have been duly recognized and appreciated by the leading party workers in his own county and elsewhere. In the year 1898 he was appointed by the Republican state central committee to canvass Brown county for a list of old soldiers and to ascertain how each would vote at the ensuing election, and he performed this duty so thoroughly and efficiently as to gain the approbation of the committee, besides receiving letters from Governor Durbin and Mark Hanna and other leading men of the party commanding his work. He is now serving for the second time as chairman of the county central committee and is devoting considerable attention to the details of the campaign of 1904.

Mr. Yoder has been interested in all enterprises and movements having for their object the material development of Brown county, and every progressive measure for the welfare of the people has had his countenance and support. He is a friend of education, stands for law and order and lends his influence to whatever makes for the moral and religious advancement of his community. He and his wife are identified with the Baptist church, both being influential workers in the local congregation to which they belong, and fraternally he is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Grand Army of the Republic,

holding at this time the office of commander in Jackson Wood Post, No. 512. He keeps in touch with his old army comrades, serving as president of his regimental association and having attended the various local and national reunions.

Mr. Yoder has been quite successful in the accumulation of material wealth and is today one of the well-to-do men of Brown county. He is highly regarded for his sterling integrity and many admirable qualities of mind and heart, and his commendable course in life has won for him an abiding place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

ABNER WALKER.

Abner Walker, who carried on general farming for many years in Bartholomew county, is now enjoying a well earned rest, living at his fine home situated on a tract of two and a half acres of land in East Columbus. His place here is splendidly improved and is the visible evidence of thrift and industry which Mr. Walker has led. He was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on the 18th of March, 1836, and is a son of Zephaniah and Lydia (Wheaton) Walker, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. The paternal grandparents of the subject were residents of Pennsylvania. Later they took up their abode in Kentucky and at an early day in the devel-

opment of this portion of Indiana came to Bartholomew county. Pioneer conditions existed and much arduous labor was required of the early settlers in order to make the land cultivable. The grandfather did much clearing, thus preparing his fields for the plow, and he and his family encountered many of the hardships and difficulties of pioneer life, but through energy and perseverance triumphed over these. There were a good many wolves in the forests at the time of their arrival and wild game of all kinds was to be had in abundance. As the years passed by, however, great changes occurred—by time and man. The grandfather bore his full share in the work of early development and progress and well deserves to be mentioned among the honored pioneers to whom the present generation owes a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. Zephaniah Walker was reared upon the old family homestead, but not desiring to make farming his life work, he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed throughout the greater part of his business career. He, however, owned a farm at one time and his last days were spent near Georgetown, in Brown county. He met with a fair degree of success in his undertakings and was recognized as a citizen of worth and value because of the honorable life he led and because of his interest and co-operation in public affairs for the general good. He voted with the Democracy. His children were four in number: Ambrose, who died in camp while serving as a Union soldier in the Civil war; Carrie, deceased; Catharine, who has passed away, and Abner.

To the public school system of the state Abner Walker is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth.

He spent his boyhood in his parents' home, and, unlike his father, he in early life decided to make farming his life work. Starting out with determination, he worked industriously and in course of time was enabled to purchase a tract of land. He had had few opportunities and advantages in his youth, but he made the most of these and by his unremitting diligence he gradually won success. He is now the owner of seventy-two acres of good land, which is well drained by ditching and is supplied with many modern improvements and equipments. He carried on general farming therein until 1894, when he determined to put aside the more active cares of business life and rented his farm. He has since lived in East Columbus, where he purchased two and a half acres of land. Upon this a fine house and good barn have been erected and other improvements made. His lawn has been beautified and the home is attractive both in the interior furnishings and the exterior adornments.

On the 27th of December, 1856, Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Hubbell, a daughter of Stephen and Mary Hubbell, the father born in New York and the mother in Pennsylvania. They became residents of Johnson county, Indiana, at an early period in its development, driving an ox team to that locality, where they became pioneer settlers. The father cleared a tract of land and in the early days lived in a log cabin in true pioneer style, but as the years passed he was enabled to provide for his family more of the comforts of life. He voted with the Democracy and held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Walker were born six children: William, who died

at the age of twenty years; Martha, the wife of John E. Campbell, a farmer; James and Ida, both deceased; Emma, the wife of C. S. Hunter, who also carries on farming, and Ella, the wife of George Hill, who is an express agent at Indianapolis.

Mr. Walker believes firmly in the platform of the Republican party and gives proof of his allegiance thereto by casting his ballot for its candidates. He has served as supervisor for several years, proving a capable and trustworthy official. He belongs to the Christian church and is interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare, co-operating in many measures for the public good and along material, social, intellectual and moral lines. A determined purpose and laudable endeavor have formed the basic elements in his success and have made him one of the prosperous residents of his adopted county.

state dignified by his citizenship. Rising to a leading place at the bar at an age when most young men are just entering upon the formative period of their lives, competing in courts long noted for the high order of their legal talent and bringing to every case put into his hands a clearness of perception, a ready power of analysis and an ability to push it to successful issue, characteristic of the learned and astute lawyer, his name and achievements have for years been closely identified with the legal machinery of his own and neighboring counties, also with public improvements and political interests of the state in such a way as to earn him recognition as one of the distinguished citizens of his day and generation in a community prolific of useful and honorable men. A high purpose, an unconquerable will, diligent study and devotion to principle and duty are some of the means by which he has made himself eminently useful and every ambitious youth who must fight the battle of life with the prospect of ultimate success may read with profit the brief biography which is herewith presented.

Anderson Percifield is a native of Brown county, Indiana, and the son of George and Elizabeth (Clapton) Percifield, the father born March 11, 1822, in Tennessee, the mother in the state of Kentucky on April 1, 1825. George Percifield came to Brown county in 1831 with his father, Gilbert Percifield, who settled about six miles west of Nashville, where he took up a tract of government land, the original patent for which is now in the possession of the subject. In due time George grew to maturity, assisted his father to clear and develop the family homestead and later improved a farm of his own, on which he lived a number of years,

ANDERSON PERCIFIELD.

Standing out distinctly as one of the central figures in the history of Brown county is Anderson Percifield, of Nashville. Prominent in local affairs and equally so in public matters beyond the confines of the field in which he has achieved such eminent success, with a reputation in one of the most exacting professions that has won him a name for distinguished service second to that of none of his contemporaries, there is today no more prominent or honored man in the part of the

finally disposing of it and purchasing a place nearer the county seat, where he spent the remainder of his days, departing this life December 18, 1896. When a young man he married in this county Miss Elizabeth Clapton, a most estimable lady of beautiful Christian character and high social standing, who bore him thirteen children and whose death occurred on the first day of January, 1881. Of the life, character and achievements of George Percifield much might be said, as he was an intelligent, enterprising, prosperous man and worthy, public spirited citizen, who always manifested an active interest in whatever tended to the development of the country or the welfare of the people with whom he mingled. He was successful as a farmer, accumulated a comfortable competence and during a long and eminently useful life never had the slightest difficulty with a friend or neighbor, having always exemplified to the world the strong and abiding Christian faith by which his actions were directed and controlled. In early manhood he united with the Christian church and to the end of his days remained a loyal member of the same, contributing liberally to the support of the congregation to which he and his wife belonged and extending a potent influence which induced many of his associates to abandon the ways of sin and seek the higher life of integrity and righteousness. For many years he was an elder in the church, in which capacity he served faithfully and efficiently, and his thorough acquaintance with the sacred scriptures, of which he was always a careful and critical student, made him not only an able teacher of the word, but an acknowledged authority in all things pertaining thereto. Originally he was a Democrat and remained such until 1861,

when, becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the party in relation to the Civil war, he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party and continued to support the same until the national election of 1896, when he cast his ballot for William J. Bryan.

Of the thirteen children born to George and Elizabeth Percifield, Anderson is the second son and the fifth of the number in the order of birth. He was born on the parental homestead, about three miles west of Nashville, March 22, 1853, and spent his early years pretty much after the manner of the majority of country lads, working in the fields during the spring and summer months and of winter seasons attending the district schools of the neighborhood. The intellectual discipline thus acquired was afterward supplimented by an academic course at Bloomington and still later he entered the State University in that city, where he prosecuted his studies preparatory to entering the law. Until the year 1874, while attending the university, Mr. Percifield devoted his vacations to teaching and in this way earned sufficient means to pay his way, beginning his career as an educator at the early age of sixteen and continuing that line of work until his formal admission to the bar, when a few days past his legal majority.

With a mind well disciplined by intellectual and professional training, he, in 1874, opened an office in Nashville, and in due time forged to the front as one of the rising young lawyers of the Brown county bar. His abilities were not long in being recognized, and although obliged to compete with old and well established practitioners, his success from the beginning appeared to have been assured, for to him were early entrusted

a number of important cases, especially those of a criminal nature, and the able and judicious manner in which he managed them won him recognition as a profound and skillful attorney, who left nothing undone for the interest of his clients. While thoroughly guided in the underlying principles of jurisprudence and well acquainted with every branch of the profession, also familiar with the devious methods of the practice, it is as a criminal lawyer that Mr. Percifield especially excels, and as such he has few equals and no superiors in the southern part of the state. Since his admission to the bar he has appeared for fifteen men charged with murder without losing a single case, and of the hundreds of others indicted for criminal offences whom he has defended in the courts of Brown and adjacent counties, the records show that over ninety per cent. were acquitted. His success in these and other equally important cases is perhaps without a parallel in the field to which his practice has been principally confined, and it is a fact worthy of note that within the last thirty years his name has appeared either for plaintiff or defendant in nearly every leading trial in the courts of his own county, to say nothing of his distinguished services at other places.

Throughout a protracted and eminently honorable professional career Mr. Percifield's practice has taken a wide range and, as already indicated, he ranks with the soundest and most logical lawyers of Indiana, in consequence of which he has a large and lucrative clientele, the magnitude of his business being greater perhaps than that of any other member of the Nashville bar. In his relations with his fellow practitioners, as well as with his clients and the public at large, he has always been animated by the

loftiest motives and has made every personal consideration subordinate to the higher claims of duty. Broad and liberal in his views of men and things, thoroughly in touch with the progressive spirit and tendency of the age, and with the greatest good of his fellow man ever prominently in view, his conduct has always been that of the true lover of his kind and the enterprising citizen who is ready to make any reasonable sacrifice for the cause in which his interests may be enlisted. He is withal essentially a man of the people, proud of the distinction of his citizenship in a country for whose laws and institutions he has such a profound admiration and respect, while his strong mentality, ripe judgment and unimpeachable integrity demonstrate to the satisfaction of all his ability to fill honorably important public stations and to discharge worthily high trusts. In point of critical legal scholarship, keen intellectuality and the tact to reduce these to practical good he easily stands in the front rank, while in all that constitutes sterling manhood and upright citizenship his position in the social circle and in the world of affairs has long been established and duly recognized.

Mr. Percifield was a Democrat until the year 1900, at which time his political opinions underwent a radical change and since then he has been an active and influential supporter of the Republican party. Although never a place seeker or aspirant for any kind of public distinction, he was twice elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, in addition to which he has also filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned various other positions of honor and trust. His fraternal relations include membership with the Masonic brotherhood, the

Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in all of which organizations he has been a zealous worker, besides holding at different times high official stations in each.

It would indeed be somewhat anomalous if with such an intellect and character as Mr. Percifield possesses, he did not, with his profession and the various other subjects that have engaged his attention, deeply study and carefully weigh the claims of revealed religion. This he has done with the happy result of strengthening and every day making brighter and surer his faith in an all-wise Father, who doeth all things well, and in his Son, through the merits of whose atoning sacrifice he hopes ultimately to enjoy in a far greater degree the consolation and solace which have been such potential factors in shaping his life and fixing his destiny. With strong and well settled religious convictions and taking the Bible alone as his rule of faith and practice, and belonging to a body of the church founded on the same, he is content to be known simply as a Christian and to live the life of an honorable, though faithful, disciple of the Nazarene.

On December 31, 1876, Mr. Percifield was united in marriage to Miss Barbara M. Campbell, daughter of Isaac and Caroline Campbell, of Belmont county, Ohio, who came to Brown county, Indiana, in 1868, where the family has since resided. Mr. Campbell is a successful farmer, a worthy and widely known citizen, highly esteemed in the community of his residence for his many sterling qualities of head and heart. Mrs. Percifield is a lady of intelligence and excellent repute and, with her husband and children, moves in the best society circles of Nashville, in which place as elsewhere she

has a large number of warm personal friends. She is a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist church, deeply interested in its different lines of activity and her name is also intimately associated with all kinds of charitable and benevolent work of whatever name or order.

To Mr. and Mrs. Percifield five children have been born, the oldest of whom, a daughter by the name of Daisy, is now the wife of Irwin Guthrie, one of Brown county's prosperous farmers and stock raisers. Lula, the second daughter, is not living, and the other members of the family, Thurman, George and Paul, are still under the parental roof.

MORGAN J. QUICK.

Morgan J. Quick is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Bartholomew county. More than eight decades have passed since the family was established here. Indiana was then one of the far western states and Bartholomew county was upon the frontier. Indians were still numerous in the state, the forests were uncut, the rivers unbridged and the lands uncultivated. Progress and improvement largely lay in the future and upon such enterprising citizens as the members of the Quick family devolved the arduous task of reclaiming this district for the purposes of civilization. James Quick, the paternal grandfather of the subject, was a native of

Holland and with his parents came to America when but a boy. They settled in Virginia and there he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some time. He served in the war of 1812 as a horseshoer, aiding his country in that way through much of the period of hostilities. His son, the father of the subject, was also with him at that time. They were in Ohio when the war had terminated and were informed that the battle of Tippecanoe had been fought and the war was over, and they arrived at Flat Rock township, Bartholomew county, in the year 1819. The grandfather secured one hundred and sixty acres of wild land from the government and with the assistance of his son undertook the development of a new farm. He resided thereon until his death and when he passed away the county lost one of its worthy pioneer settlers—a man who had assisted materially in the improvement of the county and who had aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for its present progress and prosperity.

Tunis Quick, father of the subject, was married after coming to Indiana. He wedded Miss Susannah Record, who was born in Kentucky and came with her parents from Ohio to this state. To the old family homestead Mr. Quick took his bride and there he remained until his life's labors were ended in death. He was a very prominent and influential citizen of the community not only because of his success as an agriculturist, but also because of his loyal devotion to the general good. He became an acknowledged leader in public thought and action and his efforts in behalf of the political principles in which he believed were beneficial and far-reaching. In poli-

tics he was a Whig and for fifteen years he served as justice of the peace and was also one of the associate judges of the county. He was likewise elected probate judge and filled that position for some time. In 1840 he was made a candidate for the state legislature and, being elected, served in the general assembly for two terms, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the laws which were enacted during his incumbency. At the age of seventy years he associated himself with the Missionary church and died in that faith. Unto him and his wife were born nine children and six of the family are still living.

Morgan J. Quick, the eldest of this number, was born at the old family homestead in Flat Rock township, on the 2d of September, 1825, and was there reared. His memory goes back to the time when much of this district was in its primitive condition and when as a farm boy he assisted in the difficult work of developing and cultivating new fields. He attended the subscription schools and two of the family received college educations, both being graduates of the Bloomington University. The subject, however, did not have the opportunity of attending college, but through reading, experience and observation he has added largely to his knowledge and in this way has always kept in touch with the progress of the times. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age, at which time he was married and received from his father a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres.

It was in 1848 that Mr. Quick was joined in wedlock with Miss Isabella Hoskins. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting in the army when he was sev-

enteen years of age and serving for seven years, thus aiding largely in winning independence for the nation. Mrs. Quick was born in 1825. The young couple soon after their marriage began their domestic life upon a farm which he still owns, having at first the original tract of a quarter section of land, of which only sixty acres had been cleared. With characteristic energy, however, he began its further development and in course of time rich harvests were rewarding his labors. As his financial resources had increased he has added to his property until he owns in the home farm a valuable tract of two hundred and twenty acres. He was always a man of strong constitution, enjoying good health and thus he was able to carry on his work in a manner that has been attended with prosperity. In addition to the home place he owns another tract of forty acres together with eighty acres in Decatur county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Quick have been born nine children: Tunis J.; Hugh S.; Hannah A., now deceased; John S.; Belle; Ezra; Gorrell; Kate and Lizzie. The elder children are graduates of the schools of Columbus and Gorrell is a graduate of Purdue University and of the Baptist Theological Seminary, of Louisville, Kentucky. He is now devoting his life to the work of the Baptist ministry and is located in Jersey City, New Jersey.

All of the family are identified with the Baptist denomination and have lived lives in harmony with its teachings. Mr. Quick has served as clerk of his church and on his removal to Columbus he was again elected clerk. He has also filled the office of deacon and trustee and in the latter capacity is now acting. In politics he is a

Republican where questions of national importance are involved, but at local elections votes independently. He belongs to the Horse Thief Detective Association of the county.

His life has been an active and honorable one and he certainly deserves to spend the evening of his days in quiet retirement, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

AARON ROYSE.

Aaron Royse, who was one of the leading citizens of Nineveh township, Bartholomew county, Indiana, was born in Washington county, Indiana, June 27, 1818, and was the son of William and Martha Royse, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Kentucky. When quite young he was brought to Indiana and grew to manhood on what was known as the Barnhill farm, in Nineveh township, his parents being among the early settlers of Bartholomew county. When he was sixteen years of age he lost his father, mother and one sister by the cholera, and from that time until his twenty-third year he found employment as a farm hand in various parts of the county. In January, 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth Maguire, who was born in Clark county, Indiana, May 15, 1820, the daughter of Francis and Mary (Johnson) Maguire. After his marriage Mr. Royse engaged in agricultural pursuits in Nineveh township

and, from a very meager beginning, became in time one of the largest landholders in the county, owning at his death five hundred acres here and two hundred in Illinois. He was one of the pioneers of the county, and during his long residence he earned a reputation as an upright citizen and honorable gentleman. He died in January, 1887. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Royse, namely: Hiram, Marietta, Henry, Arinda; William, John, George, Lewis, Aaron, Albert, Alice and two who died in infancy unnamed.

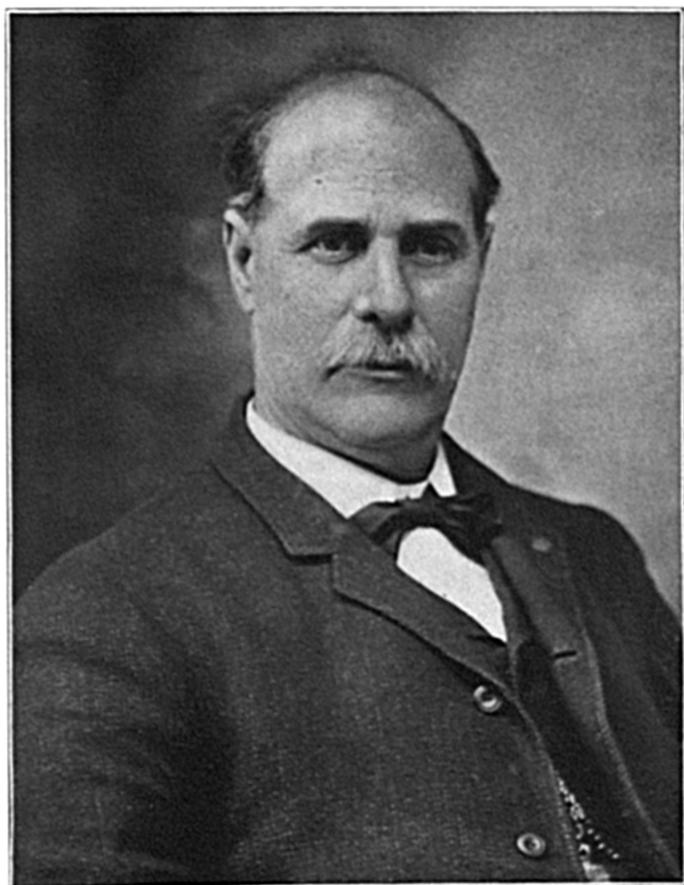
vived her husband about forty years. In their family were eleven children, all of whom were living at the time of their mother's death.

Andrew Carmichael was born in 1818 and spent the first thirty years of his life in Ohio. In 1849 he came to Indiana, settling in Van Buren township, Brown county, where he has since resided. Farming has been his life work and he cleared considerable land. At present he is living retired at Walesboro, an honored and venerable citizen. He has given his political support to the Democracy and has long been an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died in 1850. They were the parents of ten children, namely: William T.; Adam S.; Harriet J., the wife of Collin McCord, a farmer and stock raiser; Mary, the widow of Peter Anthony, who was a farmer of Brown county; Robert, deceased; George W.; Margaret, the wife of Jerome Jackson, a farmer; Louisa, the wife of Williard Folk, a miller at Stone Head, Brown county; Fidelia, the wife of Samuel Kent, a farmer; Harry, and John, who is living in Brown county. After the death of his first wife Andrew Carmichael wedded Mary Waggoner, whose parents were from Kentucky.

WILLIAM T. CARMICHAEL, M. D.

William T. Carmichael is an honored veteran of the Civil war and a leading representative of professional circles in Walesboro. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 12th of February, 1844, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Scott) Carmichael, both of whom were natives of Belmont county, Ohio, while both the paternal and maternal grandparents were from Baltimore, Maryland. The paternal grandfather, William Carmichael, served throughout the war of 1812 and was a loyal and valiant defender of the cause. He removed to Belmont county, Ohio, and in 1849 came to Indiana. He married Louisa Powell, a native of Ohio and who died in Jackson county, Indiana, in 1888, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, having sur-

As most farm boys of the period William F. Carmichael spent the days of his youth. The public schools and an academy afforded him his educational privileges until he had mastered the common branches of learning and later he spent two years as a student in Bloomington, Indiana. Desiring to follow a professional career rather than to engage in farming, he prepared for his chosen calling as a student in the Physio-Medical College at Indianapolis, where he



W. T. CARMICHAEL, M. D.

was graduated with the class of 1885. He then began practice in Walesboro, where he has since remained and in his chosen vocation has been successful, having now a large patronage. The Doctor is a member of the state and national associations of his school of medicine. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Carmichael, although but a boy of seventeen, enlisted for service in the Union army, joining the boys in blue in August, 1861, and was assigned to duty with Company H, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry. He took part in a number of important engagements in the fall of 1862 and was captured at the battle of Mumfordsville, Kentucky. Soon afterward, however, he was paroled and was sent home for thirty days, but almost immediately returned to the front. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Parker's Cross Roads and many skirmishes during 1862 and in 1863 crossed the Mississippi river into Arkansas, participating in the engagements of Little Rock and in many skirmishes in that state. In 1864 he was with General Steele in the Red River expedition and took part in many engagements, including those at Camden and Saline River, fighting for forty days on that expedition. In the year 1865 he participated in the engagements at Fort Morgan and Fish River, Alabama, also the siege of Spanish Fort, the capture of Fort Blakely and the engagement at Whistlers Station, which was one of the last battles fought east of the Mississippi river. He was promoted to corporal, later became sergeant, was color bearer for one year and was mustered out as quartermaster sergeant, his meritorious conduct and valor on the field of battle having continuously won him promotion. He

was a brave soldier, always loyal to the cause which he espoused and has every reason to be proud of his military record. He was but twenty-one years of age at the close of the war and yet had fought almost four years in defense of liberty and Union.

In 1867 Mr. Carmichael was united in marriage to Charlotte Beck, a daughter of John and Charity (Pitts) Beck, who were residents of Lawrence county, Indiana. He owned a well improved tract of land there and made it his home until his death, which occurred in 1877. Politically he was a Republican and for several years served as justice of the peace. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael were born two children: Albert, who died at the age of twenty-two, and Charlotte, who died in infancy. The wife and mother passed away in 1872 and Dr. Carmichael was afterward married, his second union being with Miss Martha J. Schultz, a daughter of Eli Schultz, of Ohio. Four children graced this marriage: Daniel S. who wedded Nora Jones and is a farmer; Mary C., the wife of Elijah Jones, a merchant of Indianapolis; Minnie A., the wife of Frank Hardin, a farmer of Bartholomew county; and William O., at home.

Dr. Carmichael is an independent or socialistic voter. He was reared in the faith of the Democracy, but since 1876 has voted independently of party ties. In 1868 he was elected surveyor of Brown county and filled that position for one term and was a candidate for secretary of state on the Populist ticket in 1900. Since 1885 he has resided in Walesboro and is widely known in this portion of the state. Dr. Carmichael is a man of strong intellectuality and has read broadly and thinks deeply not only along the line of his chosen profession

but along many lines touching the general interests. He holds advanced ideas on many questions and looks at the world from a broad humanitarian standpoint, having strong sympathy for the unfortunate in all classes and greatly desiring the amelioration of various conditions affecting humanity. In manner he is social and genial and is a popular citizen of Walesboro. The Doctor is a Mason, belonging to Bayless Lodge, No. 216, at Jonesville, Columbus Chapter, No. 10 and Columbus Commandery, No. 14, and has been active in the work of the order, being a representative to the grand lodge.

HENRY W. KING.

From remote antiquity agriculture has been considered an honorable vocation, and in all ages men of sterling worth and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been tillers of the soil. The free outdoor life of the farm, besides inspiring new life and hope, has a tendency to develop and foster independence of mind and self-reliance, characteristic of strong, virile manhood, and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature amid the healthful labors of the field. From this fruitful soil and air spring in a large degree the moral bone and sinew of the county, and the majority of America's great warriors, wise statesmen, renowned scholars and distinguished men of letters, as

well as the great captains of industry and leaders in the domain of thought, were born and reared on the farm, and to this fact is largely due the eminence to which they have attained.

The well known subject of this review is one of Brown county's representative agriculturists and as such has met with success such as few achieve. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow men and as a broad-minded, progressive citizen, fully abreast with the times, exercises a wholesome influence in the community, besides being a factor of no little weight in the public affairs of his township and county. Henry W. King was born in Brown county, Indiana, May 19, 1842, and is the oldest of seven children, five sons and two daughters, who constituted the family of Isaac and Violetta (Porter) King.

Isaac King, whose birth occurred in South Carolina, was taken to Kentucky in an early day, about 1840, and came from the latter state to Brown county, Indiana, accompanying his father, Daniel King, who entered about two hundred acres of land in what is now Hamlin township. The family moved to their new home in a small wagon drawn by a pair of mules and, like the majority of pioneers, experienced the privations and hardships incident to backwoods life in this part of the state nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Daniel King cleared and otherwise improved a portion of his land and continued to cultivate the same until his death, which occurred about 1850. Isaac, who was about twenty-one years old, on coming to the county, also developed a good farm from the wilderness and lived on the same until 1854, when he sold it and purchased a place about a half

a mile from Nashville, where he made his home until his death, in August, 1864, his wife surviving him until the year 1892. Both possessed noble Christian characters, being members of the Baptist church and lived worthy lives, void of offense toward God and man. Their virtues were many, their faults few, and their influence made for good among the large circle of friends and acquaintances with whom they mingled.

Henry W. King spent his early life on the home farm, and this part of his life was uneventful, being closely devoted to the routine of honest toil to which the majority of country lads soon become accustomed. A vigorous physique, good health and a steadfast purpose to succeed in life were among the legacies of this early period, and as the years went by he gained new resolutions to make the most of his opportunities so as to become a good citizen and to be of some use to the world. At intervals during his minority he attended the public schools and on reaching manhood's estate was made deputy county recorder under Fountain F. Sutherland, the duties of which he discharged about one year, when he resigned to enter the service of his country. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the summer of 1865, in June of which year he was discharged on account of physical disability caused by a fourteen weeks' illness with typhoid fever, being reduced during that time from his normal weight of one hundred and sixty-four pounds to ninety-six pounds. Immediately after his discharge he returned home and, when sufficiently recuperated, began farming, which he continued until 1869, when he moved to Franklin, Johnson county, where

he resided during the seven years following, when he returned to Brown county, and two years later, 1878, purchased the farm in Jackson township on which he has since lived and prospered, his success the meanwhile being all that he could reasonably expect or desire.

Mr. King's one-hundred-and-thirty-seven-acre farm is well improved and most productive, and his manner of cultivating it attests his familiarity with agricultural science and high standing as a capable manager and far-sighted business man. He has a substantial residence and good outbuildings, and spares no reasonable expense in surrounding himself and those dependent upon him with the comforts and conveniences of life. In early manhood he was a Democrat, but becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the party and its attitude toward the government immediately preceding and during the war of the rebellion, he changed his political views and for a number of years past has been a pronounced Republican, and as such has been a persistent worker. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and religiously the Presbyterian church represents his creed, his wife being a member of the same congregation with which he is identified.

Mr. King has been twice married, the first time, in 1862, to Miss Nancy Jane Sutherland, who departed this life in the year 1877, after bearing him five children, namely: Thomas D., Mary E., Laurie, Luella and Maggie Gertrude, the two oldest being the only ones living. The second marriage was solemnized on January 14, 1878, with Mrs. Maria (Butler) Adams, the union resulting in the birth of the following children: Frank G., Edwin T., Kate and

Charles G., the latter being the only survivor.

Mr. King has experienced many of life's vicissitudes as well as its benefits, the most of the former being caused by the death of his loved ones, the dread messenger having seven times invaded his household. While called to drink the bitter cup of bereavement, he has not been discouraged or cast down, but with an abiding trust in Him who ordereth all things after the counsel of His will, and cheered by the hope of sometime, somewhere being reunited with the loved and lost, he bears his burden with the fortitude of the true Christian, trusting in divine guidance as he pursues his onward way through life. In things temporal fortune has not withheld her smiles, as he has been successful in his business affairs, being a possessor of a liberal share of the world's goods, both for present needs and future exigencies. Generous in his benefactions to all worthy objects, enterprising in all that concerns the material advancement and moral good of the community, and public spirited in his efforts to promote the welfare of his fellow men generally, he is destined to remain as long as he lives one of the representative citizens of Brown county.

having been passed in this locality. He was born in German township and is the son of John M. and Amelia (Keith) Steinbarger. The father was a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Champaign county on the 8th of October, 1815. The mother was born in Kentucky on the 2d of January, 1822, and by their marriage they became the parents of a large family of fifteen children, namely: Henry, who is now deceased; James S., whose name introduces this review; Mary E., Amanda E., J. W., Elijah W., Serena J., Margaret, William N., George W., Isaiah Z., Charles G., one that died in infancy, Hiram C. and Martha J. Isaiah Z. Steinbarger is a widely known publisher of Boston, Massachusetts, having worked up through various grades and in the business has won well merited success. The father of this family learned the blacksmith's trade in early life and always followed that pursuit in his youth. In early manhood he carried on farming, acted as overseer of the farm and at one time was also engaged in gardening. However, he made the trade of blacksmithing his life work and it was thus that he provided for his family. He died on the old farm in German township on the 15th of March, 1890, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years. He owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in Iowa and his farm in German township comprises about thirty-two acres. In his political views he was a Whig in early life and afterward gave his support to the Republican party, but never sought nor desired office, preferring that his time should be given to his private affairs.

He held membership in the New Light church and his life was an honorable and

J. SOL STEINBARGER.

J. Sol Steinbarger, who owns and operates a farm of fifty-eight acres of good land in German township, Bartholomew county, is a well known farmer here, his entire life

upright one. All that he possessed he acquired through his own efforts and his business was so capably conducted and his life so straightforward that he commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Upon the old home farm James S. Steinbarger, of this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He is indebted to the public school system of the county for the educational privileges he enjoyed. On the 24th of October, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada Jane Smith, a daughter of George W. and Thirza (Anderson) Smith. Her father was a farmer of Bartholomew county for a number of years, but in 1865 removed to Pulaski county, Indiana, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for twenty-seven years up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1877. In his family were nine children: Lewis, Lydia, Sarah, Ada, William, Betty, George, Eli and Angie. In his political views Mr. Smith was a Democrat, believing firmly in the principles of that party. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he long held membership and to the work of which he was devoted. His business career was crowned with success.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Steinbarger has been blessed with six children: Della, who is now the wife of Orville Hazlop, the efficient superintendent of a straw baling company; Nora, who is at home; Charles W., who married Cora Sanders and is a resident farmer of Nineveh township; Anna, who is the wife of Ed Schenck; John A. and Earl C.

The home farm of Mr. Steinbarger comprises fifty-eight acres of land, all of which

is under cultivation. It is a good farm, well improved, and the fields return good harvests as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon them. He feeds his produce to his stock. He engages in dairy farming to a great extent and keeps fine Jersey cows for this purpose. He also raises a large number of hogs. In all of his work Mr. Steinbarger is particularly diligent and enterprising and whatever success he enjoys is the outcome of his own well-directed efforts. He has erected a fine home upon the farm and is today accounted one of the most progressive as well as prosperous farmers of his native county. In his political views he is a Republican and has served as supervisor. In the county where his entire life has been spent and where he is so well known he is held in the highest esteem, a fact which indicates that his career has ever been an honorable and upright one.

CHARLES E. DURLAND.

Among the honored veterans of the Civil war who fought for the preservation of the Union and are now valued residents of Elizabethtown is Charles E. Durland. He was born in Jackson county, Indiana, April 19, 1840, and is a son of Phineas Y. and Eliza N. (Dennison) Durland. The father was a native of New York and traced his ancestry back to Holland, whence representatives of the name came to the new world at

an early epoch in the colonization of America. Mr. Durland was born in the year 1806 and continued his residence in the Empire state until 1820, when he removed with his father to Indiana. He wedded Miss Dennison, who was of Irish extraction and who was born in Ohio in 1817. They were married in Indiana and settled in Jackson county, but the father was not long permitted to enjoy his home in this state, being killed by the cars in Madison Hill on the 28th of March, 1844, his death being occasioned by a railroad wreck. His widow afterward became the wife of John McGannon and they subsequently removed to Illinois, where both spent their remaining days. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Durland were born three children: Marietta V., who became the wife of Pinkney Brown, but both are now deceased; Charles E., of this review, and Otto C., who lives in Oklahoma City. There were also two children by the second marriage, but one died in infancy and the other died in 1900, leaving two sons.

Charles E. Durland was born near Brownstown, in Jackson county, near the old farm, and was only four years of age when his father died. He was then reared by his mother and step-father and remained with them until he was eighteen years of age. The educational privileges which he enjoyed were those afforded by the common schools. He accompanied his mother to Illinois and there remained until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when the south attempted to overthrow the Union and men from all stations in life flocked to the standard of their country. They came from the workshops, from the offices, from the counting rooms and the fields, all imbued with the same patriotic spirit to preserve the Union

intact. Prompted by a love of country, Mr. Durland offered his services to the government on the 4th of August, 1862, and donning the blue uniform of the nation he joined Company A, of the Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry. This regiment was assigned to the western army and he was in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Resaca, Stone River, Marietta, Atlanta, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Rome, Macon and Selma. Altogether he was in twenty-seven engagements, besides continuous skirmishing almost every day for six months or more in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. He belonged to General Wilder's famous fighting brigade and bore active and helpful part in the Civil war, never faltering in his allegiance to the starry banner of the nation and the cause it represented. For about three years he was with the army, faithfully performing his duty, whether it called him to the firing line or stationed him upon the lonely picket line. On the 27th of June, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, and because of injuries sustained by his military service he now receives a pension of twenty-four dollars per month.

Returning to Illinois Mr. Durland engaged in business there as proprietor of a meat market and in 1873, disposing of his interests in that state, he again came to Bartholomew county, Indiana. Here he lived for twenty years upon a farm and in 1893 put aside the more arduous duties of agricultural life and settled in Elizabethtown, where he is now living, merely giving his supervision to his farming interests.

In this county Mr. Durland was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wilson in the year 1866. They have one son, Phineas W., who was born in 1870 and is now the as-

sessor of Columbus township. The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church and Mr. Durland is a faithful member of the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified since 1871. The Republican party receives his political indorsement and he has always given his support to its men and measures, since attaining his majority. While residing in Elizabethtown he served as alderman, but he has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in James Moffet Post, No. 243, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has served as chaplain. In matters of citizenship he is as true and loyal to the old flag and to his country as when he followed the stars and stripes on southern battlefields. In his business career he has ever been straightforward and in fact his entire life has been that of an upright man, his history deserving prominent mention on the pages of his adopted county.

WILLIAM O. HOGUE, M. D.

Dr. William O. Hogue was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1821, and is the third child of William and Lucy Hogue. His father was born in Frederick county, Virginia, June 10, 1793, married Lucy Price at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1816, and came to Barthol-

omew county, Indiana, in 1836, moving here from the town of Madison, in which place he settled with his family as early as 1830. He died in the year 1849. The mother departed this life in 1848. The youth and early manhood of Dr. Hogue were spent upon a farm, and his first school experience embraced the studies appertaining to the educational course prescribed by the usages of those days. He early determined to prepare himself for the medical profession, and upon attaining his majority entered upon the study of the same with Dr. E. W. Van Wye, under whose instructions he continued for a period of three years, beginning the practice at the end of that time at the village of Elizabethtown. After four years' successful practice he abandoned the profession and engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on about three years, and then opened a drug store in the city of Columbus, a branch of trade with which he remained identified from 1855 to 1885. In September, 1887, he became a member of the manufacturing firm known as the Columbus Machine and Supply Company. Dr. Hogue was a wide-awake, energetic man, fully alive to the interests of his various business enterprises and the general prosperity of the community. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian, having identified himself with that branch of the church as early as 1847. He was active in all church work, and upon the temperance question was a firm believer in total abstinence, which he fearlessly advocated for a number of years. Politically he voted with the Republican party, and though not a partisan in the sense of seeking official position, he had decided views upon all the leading questions of the day,

which he had no hesitancy in giving publicly. He was one of the charter members of the First National Bank of Columbus, and a director of the same from its organization. The Doctor was twice married, the first time, in Madison, Indiana, November 28, 1848, to Miss Janett Craig, who was born in Scotland on the 24th of June, 1820. Mrs. Hogue died July 1, 1850. His second marriage was solemnized at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 19, 1852, with Miss Emma Martin, whose birth occurred at Cheviot, Ohio, on the 2nd day of August, 1830. The children of this marriage are: Frank O., born February 15, 1853, and Emma, born February 21, 1855.

JAMES L. KYTE.

The farming interests of Bartholomew county are well represented by James L. Kyte, who is a well known agriculturist and one who has also been prominent in public affairs. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office and in official service as well as in private life he has made for himself a creditable record.

Mr. Kyte is one of Indiana's native sons, his birth having occurred in Van Buren township, Brown county, on the 27th of January, 1850. He is a son of David and Margaret (McKinney) Kyte and comes of German ancestry. His paternal great-

grandfather, Lewis Kyte, was a native of Germany, whence he crossed the Atlantic to the new world in an early day, establishing his home in Ohio. Later he removed to Washington county, Indiana, becoming one of its pioneer settlers. The grandmother of the subject lived to the advanced age of one hundred and four years. It was in Washington county, Indiana, that David Kyte and Margaret McKinney were united in marriage. They afterward removed to Brown county, this state, in the year 1849 and the father entered from the government the tract of one hundred and six acres of land upon which he lived until 1861, developing a good farm from the wild hills. In 1861, however, he disposed of his interests there and removed to Jackson county, Indiana, where he remained until his death. In his political affiliation he was a Democrat and his study of the issues of the day caused him to give a stalwart support to the party. He held the office of trustee of Van Buren township, Brown county, for several years and was also township trustee while living in Jackson county for seven years. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree and in public office, as in private life, he was ever the faithful and loyal gentleman—a man whom to know was to respect and honor. Unto him and his wife were born four children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom are yet living, namely: Robert H., who is a miner of Colorado; William H., a resident of Columbus, Indiana; and Elizabeth C., who is the wife of George Holtz, of Jackson county, Indiana.

The other member of the family is James L. Kyte, of this review. He was a little lad of only seven years when his parents re-

moved from Brown county to Jackson county, Indiana, and there he assisted in the arduous task of developing and cultivating a new farm through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he had the privilege of attending the common schools and thus acquired a fair education. He applied himself diligently to the mastery of the studies taught in that locality and at the age of nineteen years he began teaching, which profession he followed with success through the winter months until 1876, after which he devoted his entire time and attention to farming.

In the year 1878 Mr. Kyte was united in marriage to Miss Lusetta Dougherty, a daughter of Adam Dougherty, who was one of the leading Democrats of Bartholomew county and an influential citizen, widely and favorably known. Mrs. Kyte attended the common schools and was also trained in the duties and labors of the household. By her marriage she has become the mother of four daughters and a son, Ralph, who was born on the 13th of October, 1880, is a graduate of the common schools and is unmarried and lives at home; Effie I., born July 10, 1882, received a good common-school education; Bettie B., born November 16, 1883; Arie E., born March 30, 1886, married Charles Massie, of Bartholomew county, and Maggie M., born on the 16th of March, 1891, are all at home.

Mr. Kyte is a member of the Horse Thief Detective Association, is one of its sheriffs and is now vice-president of the association for the county. He became one of the charter members of the organization and has put forth earnest and effective effort in its behalf. He is also adjuster

of the Bartholomew County Farmers' Insurance Company and his political support is given to the Democracy and he is regarded as one of its substantial advocates in this portion of the state. He has labored earnestly and effectively for its welfare and success and upon its ticket he has been loyal in public office. He served as one of the county commissioners for two terms of three years each, filling the office from 1890 until 1896, inclusive, during which time he discharged his duties with honor and credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His time, however, is largely devoted to agricultural interests and he has a good farm in Columbus township, where year by year he raises the crops best adapted to the soil and climate, finding that diligence, perseverance and close application will win a good living and ultimately lead to the acquirement of a comfortable competence. He is a man well known in the county as an excellent citizen and good neighbor and one who is held in high esteem by all with whom he has been associated in business, political or social relations.

SAMUEL WALKER.

The well-known gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this article enjoys the distinction of being one of Brown county's oldest native sons and is also an honored representative of one of its earliest and most

highly esteemed pioneer families. In his veins flows the blood of a long line of sterling Scotch-Irish ancestors, and he traces his genealogy in this country to an early period in the history of Virginian colonial days. The first of his ancestors of whom he has any definite knowledge is his great-grandfather, Isaac Walker, who was born in Virginia, and there spent his life as a prosperous tiller of the soil, a vocation to which the majority of his descendants to the present day have followed. Isaac Walker died in his native commonwealth, leaving a number of children, among whom was a son by the name of Jacob, who left Virginia in an early day and went to Henry county, Kentucky, where he married and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. Thinking to better his condition in the newly opened country of south central Indiana, Jacob Walker, in the year 1830, brought his family into what is now Brown county, moving the entire distance in a wagon drawn by an ox team. In those days there were no settlements south of Nineveh, Johnson county, and from that town he was obliged to cut a road to the land on Salt Creek, Hamlin township, on which he decided to locate, a distance of ten miles through a dense forest into whose somber depths but few white men had previously penetrated. After much laborious exertion he finally reached his destination and in due time erected a diminutive log cabin, which being done, he at once addressed himself to the more formidable task of clearing and improving a farm. In the course of years his work was accomplished, his death occurring when he was about seventy-five years old, and from that remote period to the present day the land on which this sturdy pioneer settled has been in the possession of his de-

scendants. At the time of Jacob Walker's arrival in Brown county his family consisted of a wife and six children, five sons, Franklin, Landy, Zephaniah, Samuel and Charles, and a daughter, Betsy. Charles Walker was then a sturdy youth of seventeen. Four years later he married a young lady by the name of Jane Rariden, and immediately thereafter entered a tract of land in Hamlin township, two miles distant, and to which he took his bride, the two riding a horse, on which was also carried a feather bed and what few cooking utensils were needed in the new cabin home. Charles Walker was a man of strong physical mold and of great industry, and so effective were his labors that within a comparatively short time he had a goodly portion of his land cleared and in cultivation. He improved a fine eighty-acre farm, on which he made many substantial improvements, and continued to cultivate the same until his death, which occurred in the year 1889, surviving his wife for thirty-one years. His second wife was Nancy Burton, who still survives. Charles Walker was a successful farmer and public-spirited citizen and labored for the material advancement and moral good of the community. He reared a family of children, namely: Jacob, Henry T., Sally, Samuel, William, Zephaniah and Mary Ellen, the youngest dying in childhood. Two of the sons, Jacob and Henry, served with distinction in the late Civil war as members of Company D, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, and both died from the effects of army exposure before the close of the war.

Samuel Walker, to a brief review of whose life the remainder of this article is devoted, was born on the homestead near his

present home in Brown county, February 3, 1847. Reared on the farm and early made familiar with the rugged experiences of the same, he grew up to habits of industry and at the proper age entered the district schools, which he attended winter months until a youth in his teens. When eighteen years of age he began making his own way by working as a farm hand, and to this kind of labor he devoted the ensuing five years, husbanding his earnings the meanwhile with the object in view of engaging in agricultural pursuits upon his own responsibility. On January 4, 1873, he chose a wife and helpmeet in the person of Miss Carolina Virginia Gosser, who was born June 9, 1853, in Brown county, being the only child of John and Jane (Poulton) Gosser, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. These parents were married in Ohio, and in 1850 moved to Brown county, where the father purchased land and developed a farm, upon which he lived until entering the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. He was a good soldier and met his death in a hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee, while bravely upholding the honor of the flag.

Immediately following his marriage Mr. Walker engaged in farming on the Gosser homestead and has ever since made this vocation his life work, owning at this time an improved and most productive place of two hundred and eighty-three acres in Brown county. His present commodious residence was erected in 1889, and the fine orchards and other substantial improvements are the result of his own industry, thrift and excellent management, his home being attractive in all the term implies, and, as already indi-

cated, one of the most desirable rural homes of the county.

Mr. Walker has made a careful study of the science of agriculture and is familiar with every phase of the same, being enterprising and progressive as a tiller of the soil, successful as a fruit grower and stock raiser and an authority upon everything relating to modern and advanced farming. The county fair grounds are located on his place and the success of the agricultural association is due as much to his interest and efforts as to those of any other man. The Brown county fair is the outgrowth of a local exhibit of the products of Hamlin township, and for three years it was held as a free fair. It was so successful from the start that a company was organized with some fifty stockholders and for nine years it has had annual exhibits in September with good exhibits and suitable premiums, the attendance being such as to encourage its promoters. Benefits to the farmers are readily traceable to its influence and in many ways it has contributed to the social and material advancement of the county.

Politically Mr. Walker is a representative Democrat of the old Jefferson and Jackson school and for many years he has been an influential factor in party circles. He served two terms as trustee of Hamlin township, and in 1891 was honored by being elected to the higher and more responsible office of county treasurer, which position he held for a period of four years, having been chosen his own successor. As custodian of the public funds he discharged his duties faithfully and efficiently, his administration of the office being able and business-like, and it is conceded by the people, irrespective of party, that the county has never been served

by a more capable or judicious official. During his incumbency he resided in Nashville, and his deputy while in office was his son, Estal E., who proved an able assistant and a young business man of great promise.

Mr. Walker has been a member of the county council ever since the creation of the position, and his influence in directing the affairs of the same has done much to make the position accomplish the purposes for which it was intended. He has manifested an abiding interest in all public questions pertaining to the welfare of his county, encourages to the extent of his ability every laudable enterprise and progressive measure for the benefit of the people, and as a citizen is energetic and wide-awake, discharging his every duty and the responsibilities incumbent upon him in a manner befitting the true American who has the good of his fellow men at heart.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of four children, whose names are as follows: Professor Earnest Gosser, graduate of the State Normal School at Terre Haute and the State University, and at this time the efficient and popular principal of the Lebanon high school; Estal Earl, who received a business training in the Commercial College of Lexington, Kentucky, and now holds the position of bookkeeper with the firm of Tripp & Company, North Vernon, Indiana; Eustis S. is pursuing his studies in the high school at Lebanon, and Fanny J. is still a member of the home circle.

Mr. Walker spared no pains in educating his children, and has every reason to feel proud of their attainments and advancement, also of the high esteem in which they are held; the oldest son has already reached a position of prominence in educational circles

and, judging from his present progress, it is safe to predict for him a brilliant career among the leading school men of Indiana. The others have also made the most of their opportunities, and in years to come they will doubtless achieve marked success in their respective spheres of endeavor and add greatly to the honorable reputation the family has always borne. Mrs. Walker is a lady of intelligence and beautiful Christian character and to her judicious counsel and earnest co-operation her husband is indebted for no little of the success by which his career has been marked. Both are highly respected in the social world and, as members of the Christian church, their influence has been a power for good among their numerous friends and associates.

HON. THOMAS ESSEX.

Hon. Thomas Essex was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, May 15, 1807, being the sixth in a family of nine children born to John and Catherine (Rothrock) Essex. The father of the subject was born in Philadelphia in 1771 and died in Bartholomew county at the age of one hundred years less forty days. His mother, also a native of North Carolina, died in this county near Hope. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1829, and the following summer came to Columbus, where he engaged in the manufacture of

brick during the summer, and in the winter taught school. In 1831 he settled on a farm near Hope, where he remained until 1864, when he returned to Columbus, where he afterward resided. Politically, Mr. Essex was a Democrat, and in 1840 was appointed county surveyor and served three years. In 1849 he was elected to represent this county in the general assembly, and was re-elected in 1850 and again in 1854. In 1863 he was elected recorder of Bartholomew county, and was re-elected to the same position in 1867. He was elected mayor of Columbus in 1872, and was again elected in 1874, and afterward was city engineer of Columbus. Mr. Essex was united, in 1831, to Miss Rebecca Fry, a native of North Carolina, who died December 25, 1876. To this union were born two children, viz: Marinda C. and Julius. Mr. Essex has been a lifelong member of the Moravian church, and is an exemplary Christian gentleman and a highly respected citizen.

JOHN PETRO.

Holding worthy prestige among the leading farmers and stock raisers of the township in which he resides, the gentleman whose name appears above is well worthy of mention in this volume, being an honorable representative of one of the old pioneer families of Brown county and a man of in-

tegrity and sterling worth, whom to know is to esteem. John Petro is one of Brown county's native sons and dates his birth from September 3, 1847, having first seen the light of day on the old family homestead in Hamlin township. His paternal ancestors for several generations were Kentuckians, and his grandfather, Levi Petro, was the first of the family to leave the Blue Grass state and locate in Indiana, moving originally to Johnson county, thence after a few years to the county of Brown, his arrival here being as early as 1831. Levi Petro entered land in Hamlin township and cleared a farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life, dying a number of years ago.

George Petro was a youth when his father took up his residence in this county and he grew to manhood on the home place in Hamlin township, assisted to clear and develop the same, and, like other early comers, experienced in full measure the toils and vicissitudes which attended the lot of the pioneer in this part of Indiana. When old enough to begin life upon his own responsibility, he entered a tract of public land in the township of Hamlin and in order to obtain a patent for the same was obliged to make a trip to Indianapolis on foot, two days being required in going and coming. The patent, bearing the signature of James K. Polk, and dated 1848, is now in possession of the subject of this review, by whom it is highly prized, not only for its legal value, but also as a relic of no little worth. Securing his land, Mr. Petro at once addressed himself to the labor of its improvement and by hard work and persevering endeavor was in due time rewarded with a good farm and a comfortable home. He became a prosperous tiller of the soil, also an excellent and praise-

worthy citizen, took an active and influential part in the development of the country and the advancement of its varied interests and to the end of his days was considered one of the leading men of the community in which he resided. In politics he was a pronounced Democrat of the old school and in religion a pious and devout Baptist, of which church his good wife was also a faithful and consistent communicant.

When a young man, George Petro married Sophia Calvin, who was born and reared in Brown county, and by her he had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, the subject of this review being the oldest of the number. Mr. Petro served three years in the late Civil war as a member of the Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, took part in a number of campaigns and battles and earned an honorable record as a soldier. He lived a long and useful life, and died in the year 1892, leaving to his descendants a good name and a reputation free from the suspicion of dishonor; his faithful wife and co-laborer, who shared with him the efforts of home-making and to whom not a little of his success was due, preceded him to the grave, departing this life in 1875.

John Petro's early experience included the usual routine incident to life in the country, and he spent the years of his childhood and youth pretty much after the manner of the majority of lads reared on a farm. During the summer months his employment in the fields kept him exceedingly busy and after the crops had been harvested he attended the district schools. To these early years, under the tutelage of parents, whose high ambition was to engrave upon the minds of their children such principles as would insure them careers of honor and use-

fulness, Mr. Petro, like thousands of others, is largely indebted for that integrity of character and steadfastness of purpose which has distinguished him as a citizen in every walk of life. He remained at home until a youth in his teens, when he started out to earn his own livelihood as a farm hand, and to this kind of labor he devoted his attention until the year 1869, when he made a trip to Iowa. After a brief period in that state he returned to Brown county and resumed agricultural pursuits on the farm, taking full charge of the place after his father's death, and has so continued to the present time. As a tiller of the soil he easily ranks with the most enterprising and successful of his fellow citizens thus engaged, being not only industrious and energetic, but exceedingly methodical in his labors and a most efficient manager. In addition to general farming he pays considerable attention to fine live stock, and of recent years he has given no little of his time to fruit raising, for which his land seems peculiarly adapted, and which, in his judgment, will ultimately become one of the leading industries in this part of Indiana. From the beginning of his career to the present time Mr. Petro has made substantial progress and is now one of the well-to-do men of Hamlin township, being the possessor of an ample competence for himself and for those dependent upon him, with encouraging prospects of still greater additions to his material wealth in years to come. Like all public spirited citizens, he manifests an abiding interest in politics, and ever since old enough to exercise the right of ballot he has been a zealous worker in the Democratic party. In 1898 he was elected to the important and responsible office of county commissioner, and served a full term of three years. In

1903 he was renominated by his party, the election to occur in the fall of 1904. Possessing sound judgment, excellent business ability and wise discretion, his presence on the board has been of great value in directing its affairs.

On February 19, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Petro and Miss Miranda Flint, of Ohio, daughter of Luther and Mary Flint, the father a native of Vermont, the mother of the Buckeye state. Luther Flint went to Ohio when twelve years of age with his father, Porter Flint, and after living in the latter commonwealth until 1867, moved to Brown county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm, on which he resided until his death, January 13, 1903, his wife dying the 2d of February of the year 1871. He was one of the enterprising agriculturists of his county, a fine neighbor and public spirited citizen. A Democrat in politics, he was by no means a place seeker and as an earnest and sincere member of the Baptist church, he lived a consistent Christian life and made his presence felt for good in the community. His wife was also identified with the same religious body and her influence made for the moral advancement of all with whom she associated.

Mr. and Mrs. Petro have a family of six children, the oldest of whom, Stella M., was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School at Terre Haute and for some time past has been one of Brown county's most efficient and popular teachers; Everett, the second in order of birth, lives in Iowa; Marvin is a resident of Brown county; Walter holds an important position with the Stockmen's Indemnity Association of Michigan; Ida M. makes her home in Indianapolis, and Eva C., the youngest of the family, is

with her parents and pursuing her studies in the public schools. Mr. Petro educated his children with the object in view of preparing them for useful and honorable lives, and thus far his interest in their behalf has been anything but disappointing. They responded heartily to his efforts, the sons fitting themselves for business by taking commercial courses, and at this time all except the youngest are self-supporting, with prospects of continued advancement in their respective fields of endeavor.

HON. NELSON R. KEYES.

Judge Nelson R. Keyes was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, and son of John L. Keyes, who was born in Otsego county, New York, in the year 1817. John L. Keyes was for many years a farmer, but in 1865 engaged in the mercantile business at Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained until 1867. In the latter year he removed to Winchester, Kentucky, where he afterward resided. The mother of Judge Keyes was formerly Mary A. Coons, a native of Kentucky, born in the year 1814. Judge Keyes was born near the city of Lexington, March 1, 1849. His boyhood days were spent with his father on the farm, and attending the common schools until his seventeenth year, when he became a student of the University at Lexington, where he pursued his studies during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. At

the end of the college year, 1868, he began teaching, and was thus engaged until 1872, pursuing his legal studies in the meantime. In the summer of 1872 he came to Columbus, Indiana, and August 5 of the same year was admitted to the bar of the circuit court. Immediately after this he entered the clerk's office as deputy clerk for S. W. Smith, then clerk of the Bartholomew circuit court, and on quitting this position he opened an office and began the active practice of his profession. The legal career of Mr. Keyes presents a series of continued successes and from his admission to the practice he was an important factor in the Columbus bar. Standing deservedly high among the successful jurists of southern Indiana, he possessed much more than ordinary legal ability, and during the period of his practice he ranked among the most thorough and logical lawyers of the county. Endowed with quick and keen conception, he was a skillful manager of cases in court, while his habits of industry and thorough knowledge of the details of his profession eminently fitted him as an able advisor and safe counselor. His eminent merits were recognized and appreciated by the public, and in 1884, then a young man of thirty-three, he was nominated by the Democratic party for judge of the ninth judicial district. In the election which followed he had no opposition, having been indorsed by the Republican party, and of the five thousand five hundred votes cast in the district he received five thousand three hundred, a fact which attests his great personal popularity with the people, irrespective of political affiliations. In June, 1885, he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Judge N. T. Carr, and the following year entered upon the du-

ties of his regular term. As a judge few acquired so high a reputation for soundness in the knowledge of law, and for careful application of principles in the investigation and determination of questions submitted for his consideration and disposal. Mr. Keyes was married May 5, 1875, to Miss Lizzie Mooney, of this county, daughter of William W. and Eliza (Berryman) Mooney. Mrs. Keyes was born February 5, 1853, and was the mother of these children: Mary, born April 15, 1876; Eliza, born August 24, 1877; Katie L., born June 9, 1882, and Carnelia, born September 9, 1887.

ALFRED J. RALPHY, M. D.

To achieve success in the medical profession, which all concede to be one of the most responsible and exacting as well as one of the most important fields of human endeavor, requires not only strong native ability, supplemented by thorough training, but also the concentration of purpose and the devotion to duty which stop at nothing short of distinguished service and high position. To this class of medical men belongs the well-known physician and surgeon whose name appears above and whose career since entering actively upon the duties of his life work presents a series of advancements which have won for him a reputation far beyond the limits of the territory to which his

abilities have been principally confined. Dr. Alfred J. Ralphy is of English ancestry and the son of John and Sarah (Jones) Ralphy, who were born in that country, the father in the city of London, the mother in Warwickshire. John Ralphy for a number of years was a soldier in the British army and after quitting the military service turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, becoming in due time a skilled carpenter and builder. His success as an architect caused his services to be much sought after and he followed his chosen calling in England for a number of years, taking contracts for various kinds of carpentry work in different parts of the country. In 1846 he went to South America, thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until 1853, when he came to Brown county, Indiana, locating at Nashville, which place he made his home to the end of his days. He was born in 1797 and departed this life in 1888, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years, his second wife, the mother of the subject, dying in 1875. By his first marriage he had three children and the same number of births resulted from his union with Sarah Jones, Alfred J. being the youngest of the family and the only one of his mother's children now living.

Alfred J. Ralphy was born March 28, 1854, at Nashville, Indiana, and in the public schools of the town he acquired a good education. When a youth he conceived the idea of devoting his life to the noble and human work of alleviating suffering and in order to earn means for the prosecution of his professional studies he began at the age of sixteen to teach school, which line of work he followed of winter seasons during the ensuing nine years. He devoted the spring and summer months to clerking in a

drug store, reading medicine the meanwhile as opportunities afforded. The better to fit himself for his life work, he, in 1877, took a course of lectures in a medical college at Cincinnati, after which he opened an office in Nashville, where he practiced with encouraging professional and financial success until 1884, when he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. In due time he was graduated from the latter institution, and from 1884 until the spring of 1891 continued the practice in his native place, building up during the interim a large and lucrative professional business and earning an honorable reputation as a skillful surgeon and successful healer. In April of the latter year he sought a new field in the town of New Bellville, where he has since resided, his practice at this time being one of the most extensive in the county, and as successful financially as it has been professionally. While skilled in all branches of the healing art, Dr. Ralphy is especially proficient in the treatment of diseases peculiar to females and children, his reputation in these particular lines being second to that of no other physician in this part of the state. A close and critical student, keeping in touch with the most advanced medical thought of the age, untiring in his efforts to increase his knowledge and enlarge the area of his usefulness, Dr. Ralphy's career as a physician and surgeon has been eminently creditable and he occupies today a conspicuous place in the front rank of his profession. His patients include the best families in New Bellville and a large district of the surrounding country, and not infrequently he is called long distances to treat difficult cases along his special lines of practice. He has reaped the reward of able

and conscientious service, not only in the gratitude manifested by the many afflicted whom his skill has restored to health, but as also in the liberal financial success which has come to him, being at this time in independent circumstances, owning a fine home in his present place of residence and valuable property in Nashville.

Dr. Ralph is a Democrat in politics and as such was several times elected coroner of Brown county, the duties of which office he discharged in an able and satisfactory manner. He has also served as secretary of the county board of health and from 1885 to 1890, inclusive, was a member of the board of pension examiners, filling these positions with credit and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On December 6, 1878, Dr. Ralph and Miss Addie Keller, of Brown county, daughter of Michael and Katherine (Stabb) Keller, were united in the bonds of wedlock. Mrs. Ralph's parents, natives of Bingen, Germany, came to Brown county in an early day and reared their family here, the father in the course of time becoming a prosperous farmer and a well known and highly respected citizen. To Dr. and Mrs. Ralph five children have been born, namely: Clifford, bookkeeper for a business firm in Indianapolis; Grace, Eva and Gladys, at home, and one that died in infancy. Religiously the Doctor and wife are consistent members of the Methodist church and liberal contributors to its material support. He is identified with the Masonic and Pythian orders, in addition to which he has always manifested a commendable interest in public affairs and is regarded as a citizen of sterling worth, a kind and generous neighbor and a loyal friend.

FRANCIS J. CRUMP.

Francis J. Crump was born at Nigger Foot, Hanover county, Virginia, on the 31st of January, 1801, and when about sixteen years of age began life on his own account. At that age he contracted with Thomas Wood, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, to learn the carpenter's and joiner's trade, remaining with that gentleman several years. In 1821 Mr. Crump came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, and located in what is known as Hawpatch, where he remained for thirty-three years. In 1854 he came to Columbus, and remained a resident of that place until his death, which occurred on the 30th of April, 1881. He was one of the first stockholders in the First National Bank of Columbus, and at different times served as director, vice-president and president of the same. For a year or two he was engaged in merchandising and also served one term as county commissioner, performing the duties of that office in a very acceptable manner. He began life unaided, and for his support relied entirely upon his own judgment and energy, his wealth at the time of his death being estimated at about one million dollars. Few men of his day wielded so wide and beneficial an influence in this part of the state as did he.

On the 18th of May, 1826, Mr. Crump was united in marriage with Miss Emily Smith, who was born August 17, 1809, and died February 7, 1846. To this union eight children were born, namely: Henry S., James W., Sarah J., Mary, Francis T., Martha, John S. and Elizabeth. Politically Mr. Crump was formerly a Democrat, but in

1860 he became identified with the Republican party. At one time he was a member of the Christian church, with which Mrs. Crump was also affiliated, and their bodies now rest, side by side, in the little family graveyard, selected by his wife in 1832, on the old homestead farm.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

This old and highly esteemed citizen is a native of Indiana, and during his long period of residence in the same has seen the state advance from a sparsely settled and imperfectly developed backwoods country to its present proud position among its sister commonwealths of the union. He has not only been a witness to these gradual changes and remarkable transformations, but to the best of his ability has used his energies to bring about conditions that now obtain, having in a modest way contributed much to the material growth and prosperity of the county in which he resides, besides lending his influence to all progressive measures for the general welfare of his fellow men. Robert Henderson is one of Indiana's oldest sons now living, having been born in Jackson county on August 27, 1827. His grandfather, Joseph Henderson, a Virginian by birth, migrated to Kentucky as early as 1810, and from that state, five years later, moved to Lawrence county, Indiana, where he lived until changing his abode to the

county of Jackson, of which he was one of the first pioneers. The Indians being numerous at the time of his arrival and quite hostile to the early settlers, Mr. Henderson was obliged to take refuge in a fort, to reach which he was compelled to travel ninety miles through a wild country beset with many vicissitudes and dangers seen and unseen. He entered land in Jackson county and cleared a small farm, on which he made his home until the year of 1817, when he moved his family to another part of the state. Among the children of Joseph Henderson was a son by the name of Robert, who accompanied the family to Indiana, being a young man when his parents moved to Jackson county. Like the majority of pioneers, he became skilled in all kinds of woodcraft and for a number of years was a noted hunter and trapper. He spent most of his time in quest of game and derived his principal support from the sale of furs, also exchanging them for various commodities, but having taken up a large tract of government land, about nine hundred acres in one body, he subsequently married and settled on the same and in due time prepared a portion of it for cultivation. The maiden name of the lady whom Mr. Henderson chose for his wife was Miss Permillie Newkirk, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Jackson county, her parents moving to that part of the state when the few scattered settlements were but niches in the surrounding forests. In one of his hunting expeditions Mr. Henderson pursued some game into Brown county, and, being pleased with the country, he decided to move to the same and make it his permanent home. Accordingly, in the year 1829, he disposed of his interest in Jackson county and, loading

his family and a few household effects on a wagon, started through the woods to his new destination. Before reaching it he was obliged to use the ax quite freely in order to clear a way for the vehicle, such a thing as a road being then unknown in the portion of the country through which he so laboriously journeyed. Arriving at the land on which he had decided to settle and for which he subsequently obtained patent from the government, he built a log cabin and began life in true pioneer style, his family experiencing, during the first years, all the hardships peculiar to the period, at the same time enjoying the many pleasures to which the early settlers were by no means strangers. After answering well the purpose for which intended, the cabin in the course of time gave place to a larger and much more comfortable hewed-log dwelling, the lumber for which was made by hand with a whip-saw, a slow, laborious process to be sure, but also a sure one, as the strong armed pioneer addressed himself so industriously to the work that it was not long until the necessary material was forthcoming. Mr. Henderson cleared and developed a fine farm and became one of the leading agriculturists of his township as well as one of its most enterprising and praiseworthy citizens. He was a Democrat of the old Jacksonian school, a member of the United Brethren church, and his integrity was such that his verbal promise had all the binding force of a written obligation. He and his faithful wife were long since called from the scenes of their earthly trials and triumphs, but their good deeds and worthy lives and many virtues are kept alive in the hearts and affections of the descendants, who cherish their memory as a sacred heritage.

Robert Henderson, the direct subject of this sketch, is the oldest of the ten children that formerly gathered around the hearthstone of Robert and Permille Henderson and constituted such a happy and mutually agreeable home circle. By reason of his being the first born, much of the labor of the farm fell to him as soon as he was old enough to meet the requirements, consequently his educational training was of an exceedingly meager character, being confined to a couple of months each year at the different subscription schools which the county at that time afforded. When a mere lad he drove oxen, cut wood, helped clear the farm, plowed, cultivated the crops, assisted in harvesting the same and in the discharge of many other rugged, toilsome duties, demonstrated the industry which has always characterized his career and by means of which his success in life has been achieved. Coming to Brown county in his third year, he has practically spent his life within its limits, and few of its citizens at this time can claim as long a period of continuous residence.

In his youth Mr. Henderson drove a freight wagon from the Ohio river to various inland points and it was while thus engaged that he saw at North Vernon one of the first trains of the old Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, the completion of which to the latter place dates from the year 1853. When eighteen years of age he took charge of eighty acres of the family homestead, every acre just as nature had made it, but, with energy born of determination to succeed, he at once proceeded to remove the forest growth and fit the ground for tillage. Without following in detail his subsequent career as a farmer, his labors, struggles and

ultimate triumphs, suffice it to state that in due season his persevering efforts were crowned with abundant success, for, in addition to reducing the original place to cultivation, he increased his real estate at intervals until at one time he owned eight hundred acres of good land, the greater part of which has since been deeded to his children. Mr. Henderson has retained for his own use two hundred acres, which, under his labors and efficient management, is now one of the best improved and most productive farms in the county, also one of the most beautiful of rural homes, the fine residence, thrifty orchards, good fences and other evidences of prosperity making it peculiarly attractive and desirable. By well directed industry and commendable thrift, Mr. Henderson has accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to make him independent for the remainder of his days, accordingly he is now spending his closing years in restful retirement, being surrounded by many of life's comforts and conveniences, the fruits of his years of systematic toil. He is still active and vigorous, however, for one of his age, looks carefully after the interests of his farm and gives the same personal attention to his business affairs as he did in the prime of physical and mental manhood.

Mr. Henderson, like all enterprising men and public spirited citizens, has always taken a lively interest in politics, and for many years his influence has done much to strengthen the Democratic party in Brown county and lead it to victory. While never an aspirant for office, he served six years as county commissioner, his long retention in that important position attesting the confidence reposed in his judgment and business ability by his fellow citizens.

In 1850 he was made a Mason and ever since that date he has been a zealous worker in the order, filling at different times official station in the local lodge to which he belongs.

Miss Mary Ann Davis, who became the wife of Mr. Henderson in 1849, was born in Jennings county, Indiana, April 16, 1829, being a daughter of John Davis, who moved his family to Brown county when she was a child. Ten children have blessed this marriage, namely: Eveline, James, John C., Amelia, Robert M., Benjamin F., Jasper H., Freeman and two that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are respected members of the Baptist church and sufficient has been said to indicate the high esteem in which they are held by the large circle of friends with whom they mingle. In the peaceful quiet of their pleasant home, surrounded by everything that can minister to their material comfort, and enjoying the love and companionship of devoted children and the loyalty of kind neighbors, they are gently passing down life's incline, at peace with themselves, with the world, and with their God.

FRANCIS MILLER.

Francis Miller, an old and prominent resident of Bartholomew county, was a native of Henry county, Kentucky, and was born on the 10th of April, 1802. He was the eldest of a family of eight children born

to Ephraim and Jemima (Allen) Miller. The parents were both natives of Virginia and were early residents of Kentucky. In 1821 the family came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where, amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times, the early manhood of the subject was passed, having been nineteen years of age when he became a resident of Indiana. In his native state he attended a few terms of subscription school in the old fashioned log school house, with puncheon benches and greased paper windows, and by diligent application obtained a good knowledge of the branches usually taught in those days. When his father settled in Clay township, Bartholomew county, the country was wild, and his first experience in his new home was assisting in the erection of a diminutive log cabin, barely large enough to shelter three persons and the few household goods and farming implements necessary to begin life in the backwoods. Hard work and its attendant privations were the common lot for a few years, but in time the farm was cleared, Francis bearing his full share of the labor necessary to develop and bring the same under cultivation. He remained with his parents until his twenty-fifth year and then was joined in marriage with Miss Matilda May, of Kentucky, daughter of Gabriel May, the ceremony having been solemnized in February, 1827. For one year after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Miller lived with the former's parents, but at the end of that time moved to his own place, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, in section 20, which he had previously purchased from the government. Here they lived for many years and brought the place up to a high standard, making many substantial improve-

ments, the farm ranking among the best in the township.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Gabriel E., Umphrey, Henry C., George A., William, Elizabeth, Susan Matilda and Nancy. Mr. Miller was for many years a member of the Christian church and in every walk of life he was an exemplary citizen and a true type of the courteous gentleman. Politically he was a Republican.

JAMES G. WARD, M. D.

A man's reputation does not belong exclusively to himself, his friends and the public generally having a certain property right therein. Every human being submits more or less to the controlling influence of others, and with this aid rises superior to environment and not infrequently becomes a leader of men in the world of business, in the learned professions, in the political arena, or in the realm of thought. There can be no impropriety therefore in justly reviewing the career of an individual so far as it affects his public or business relations, for by so doing the world is made acquainted with his actions, and the young and rising generation learn to emulate his virtues and to catch inspiration from his example. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will serve to heighten his fame and make plain the path which others may follow to the same goal of success. The life of the representative physi-

cian and enterprising citizen whose name appears at the head of this article has had a pronounced influence for many years in the professional circle in which he moves and the active interest he has manifested in the welfare of the community has won for him high honor and universal esteem as a man and citizen.

Dr. James G. Ward is a native of Indiana, and was born in Johnson county on August 25, 1845. His father, Rufus Ward, also a physician and surgeon and for a number of years one of the leading men of his profession in Monroe county, was a Virginian by birth, and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Clemintine Alexander, first saw the light of day in Kentucky. Dr. Rufus Ward came to Indiana in an early day with his father, Granville Ward, who was among the first pioneers of Monroe county. He was reared and educated in the county of Monroe, and after receiving his professional training located, in the early 'thirties, at the town of Nineveh, Johnson county, where he practiced for more than a quarter of a century, having been the first physician at that place. He achieved distinctive success in his chosen calling, became widely and favorably known throughout a large area of territory and as a public spirited man of affairs exercised a strong and beneficial influence among his fellow men, who was always held in the highest personal regard. He found time amid the pressing claims of his profession to devote to other lines of thought, having been a wide and critical reader, a close observer and diligent student of the sacred scriptures, which he accepted for his only rule of faith and practice. He held very pronounced religious views, which his familiarity with Holy Writ

enabled him successfully to maintain, and as a sincere Christian his life and character were salutary and above reproach. His wife was also a faithful and consistent communicant of the same body of worshippers to which he belonged and, like him, lived in harmony with her profession and made her presence a power for good among her neighbors, friends and associates. Dr. and Clemintine Ward reared a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, the subject of this review being the third of the number in point of birth. The father died in the month of September, 1861, the mother surviving him a number of years, departing this life in February, 1899.

Dr. James G. Ward remained with his father until the latter's death and the year following that event entered the army, enlisting in 1862 in Company I, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war until the downfall of the rebellion. He was with his command throughout all its various experiences of campaign and battle, bore himself as became a loyal son of the North and a fearless defender of the national union and at the expiration of his term of service was honorably discharged, being mustered out at Vicksburg, Mississippi, at the close of the war.

Returning home immediately after his discharge, the Doctor attended school for a short time, after which, in 1867, he yielded to a desire of long standing by taking up the study of medicine, choosing for his preceptor Dr. James Maxwell, one of the leading physicians of Bloomington, this state. He continued his researches and investigations under the able direction of that gentleman until sufficiently qualified to practice and

then entered upon the active duties of his profession at the above place, where he remained from 1878 until the latter part of 1881. On December 1st of the latter year he changed his location to Georgetown, Brown county, and in due time built up a lucrative professional business, which without interruption has steadily grown in magnitude and importance to the present day. Animated by a laudable zeal to fit himself more thoroughly for the duties of his noble calling, the Doctor, during the years of 1882-1883, took a course in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, since which time he has kept fully abreast the age in all matters relating to medical science and takes high rank among his fellow practitioners in this part of the state.

Dr. Ward's practice not only takes a wide range, but is also firmly established, his reputation as a successful healer and skillful surgeon being such as to win him a warm and permanent place in the confidence of the people among whom his talents are being exercised. He possesses many of the qualifications of the ideal family physician, the calm demeanor, the gentle presence, and the tender touch which inspire confidence on the part of patients and which have such marked influence sometimes in affecting cures. The Doctor has a well equipped office, a good library and, when not responding to the calls of his numerous patients, devotes his time to close study and painstaking research. He maintains harmonious relations with the leading medical men of his own and neighboring counties, observes the ethics of professional life, and is popular with all with whom he comes in contact.

Dr. Ward votes the Republican ticket, but is not a very active politician, finding little time to devote to party affairs. In religion he subscribes to the Calvinistic creed, belonging with his wife to the Presbyterian church, and his fraternal relations include membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a zealous and influential worker.

In the month of March, 1864, Dr. Ward was united in marriage with Miss Sarepta Peterson, daughter of Gambell Peterson, of Monroe county, to which union have been born the following children: Ida, deceased; Rufus, who owns and lives on a cattle ranch in California; Mahlon, deceased; Clementine, wife of James P. Shafer, of Brown county; Harry, a resident of California, and Hannah J.

FRANK P. BOYD.

Frank P. Boyd, who is serving as a general manager of the Columbus Machine Works in the city of Columbus, Indiana, has always resided in this state and it is here that he has worked his way upward in a business career until he now occupies a position of prominence and responsibility in industrial circles of his adopted city. His birth occurred in Henry county, Indiana, on the 12th of August, 1869, and he is a son of Augustus and Fannie (Mallin) Boyd. The father was also a native of Henry county and the family is one of the old ones of

the state, representatives of the name having been located within its borders from pioneer times down to the present. It was the great-grandfather of the subject who, coming to what was then the frontier, settled in Liberty township, Henry county, and entered land from the government. In its improvement he assisted in reclaiming the wild region for purposes of civilization, and the members of the family have always been known as loyal citizens, interested in the material welfare and substantial upbuilding of the state. The father of the subject is still living and now makes his home in Cambridge City, Indiana, being a traveling representative for a fertilizer manufacturing company.

Frank Boyd was reared upon the home farm in Henry county, Indiana, and there remained until sixteen years of age. He has, however, practically earned his own living since six years of age. When a youth of sixteen years he went to Liberty, where he was employed five years and there he learned his trade. For fourteen years he was in the employ of M. T. Reeves & Company, gradually working his way upward as he mastered the business and displayed his capability in discharging the duties devolving upon him. During the last four years of his connection with that establishment he served as manager of the wood-working department. The enterprise was conducted under the name of the National Feeder Company, and the work which devolved upon Mr. Boyd was of an important character. On the 18th of February, 1900, he became general manager of the Columbus Machine Works, his practical and comprehensive knowledge of mechanics and his thorough understanding of the correct prin-

ciples which underlie such work having made him very capable in directing the labors of those who served under his supervision.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Boyd and Miss Anna Campbell, a native of Columbus, who pursued her education in the common and high schools of this city. They now have an interesting little son, Horace, who was born in April, 1898. They are members of the Christian church and are deeply interested in its work and the extension of its influence. Mr. Boyd is now serving as one of the members of the party. He also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Travelers' Association. In politics he has ever been a Republican, but has never sought or desired political preferment, as his attention has been fully occupied by his business cares. Gradually he has worked his way upward and his life record is creditable and honorable. It might well serve as a source of inspiration to others, showing what can be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do and when one is persistent, honorable and persevering in a chosen field of labor.

THOMAS REED.

Thomas Reed, who was for many years one of the prominent and well known citizens of Hope, Bartholomew county, was born in Stokes county, North

Carolina, on the 28th of October, 1801, being the son of Jacob and Maria (Humble) Reed. He was reared on a farm, and was married in Stokes county, July 22, 1826, to Miss Catharine Ply, a native of Davidson county, North Carolina, born February 16, 1809, the daughter of John and Margaret Ply. Mr. Reed emigrated with his family to Bartholomew county, Indiana, and settled in Haw Creek township, where he cleared up a farm, which he cultivated for over forty years. His wife died on Christmas day, 1873, and on the 28th day of October following Mr. Reed removed to the town of Hope, where he afterward resided. At the time of his death he was the oldest living man in Hope and one of the oldest in the county. He was the father of sixteen children, namely: John C., Maria E., Verona P., William J., Rebecca, Susannah, Henry M., Jeremiah, Jacob E., Thomas M., Ezra, Florina C., Elmira, Carolina, Margaret and Sarah. Mr. Reed was a member of the Moravian church, while in politics he was a Republican. He was always a liberal man and was rated as one of the county's best citizens.

WILLIAM McEWEN.

William McEwen, who during his life was a well known and representative citizen of Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana, was born near Salem, North Caro-

lina, on the 22d of August, 1816. He was the eldest of three children and the only son of Archibald and Lettie J. (Brown) McEwen, both natives of North Carolina and of Scotch-Irish descent. Archibald McEwen was a farmer by occupation and came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, in quite an early day. He was a poor man, and upon his death, which occurred when William was a young man, the task of supporting the family fell upon the latter's shoulders. Right nobly did he perform this filial duty, and in consequence thereof grew to manhood without the advantages of intellectual training obtained in schools. Possessed of strong practical sense, he early developed great aptitude for business, which enabled him to transact successfully the duties of a very active business life and make a record such as few with much greater advantages ever attain. He began life for himself on rented land, but by his industry and successful management as a trader he soon succeeded in securing a home of his own, and in time became the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in Bartholomew and other counties. Subsequently he engaged in the porkpacking business at Madison, Indiana, and in 1852 he removed from his farm in Haw Creek township to Columbus, became interested that year in the Kentucky Stock Bank, of which he was one of the founders and principal stockholders. In 1857 he was elected president of the bank, and continued in that capacity until the suspension of the bank in 1870. As already stated, he early became interested in real estate transactions and in addition to his large possessions in the country, he accumulated a great deal of valuable city property, which he continued to buy and sell until within a short time of

his death. In all his business dealings Mr. McEwen was the soul of honor, and in all public and private charities of Columbus and Bartholomew county, his name and individual efforts were foremost.

Though a Democrat of the Jacksonian type, Mr. McEwen never aspired to official honors, but his influence in party affairs was so potent that he was twice sent as a delegate-at-large to national conventions, those at Charleston and Chicago, in 1860 and 1864 respectively. During the war of the Rebellion he was a firm friend of the Union cause, and such was the interest he evinced in behalf of the soldiers of Bartholomew county that he won and ever retained the esteem of those who were formerly his political opponents. He was for some time a director of the Indianapolis & Madison Railroad, and while holding this position was instrumental in furnishing employment for a great many persons of the city. In every walk of life Mr. McEwen showed himself to be a man of uncommon sagacity and discreetness of judgment, of scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor.

On the 27th of December, 1838, Mr. McEwen was married to Miss Mary McFall, who was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, October 23, 1819, the daughter of William and Mary (Fenlen) McFall. She died on the 12th of August, 1881. To them were born six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Lettie J., Archie, Gideon B., Mary A., Ruth L. and William F. Mr. McEwen became a member of the Methodist church early in life and until the day of his death, October 8, 1876, he was an earnest and sincere Christian, and in his last illness exemplified the full faith he had in a hope beyond the grave. He was a man

of large sympathy, and in all the attributes of honorable manhood, honesty of purpose, uprightness of character and Christian simplicity he stood prominent.

WILEY SPURGEON.

A resident of Indiana since his birth; nearly eighty years ago, and for over half a century an honored citizen of Brown county and a political factor in its affairs, few men in this part of the state are as well known and highly esteemed as Wiley Spurgeon, a brief review of whose career is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Mr. Spurgeon's father was Josiah Spurgeon, who was born November 13, 1777, probably in North Carolina. When a young man and as early as 1811 he moved to Indiana territory and settled near what has since been known as Spurgeon's Hill in Washington county, where he took up a body of public land from which in after years he cleared and developed a good farm. Shortly after coming to Indiana Mr. Spurgeon and a neighbor, Mr. Colloner, returned to North Carolina to get money with which to make payments on their land, leaving their families here. Mrs. Spurgeon and Mrs. Colloner frequently exchanged visits to see that each was getting along all right. One morning Mrs. Spurgeon went to her neighbor's cabin and was horrified to find the mother and two children lying dead on the

floor, tomahawked by the hostile Indians. She immediately hastened back to her home, put her three children on the horse and took them eighteen miles to the fort at Utica, whereupon men went from the fort and buried the dead. Indians were numerous and several years elapsed before Mr. Spurgeon was permitted to enjoy the undisputed possession of his home. He was a true type of the rugged, daring pioneer of the olden time, experienced in full measure the various vicissitudes and hardships of backwoods life, but in due season triumphed over the many obstacles in his way and lived to see the country redeemed from its original wilderness condition into one of the finest and most highly improved sections of the state. The maiden name of Mrs. Josiah Spurgeon was Elizabeth Johnson. She was born September 22, 1785, in North Carolina, bore her husband twelve children and departed this life in Salem, Indiana, in November, 1858, Mr. Spurgeon dying at the same place in January of the preceding year. The following are the names of the children who constituted the family of this excellent couple: William, Archibald, Charles, Jesse, Joseph, Wiley, Pally, Phoebe, Cloy, Susanne, Jane and Elizabeth, all deceased but Joseph, Jane, Elizabeth and the subject of this review.

Wiley Spurgeon was born February 4, 1825, in Washington county, received his early training on the family homestead and grew up under the rugged but healthful discipline of farm life, attending during his childhood and youth such schools as the county afforded. His educational experience, which included about three months of the year, enabled him to acquire a pretty thorough knowledge of the branches taught in the pioneer schools, while a naturally in-

quiring mind and love of reading subsequently led to the accumulation of a large fund of valuable knowledge and made him not only a well informed man but a leader of thought and opinion in the community of his residence. When the war with Mexico broke out Mr. Spurgeon enlisted in Company D, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under General Joseph Lane, afterward a senator from Oregon; and served one year in General Taylor's command, during which time he took part in the campaigns from the Rio Grande to Buena Vista, in which latter battle he had the honor to participate, receiving in the heart of the engagement a painful wound in the arm. Returning home at the expiration of the period noted, Mr. Spurgeon resumed the pursuit of agriculture in Washington county and there continued to reside until 1852, when he changed his abode to Brown county, purchasing the farm in Van Buren township on which he has since lived, as an industrious, energetic and prosperous tiller of the soil. In connection with farming, he has also devoted considerable attention to the matter of live stock and so successfully has he conducted his affairs that he is now able to spend his declining years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his well directed toil, being the possessor of an ample competency and surrounded by everything in the way of material blessings that can minister to or enhance his comfort. Mr. Spurgeon's farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of good land, is under an excellent state of cultivation, highly improved and for general agricultural and live stock purposes compares favorably with any other farm in the county of Brown. During the long period of his residence therein

he has added very materially to its beauty and attractiveness, and made it not only productive and the source of a liberal income, but also a home whose fireside has oft resounded with the music of childish laughter, and the sacred precincts of which are hallowed by many tender recollections and happy associations of the past.

Mr. Spurgeon has always manifested a commendable interest in the affairs of his township and county and throughout a long and exceedingly busy life has never neglected the duties of citizenship or failed to meet the obligations which every true man owes the public. In early life he was a Democrat, but becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the party at the time of the late Civil war, he withdrew his support therefrom and cast his first Republican vote for Abraham Lincoln, whose cause he upheld and of whom he was a great admirer. He continued his allegiance to the Republican party until a comparatively recent date, when he became a Prohibitionist, being firmly convinced that the liquor traffic is the crying evil of the day, and the only way to rid the nation of the curse is by recourse to the measures which the latter party advocate. Although never an office seeker, Mr. Spurgeon at different times has been elected to positions of responsibility and trust, having served three years as township trustee, three years as a member of the board of county commissioners, two years as assessor and four years as justice of the peace, in all of which relations he discharged his duties ably and conscientiously, proving a faithful, judicious and painstaking public servant whose course met the unqualified indorsement of the people. In matters religious he has strong convictions and well grounded

opinions, being a firm believer in the Bible, which he takes for his only rule of faith and practice, and by a life singularly free from fault, demonstrates the beauty and value of practical Christianity. A number of years ago he united with the Church of Christ and has been a faithful and consistent member of the same ever since, belonging at this time to the congregation at Becks Grove, being one of its most active workers and liberal supporters.

On the 27th of February, 1848, Mr. Spurgeon was united in marriage with Miss Frances McKinney, of Washington county, Indiana, and a daughter of Col. James and Elizabeth (Robinson) McKinney, the father of Scotch and the mother of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney were the parents of eight children, namely: Susan, Margaret, Elmire, Robert, Mary, James, Elizabeth and Calin'. The family was among the first to settle in Washington county, moving to that part of the state as early as 1811, and its different members were highly esteemed in their respective places of residence. To Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon six children have been born, the oldest of whom, Dr. William A. Spurgeon, of Muncie, is a distinguished physician and surgeon with a reputation second to few medical men of Indiana; Charles W., the second son, is living at home and managing the farm; Miranda Jane, the third in order of birth, is the wife of A. L. Carmichael, a prosperous farmer of Brown county; Mary married William Thompson, a blacksmith of Becks Grove; Elizabeth is deceased, as is Harriett Ann.

During his long period of residence in Brown county Mr. Spurgeon has become widely acquainted and those knowing the man cannot fail to recognize in him the

sterling qualities of mind and character by which his entire life has been distinguished. Honesty, generosity and loyalty are among the most conspicuous of these attributes and it can be stated with all candor that a kinder neighbor, a truer friend or a more worthy citizen would be exceedingly difficult to find. He has been a faithful, uncomplaining worker along the world's quiet, sequestered ways, but, true to every duty and honorable in all his relations, his life, while not conspicuous, has been truly great, in that it has ever followed noble aims and tended to the good of his fellow men.

THE RUDDICK FAMILY.

No history of Bartholomew county, Indiana, would be complete without mention of the Ruddick family. As far back as the ancestry can be traced its representatives have been most reliable in business, loyal in citizenship and possessing sterling traits of character which have made them valuable acquisitions to any community. The family, so far as is known, originated in Alsace Lorraine, now a province of Germany. Later members of the family went to the north of Ireland, thence to Scotland, and thence came to the United States when this country still formed a part of the colonial possessions of Great Britain. It was probably in the seventeenth century when the Ruddick family was established in America.

The late William Ruddick's father was Jesse Ruddick, while his paternal grandparents were Solomon and Anna Ruddick. Jesse Ruddick had two brothers, William and Elisha. Of the latter nothing is known, but William married Rachel Hyatt and their children were Solomon, Jr., John, Jesse (the late William Ruddick's father), William, Jr., Mary, Gertrude, Olive and Rachel. Solomon and Anna Ruddick, before referred to, were residents of Gracer county, Virginia, and there, on the 4th of May, 1874, was born a son, Jesse, the father of William. Jesse Ruddick died in Bartholomew county, Indiana, on the 23d of May, 1870. His wife bore the maiden name of Katharine Baker, and was a daughter of Umphria and Mary Baker. She was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, October 11, 1782, and died in Bartholomew county, Indiana, December 19, 1868. By her marriage to Jesse Ruddick were born eight daughters and two sons, of whom Nancy (the wife of Louis Marr) and Polly (the wife of John Singleton) were twins. The other members of the family were Lydia, who became the wife of Nathan Newsom; Lovie, the wife of Isaac LeMasters; Katharine, the wife of Lewis Aiken; Jane, who married Anthony Swisher; Amy, who married a Mr. Stewart; Sally, the wife of Jesse Swisher; Jesse, who married Eliza Swisher, and William, the subject. The statement has been made that Jesse Ruddick married the second time, but of this there is no definite information. William Ruddick had a large number of nieces and nephews. These include Nathan, Jesse R., John Q. A. and W. Terrell Newsom, also Mrs. Malinda Anderson, all of whom were the children of Lydia and Nathan Newsom. They reached

adult age and reared families of their own. Robert L. Ruddick married Anna Iker, who, after his death, became the wife of Baker Aiken, a son of Lewis and Katharine Aiken, the latter a sister of William Ruddick. The children of Robert L. Ruddick are Robert L., Jr., Kate, May, Rose, Flora and Jesse, all of whom are yet living, as is their mother and a daughter, Madeline, by her second marriage. The sisters of the household are all married. Mollie is the wife of James Cox and the mother of Robert, Frank, Jesse and William Cox. Kate married Captain Kittle and their children are Joseph and Lyda. Amy is the wife of John Maas and the mother of Louise Maas. Lyda married John S. Moore, by whom was born a son and daughter, George and Lyda. Lessie died in early womanhood. William, Jr., married Clara Robertson, to whom was born Charlotte, who now lives in Keokuk, Iowa; Clara (Robertson) Ruddick afterward became the wife of a Mr. Titus. All the above named nephews and nieces are the children and grandchildren of William Ruddick's brother, Jesse. Emma Swisher, who became the wife of Josiah Beatty, left no living children. Allie Swisher, who became the wife of A. H. White, has one daughter, Minnie. Lovie Swisher, the wife of Lon McNeal, left several children. There is no record of the children of Mrs. Jane Swisher nor those of Mrs. Amy Stewart, although the latter had several children. To the writer the known members of the family of Lewis and Nancy (Ruddick) Marr are James H., who has three married sons, William, Henry and Edward, and Mrs. Polly Singleton. Of the others it is known that one daughter, Harriet, became the wife of William H. Hollowell. Of the children of

Mrs. Katharine Aiken there is probably only a partial record. It is understood that one son resides in northwest Iowa. Mrs. Lovie McMasters also had a son, William, though of the other children there is record accessible to the local branch of the Ruddick family. The children of Nathan and Lydia (Ruddick) Newsom are Jesse R., Nathan, W. Terrell and Malinda. The children of Jesse R. Newsom are Emma, Albert, Nathan, Sumner, Lida, Lydia and Jesse. The children of Nathan Newsom, Sr., are John and William. The children of W. Terrell Newsom are Ora, Chester, Kate, Terrell, Willis and Court. The foregoing is a partial list of the nephews, nieces, grand-nephews and grand nieces of the late William Ruddick.

The Ruddick family was established in Indiana as early as 1816, or prior to the admission of the state into the union. Jesse Ruddick, the grandfather, came here and founded his home in the midst of the pioneer settlers, taking an active part in the primitive development and progress of this portion of the state. William Ruddick, his son, was born in Bartholomew county, on the 25th of August, 1821. He acquired his early education in the common schools and afterward supplemented this preliminary knowledge by a more advanced course, being one of the early students of the Indiana University at Bloomington. He was also a student in Hanover College. In this state he was identified with farming for a number of years. He engaged in merchandising for a time at Hope when comparatively a boy, and when that town was in the early stages of its development. He also herded and raised hogs, fattening them on the mash and grain, after which he drove them over-

land a distance of fifty miles to Madison, Indiana, to market. He suffered many of the hardships of pioneer life, but ultimately the improvements and conveniences of civilization were introduced into the pioneer settlements and he kept pace with the general progress in all ways. During the fifties he removed to Iowa, settling at Keokuk. He carried with him some money and engaged in business there, following various pursuits. He was engaged in real estate operations, in banking, in pork packing, in dealing in live stock, in farming and in the machine business. He made money in some of his business undertakings and lost considerable in others, through the depreciation in the value of real estate and also through what was known as "wild cat" banks and their currency. The failure of an old Ohio trust company was also a source of loss to him, as he at one time informed the writer. On the whole, however, he accumulated wealth during his residence in Iowa, but he did it largely as the result of coming to the conclusion that the safest of all investments is good land. Though it might not bring a speedy financial return, it will in time yield a good income as the result of the investment. Mr. Ruddick became the owner of valuable tracts of land in southwestern Iowa and northeastern Missouri.

Twice married, William Ruddick was first joined in wedlock with Miss Dorcas Chorn, the wedding being celebrated in Bartholomew county by the Rev. Williamson Terrell on the 3d of August, 1842. To them was born in this county, on the 15th of July, 1847, a son, William Oscar, who died near Vincennes, Iowa, on the 9th of November, 1901. While in Chicago, Wil-

liam Oscar Ruddick married Miss Fannie H. Jackman and they became the parents of one child, a son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Dorcas (Chorn) Ruddick was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 5th of June, 1826, and was a daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Chorn. Her death occurred September 23, 1855, in Keokuk, Iowa, not long after the removal of the family to that state. On the 22d of March, 1860, William Ruddick was married by the Rev. Williamson Terrell, in Columbus, Indiana, to Martha Crump, daughter of Francis J. and Amelia Crump. She was born in Bartholomew county, upon what is now the home of Charlie W. Crump. Her father, Francis J. Crump, was born in or near Richmond, Virginia. He was one of the very early settlers of Bartholomew county, Indiana. He left the old Virginia home in his teens, without a dollar, and never had any financial assistance from a single individual during his entire business career. In his younger days he learned the carpenter's trade and followed that to some extent. After coming to Indiana he became a missionary, banker and farmer and died at the ripe old age of about eighty-two years. Among his relatives are numbered many of the aristocratic and wealthy people of Virginia and many of their descendants are now living in and near Richmond. One of his sisters married a Mr. Hoggarty and with him she went to Davenport, Iowa, where both died and probably left children. Francis J. Crump, in connection with Randolph Griffith, organized the First National Bank of Columbus. To Francis J. Crump and his wife were born the following children: Smith (deceased), Sarah (deceased), James (deceased), Mary (deceased), Fran-

cis T., Martha (Mrs. Ruddick), John S. and Elizabeth C. (Mrs. Lucas). To Francis T. Crump and his wife, Katharine Kyle, were born several children, namely: Minnie (Mrs. Weller), Hattie (Mrs. Overstreet), Frank J., Katharine (Mrs. Overstreet) and Flora (Mrs. Schwartzkopf), and of these Minnie, Hattie and Frank J. have children. To John S. Crump and his wife, whose maiden name was Emma Weber, were born the following children: Corda (Mrs. Whitesides), Molly (Mrs. Gottschalk), Nettie, John H., Charles W. and William. With the exception of Nettie all these are married and Mollie, John H. and Charles W. have living children. To William J. and Elizabeth C. Lucas were born Mary C. (Mrs. Lincoln), Frank C., George and Elizabeth (Mrs. Gould). With the exception of George, all these children are married and Mary C. and Elizabeth have children, those of the former being Elizabeth, Lucas and Mary.

To the second marriage of William Ruddick, to Martha Crump, there were born, in Keokuk, Iowa, seven children, five of whom are now living, and all have attained to years of maturity, while two are married. The living are Baker S., Elizabeth A., Charles A., Albert J. and Martha Inez, while Frank C. died at the age of four years and Jesse C. at the age of about nine years, both passing away at Keokuk and are now buried in Oakland cemetery at that place. Albert J. was married in Chicago, Illinois, to Dorothy Matthews, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, of Columbus, Indiana. The fruit of this union is one son, William, born in Keokuk, Iowa, in the fall of 1903. The children of the late William Ruddick have been provided with good edu-

cational privileges. Elizabeth, who is a graduate of the Columbus high school, has also completed a music course in the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, and is a lady of marked culture and refinement. She also took a certificate in voice culture at the Cincinnati College of Music and in the Indianapolis College of Music. She frequently sings in concerts and local operas, and has taught voice culture in the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music. Charles A., who completed a commercial course, is now devoting his energies to the partial management of his mother's business affairs. Albert J. is partially managing the farm interests in northeastern Missouri. M. Inez, after attending the common schools, became a student in the music college of Lexington, Kentucky.

William Ruddick continued to reside in Keokuk, Iowa, until February, 1884, manipulating his extensive business interests there and then returned to Columbus, his remaining days being passed in his native county. Through his careful management of business affairs he gained a handsome competence. In addition to his own interests, he managed the interests of his wife, which consists of lands in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and South Dakota, and also a large amount of government and other bonds and loans on real estate. The family text was charity. Sisters who had no children left their property to educational institutions. Mrs. Ruddick's sister, Mrs. Jane Swisher, left ten thousand dollars to an educational institution in the south and the balance of her fortune, valued at several thousand dollars, to an Indiana university. William Ruddick lived to be nearly eighty-one years of age and reared six children, none

of whom died prior to the age of twenty-one years, while the eldest was fifty-five years old at the time of his death. Yet, at the time of his death, Mr. Ruddick had no grandchildren, though one, a grandson and namesake, has since been born. Mr. Ruddick died January 13, 1902, at his home in Columbus, when about eighty-one years of age, leaving to his family not only the result of splendidly directed efforts in business life, but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

Baker S. Ruddick, the eldest representative of the family of the late William Ruddick, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, February 25, 1864. He is widely and generally known in Columbus. He acquired a good education in the graded schools of Keokuk, Iowa, and afterward pursued a commercial course in the same place. He became identified with farming in northeastern Missouri. Later he engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred horses and fine stock near Columbus, and in 1891 he, in partnership with his father, began the manufacture of ice in this city, in which business he was interested until the latter part of January, 1903, when he retired. This industry is now one of the prominent ones of the city, having steadily grown in extent and importance.

Baker S. Ruddick has been twice married. On the 29th of December, 1886, in Columbus, Indiana, he was married by the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, ex-consul to Turkey, the lady of his choice being Lorena K. Arwine, the accomplished daughter of Dr. John S. and Malinda (Mannville) Arwine. She was an unusually bright and talented girl, a woman of attractive and cordial manner and was well liked by all who knew

her, it mattered not the social standing of her acquaintance. She was born in Nashville, Brown county, Indiana, on the 9th of October, 1862, and was graduated in the Columbus high school at the age of sixteen years. She began teaching in the schools of this city and followed that profession until she was able, with the assistance of her father, to pursue a more advanced education along art and elocution lines. After completing elocution courses in colleges at Louisville, Kentucky, and Indianapolis, Indiana, she began teaching elocution in Dallas, Texas, and was very successful in her work there. It was only by chance she was visiting home when she met the gentleman whom she afterwards married. On one occasion Baker S. Ruddick was sitting with a friend in front of a prominent hotel when "Lena" Arwine passed with two young lady friends. Mr. Ruddick remarked "There goes my wife." A few days later a Leap Year ball was held and, exercising the prerogative of the occasion, Miss Arwine asked for an introduction to Mr. Ruddick. The acquaintance thus formed soon ripened into love and they were a devoted couple. Their married life was most happy until saddened by the death of their only child, Jesse A. Ruddick, who died in infancy. This was probably the real cause of the death of the wife, who passed away on the 25th of October, 1891, her remains being interred in the City cemetery of Columbus in a vault which Mr. Ruddick himself completed. For about eight years he lived a single life, and then was again married, his second union being with Miss Laura Ella Hollowell, the wedding taking place April 27, 1899. The lady is a daughter of William H. and Mahala (Singleton) Hollowell, both

of Bartholomew county. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Frank C. Hood, in Seymour, Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ruddick are well and favorably known in Columbus, and are representatives of old families of Bartholomew county. Generally Mr. Ruddick gives his political support to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, though he is somewhat inclined to that of the Universalist church.

ELDRIDGE HOPKINS.

Eldridge Hopkins, an honored pioneer of Bartholomew county, Indiana, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, the date of his birth being September 8, 1806. He was the son of William and Sarah (Smathers) Hopkins, his parents being also natives of Bath county, Kentucky, though of English descent. His father was the son of William and Peace Hopkins, who were natives of the state of Massachusetts, but who emigrated to Kentucky in a very early day. While he was yet an infant, the subject's parents removed to Kentucky, where his youth was spent on a farm. In 1826 the family came to Indiana and settled in Decatur county. On the 29th of February, 1828, Mr. Hopkins was married to Zollah Morris, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1804, and was the daughter of John and Sarah (Nelson) Morris, both of whom

were also natives of Pennsylvania. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins located upon an eighty-acre tract of woodland in the eastern part of Haw Creek township, Bartholomew county, and resided continuously upon the same farm for the long period of fifty-seven years. During all this time Mr. Hopkins pursued the vocation of a farmer and acquired the reputation of one of the most successful agriculturists of his township. He also owned a good deal of property in Hartsville. In October, 1885, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins moved to Hartsville, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. Their marriage resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Emeline S., Morris J. and Asenath M. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were identified with the Christian church, while in politics he was a Democrat.

ELI REED.

Eli Reed, who was for many years a resident of Haw Creek township, Bartholomew county, Indiana, was born in Stokes (now Forsyth) county, North Carolina, April 1, 1808. He was the son of Jacob and Anna Maria Reed, who were also natives of the same county and was married there to Catharine Snider, August 14, 1831. She was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, September 12, 1804, and was the daughter of John and Hannah Snider. On the 4th day of November, 1831, they arrived at the town of Hope, Bartholomew

county, Indiana, and ten days later located on the land where Mr. Reed afterward resided for so many years. His life occupation was farming. He formerly owned four hundred acres of land, but subsequently gave the greater part of this to his children. He and his wife became the parents of eight children, namely: Cornelius D., Mary Ann H., Clarinda C., Susan, William H., Lovina L., Nancy C. and Benjamin E. The subject and his wife celebrated their golden wedding August 14, 1881, upon which occasion over three hundred of their relatives and friends gathered and gave them their congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Reed were faithful and consistent members of the Moravian church, and were always found on the right side of every moral issue.

JESSE HUNTER.

Jesse Hunter was a son of Joseph Hunter, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when but sixteen years of age. After a few years of toil, accompanied by rigid economy, he succeeded in saving enough money to enable him to purchase a farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Having lost his property through a security obligation, he moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he remained until his death in 1867, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1837.

Jesse Hunter was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of Janu-

ary, 1816. He remained with his parents until 1842, when he came from Ohio and located in Jennings county, Indiana. In 1844 he removed to Bartholomew county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Columbus township. It has been well said that Mr. Hunter was one of the men that helped to make Bartholomew county one of the best in the state. By the exercise of those sterling virtues, honesty, industry and economy, he became one of the county's leading men and succeeded in acquiring a considerable fortune. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 6th of November, 1877, he owned nine hundred acres of highly improved land, and was one of the foremost farmers in the county.

On the 31st of March, 1842, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Katharine W. VanWy. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1823, a daughter of Arthur and Mary (James) VanWy. They became the parents of the following children: Mary J., Joseph, Arthur V., William H., Lucinda K., Olive, John, Emma, Frank, Morton J., Lizzie and Charles G. Through all the trials of life, Mrs. Hunter was at his side, bearing her full share of the burden of responsibility and care, which culminated in establishing their happiness. Mr. Hunter united with the Baptist church in 1855 and was prominently identified with all movements of that church for the good in whatever field it was engaged. He was an earnest supporter of the Republican party and took an active interest in all matters calculated to improve society or to advance morality. His death was cause for much regret throughout the wide circle of his acquaintance.



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